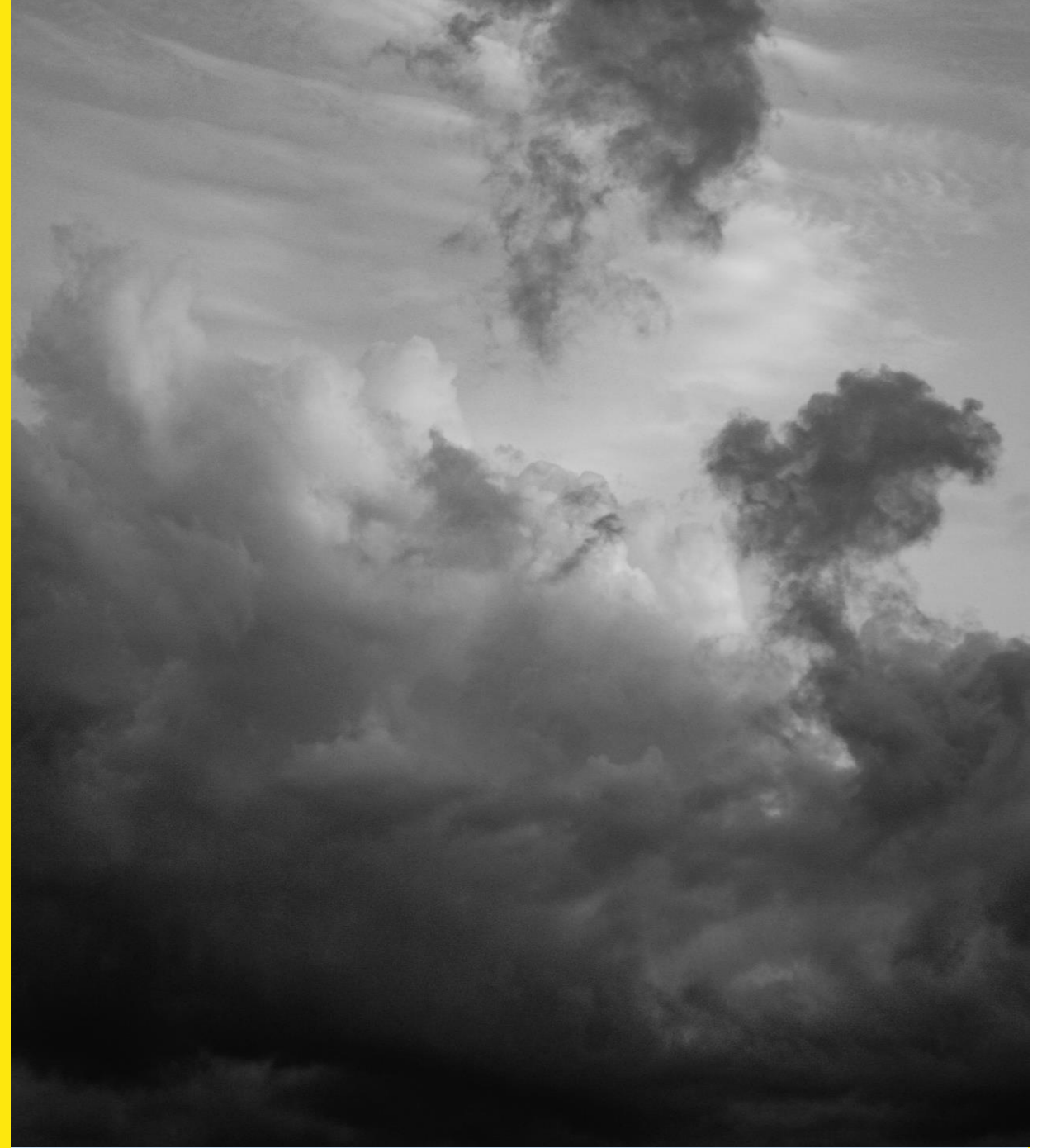


Cloud Computing (cloud)

Module 2: From Virtualization to IaaS Platforms

Prof. Dr. Sebastian Graf (sebastian.graf@fhnw.ch)

Norwin Schnyder (norwin.schnyder@fhnw.ch)



Input of this Module

- <https://learning.oreilly.com/playlists/43827098-7a87-435e-823e-736586b5694c> (03-iaasplatforms):
 - Shrivastwa et al., OpenStack: Building a Cloud Environment (2016)
 - Kumar and Stankowic, VMware vSphere Essentials (2015)
 - Eri and Monroy, Cloud Computing: Concepts, Technology, Security, and Architecture (2023)
- Several Blogposts
- Openstack Documentation: <https://docs.openstack.org/install-guide/get-started-logical-architecture.html>
- Proxmox Documentation: <https://pve.proxmox.com/pve-docs/pve-admin-guide.html>

NIST Definition of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

This cloud model is composed of **five essential characteristics**, which are:

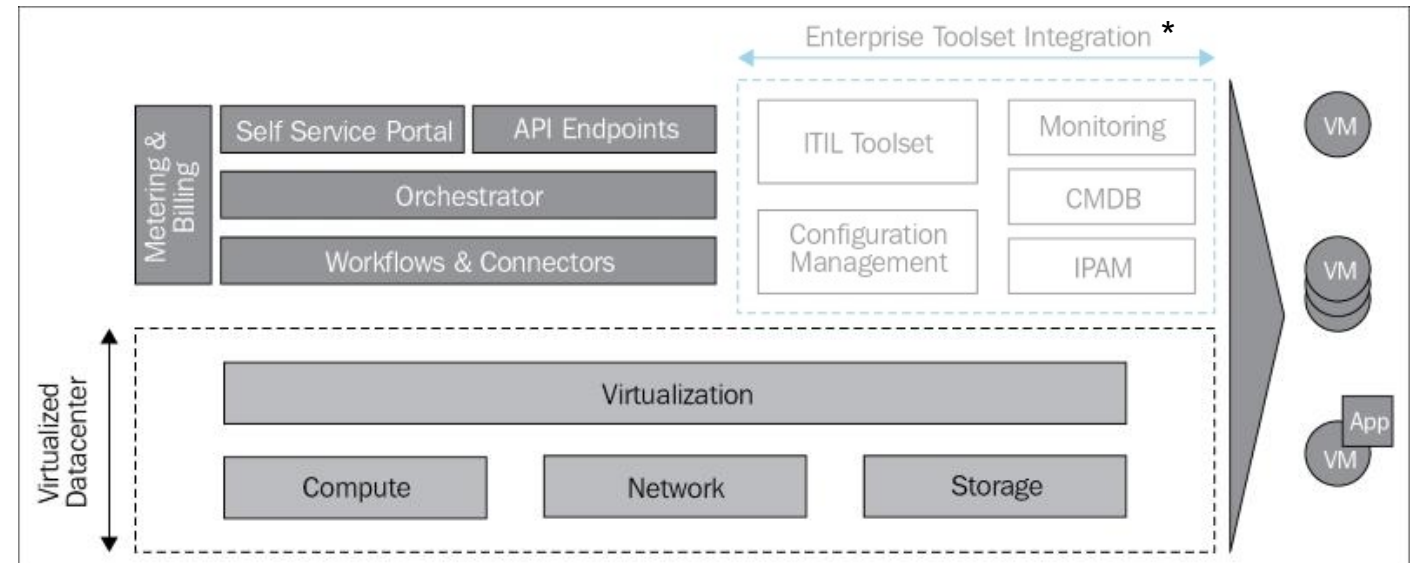
- **On-demand self-service:** Resources are provisioned automatically without human interaction.
- **Broad network access:** The cloud must be accessible via network.
- **Resource pooling:** Resources are shared among multiple customers → *Virtualization* ✓
- **Rapid elasticity:** Existing resource can be adapted to shrink and to increase dynamically.
- **Measured service:** All usage of the cloud is metered in a transparent matter to enable pay-as-you-go

Example: OpenStack

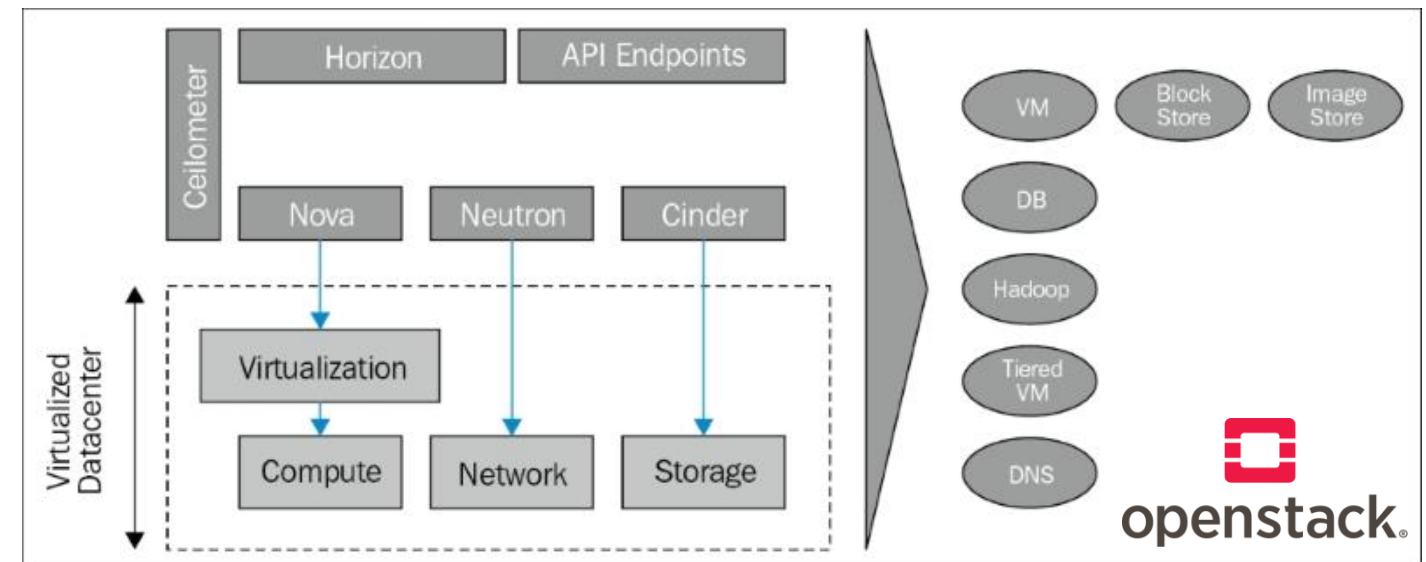
Large-scale virtualization orchestrators are in need to satisfy Self Service & API Endpoints.

OpenStack boils down to necessary cloud features and offers baseline functionality with modular services:

- **Horizon:** Dashboard
- **Keystone:** Authentication
- **Glance:** Images
- **Ceilometer:** Monitoring & Billing
- **Neutron:** Networking
- **Nova:** Computing
- **Cinder:** (Block)Storage
- **Swift:** (Object)Storage

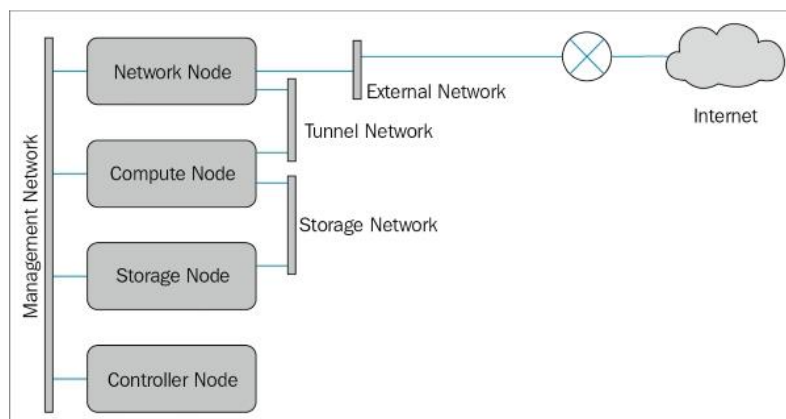


* Enterprise integration usually only provided by commercial orchestrators

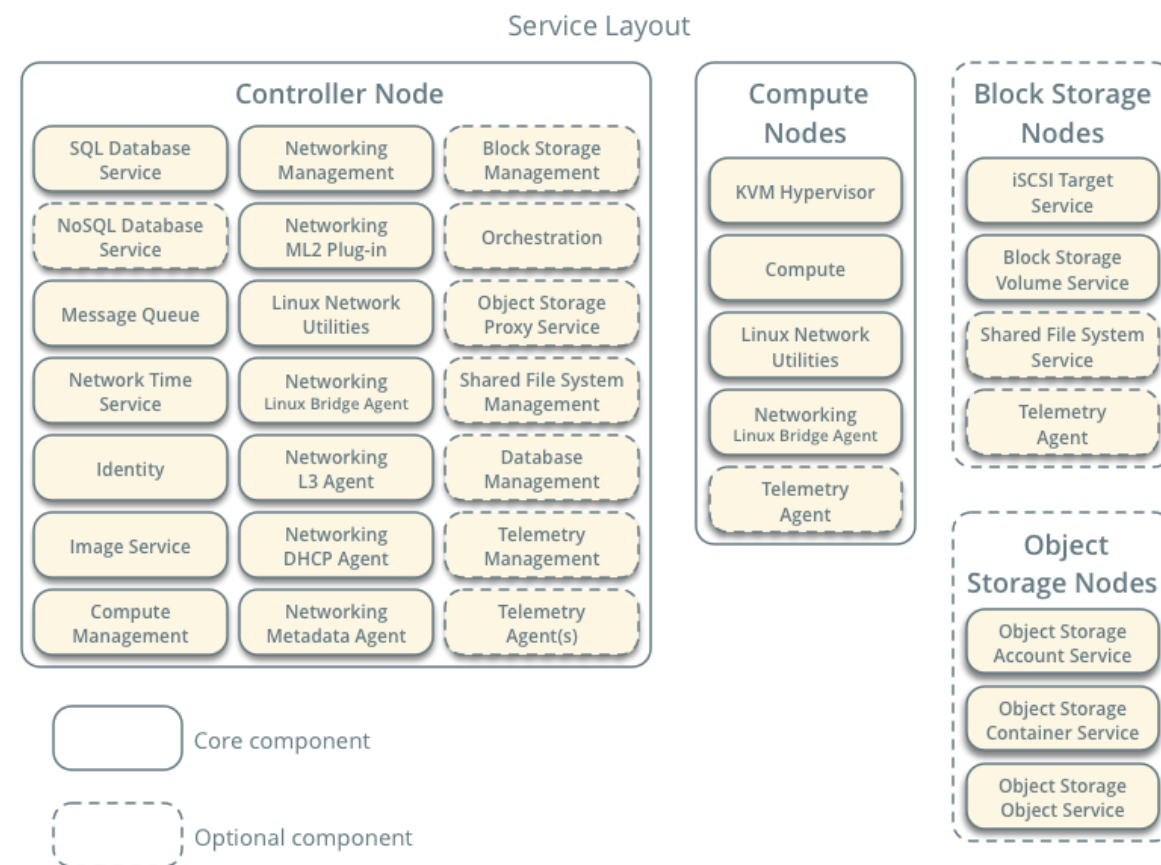


Example: OpenStack Architecture

- **Controller Node:** Hosting all manager services like *keystone*, *neutron management*, *nova management*
- **Computer Node:** Hosts network agents and machines
- **Network Node:** Network components like DHCP Agent, the L3 Agent, and Open vSwitch
- **Storage Node:** Block and Object Storage accessible via iSCSI to other nodes

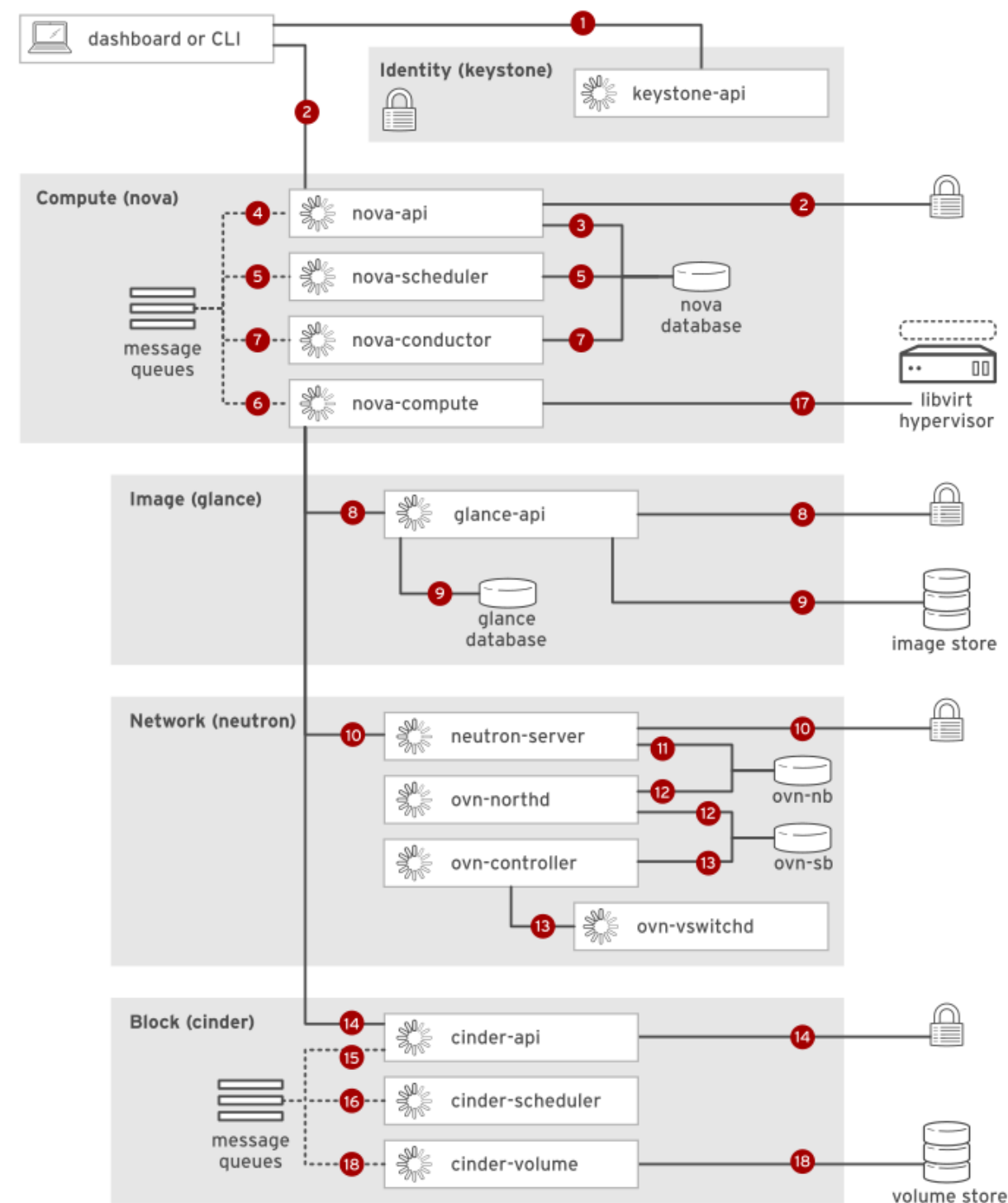


Network can be encapsulated based on use to minimize side effects.



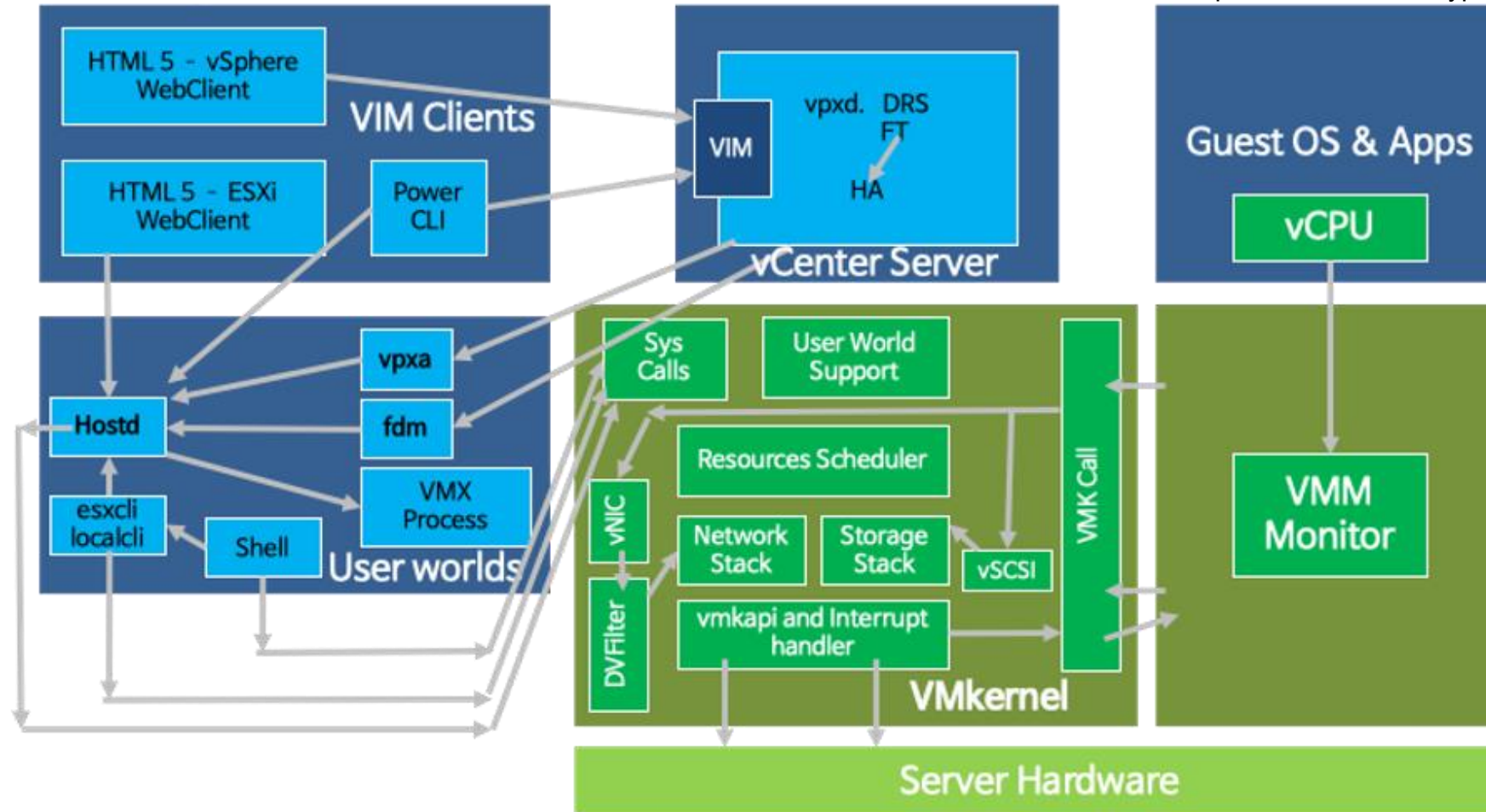
Example: OpenStack Workflow

- 1. Authorize
- 2. Trigger
- 3. Add Request to database
- 4. Schedule the creation in the scheduler
- 5. Reading data for node from database
- 6. Nova_compute subscribes to creation process
- 7. Nova_conductor subscribes to process reading resources
- 8. Revalidating from glance of the authorization
- 9. Triggering nova_compute with the imageid
- 10. Nova_compute triggering network re-authorizing
- 11.-13.: Open Network Integration: not needed over here
- 14. Trigger block device service including auth
- 15. Triggering new block device / reusing existing block device
- 16. Trigger creation of new block device, returning block device
- 17. Creating Instance
- 18. Mounting Volume

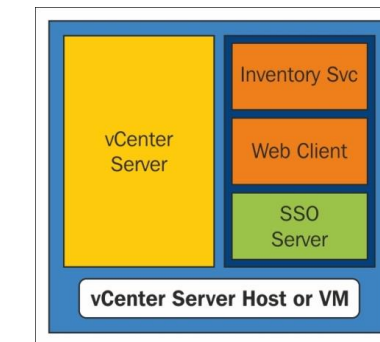


Example: VMware vSphere / ESXi

VIM (Virtual Infrastructure Manager) creates and manages multiple instances of a hypervisor across different physical servers.



VMware vCenter



A single vCenter can manage:

- up to 2500 ESXi hosts
- up to 40000 virtual machines

Different services coordinate any actions between the ESXi hosts and the vCenter:

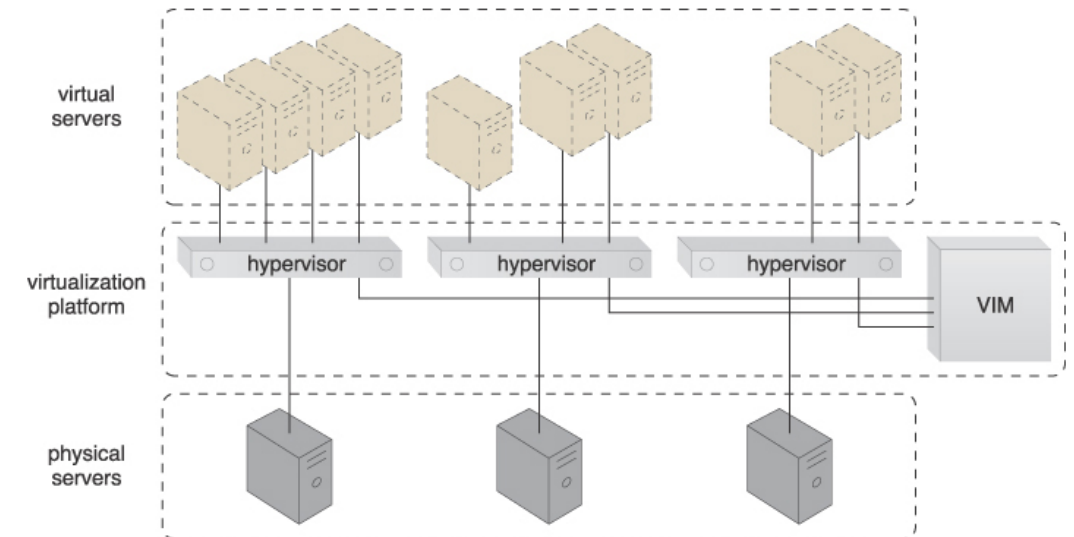
- **vpzd**: VMware Virtual Server service
- **vpza**: intermediate service installed on all hosts acting as endpoint on host
- **hostd**: service managing the host itself

» It is hard to get insight in VMware vSphere because of closed source, however nowadays one of the main providers.

VIM (Virtual Infrastructure Manager)

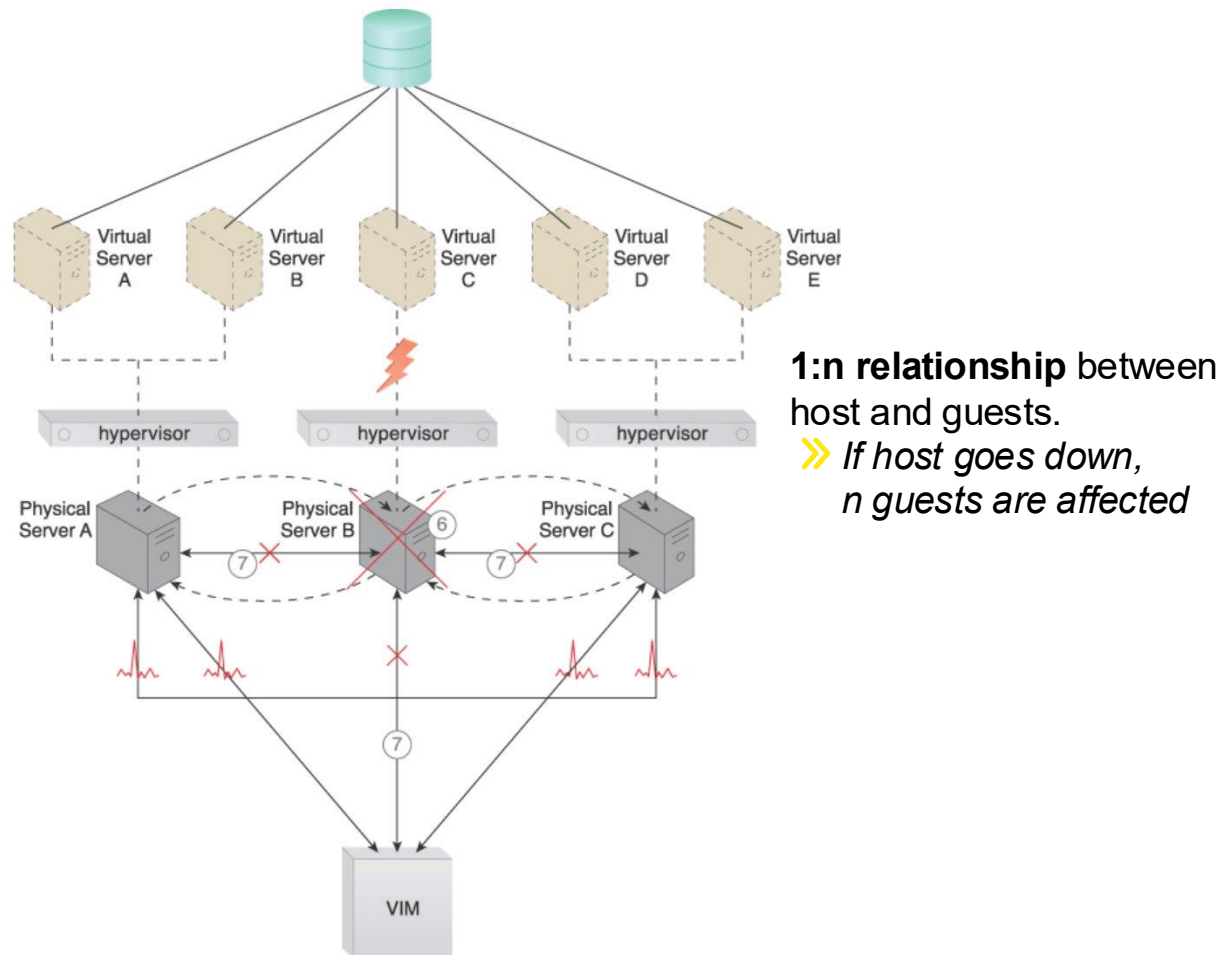
Tasks that are typically automated and implemented through the VIM system include:

- **managing templates** that are used to create prebuilt instances, such as virtual server images
- **allocating and releasing** virtual resources into the available physical infrastructure in response to the starting, pausing, resuming, and termination of virtual instances
- coordinating resources in relation to the involvement of other mechanisms, such as resource **replication**, **load balancer**, and **failover system**
- enforcing usage and security policies throughout the lifecycle of instances
- **monitoring** operational conditions of virtual/physical resources

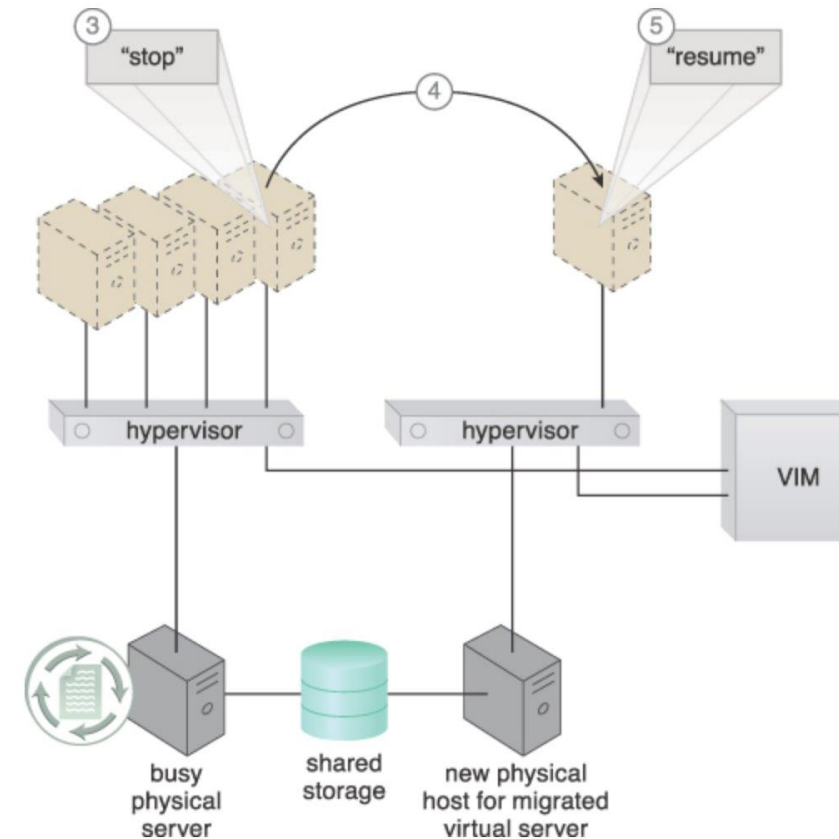


VIM (Virtual Infrastructure Manager)

Failover System (Evacuation)

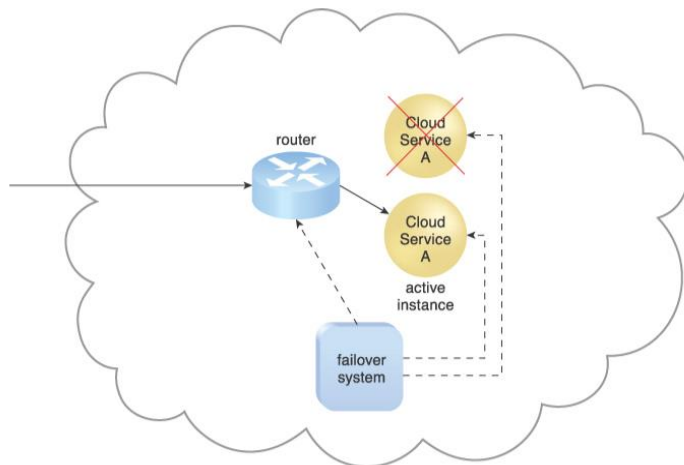
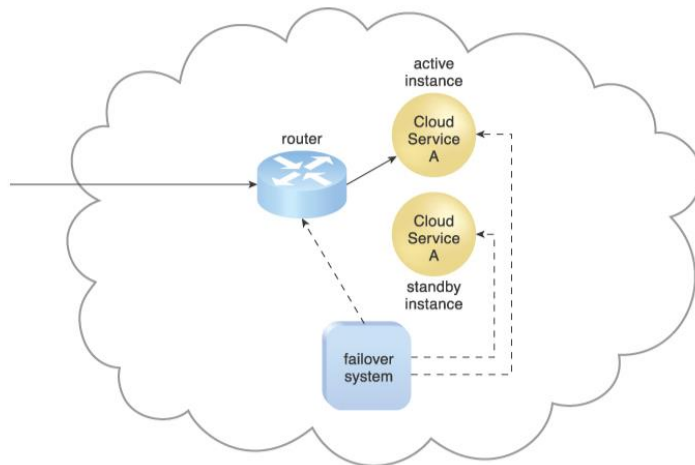


Load Balancing

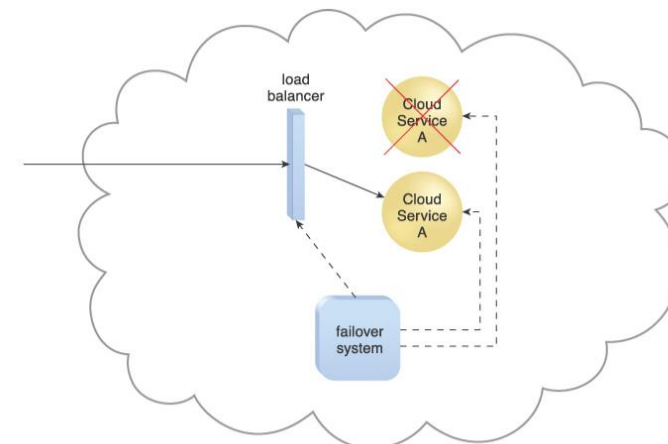
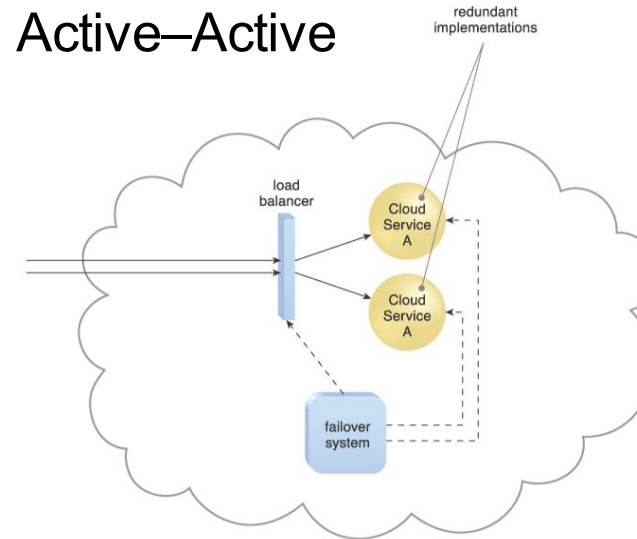


Failover System

Active–Passive



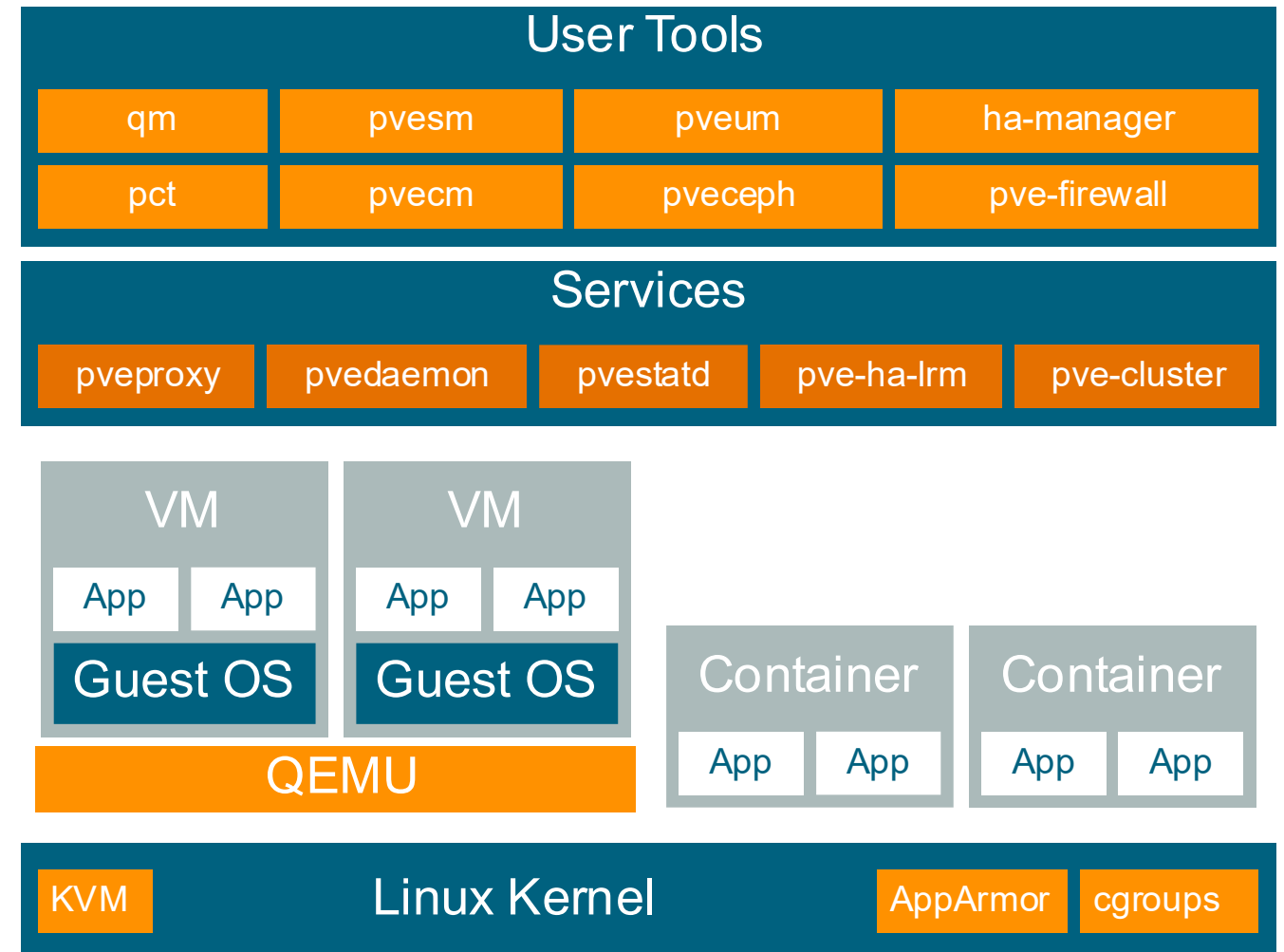
Active–Active



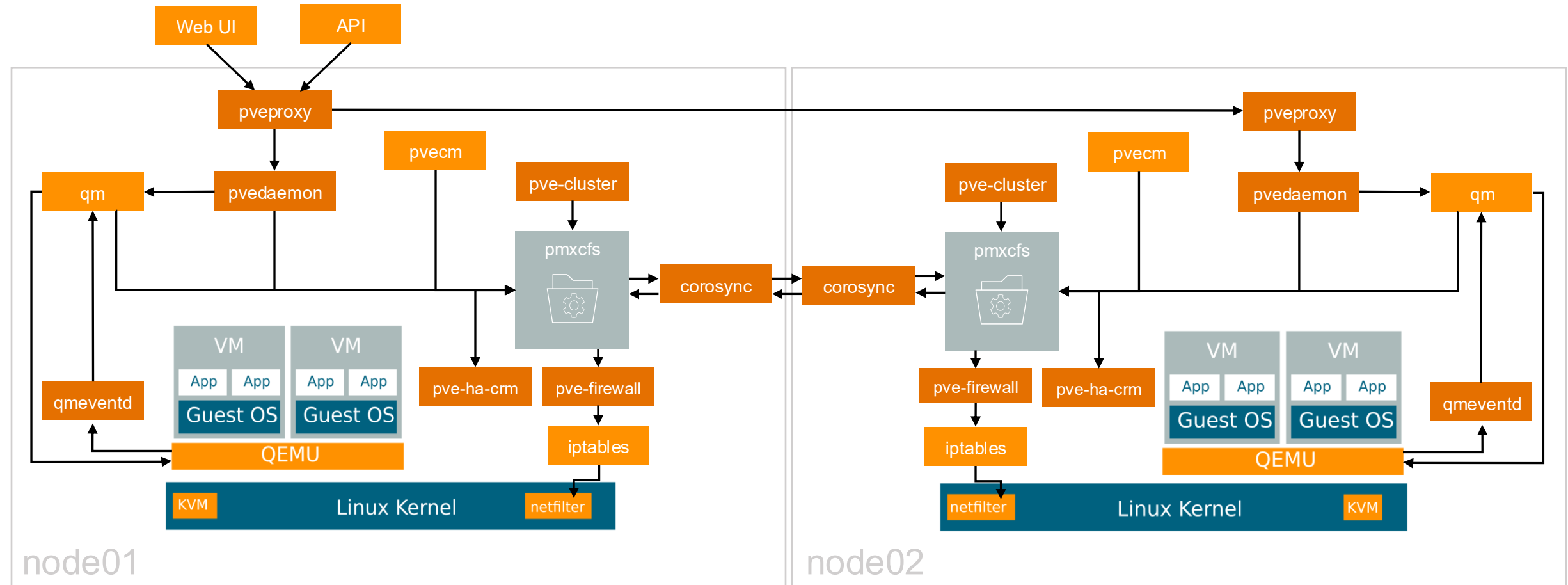
Example: Proxmox VE

Proxmox VE is a platform to run virtual machines and containers. It is written in Perl, C & Rust, based on Debian Linux, and completely open source, relying entirely on Linux methods / software itself.

An integrated web interface or CLI can be used to manage virtual machines, containers, highly available clusters, storage and network.



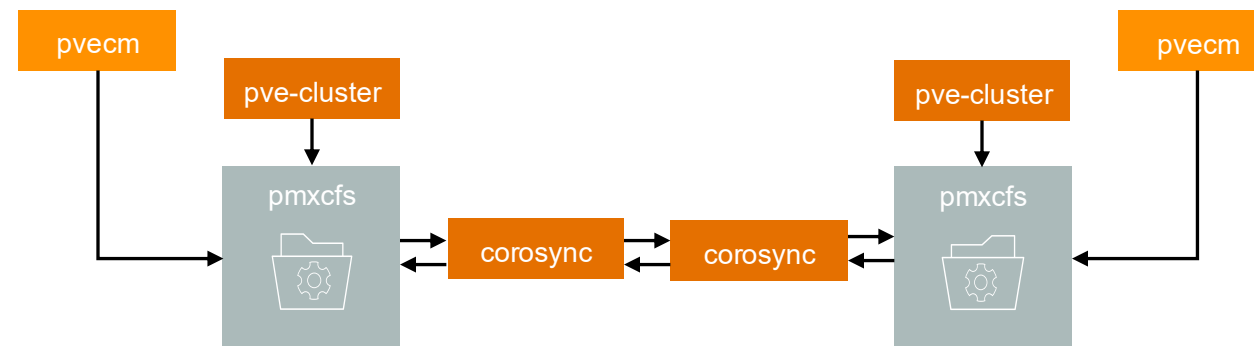
Example: Proxmox VE Cluster Architecture



Example: Proxmox VE Cluster Manager

The **pvecm** (Proxmox VE cluster manager) is a CLI tool to create a group of physical servers into a cluster. It can be used to create a new cluster, join nodes to a cluster, leave the cluster, get status information.

The **pmxcfs** (Proxmox Cluster File System) is a database-driven file system (/etc/pve) for storing configuration files, (e.g., certificates, ssh keys, firewall config, (ha) status, ...), which are replicated in real-time on all nodes using **corosync**.



Demo: Proxmox VE Manager (Web UI)

PROXMOX Virtual Environment 8.3.3 Search Documentation Create VM Create CT root@pam

Server View Settings Datacenter Help

Datacenter (cloud-fs25-demo)

- node01
 - 100 (VM 100)
 - 101 (VM 101)
 - localnetwork (node01)
 - local (node01)
- node02
 - localnetwork (node02)
 - local (node02)
- node03

Search

Type ↑	Description	Disk usage...	Memory us...	CPU usage	Uptime	Host CPU ...	Host Mem...
node	node01	15.0 %	32.0 %	3.8% of 2 ...	01:23:23		
node	node02	6.7 %	30.9 %	2.4% of 2 ...	01:23:24		
node	node03				-		
qemu	100 (VM 100)				-		
qemu	101 (VM 101)				-		
sdn	localnetwork (node01)				-		
sdn	localnetwork (node02)				-		
sdn	localnetwork (node03)				-		
storage	local (node01)	15.0 %			-		
storage	local (node02)	6.7 %			-		
storage	local (node03)				-		

Tasks Cluster log

Start Time ↓	End Time	Node	User name	Description	Status
Mar 01 18:47:03	Mar 01 18:47:34	node02	root@pam	VM 100 - Migrate	OK
Mar 01 18:46:17	Mar 01 18:46:46	node01	root@pam	VM 100 - Migrate	OK
Mar 01 18:45:28	Mar 01 18:46:01	node02	root@pam	VM 100 - Migrate	OK
Mar 01 18:44:18	Mar 01 18:45:02	node02	root@pam	VM 101 - Migrate	OK
Mar 01 18:03:45	Mar 01 18:04:35	node01	root@pam	VM 101 - Migrate	OK
Mar 01 18:03:04	Mar 01 18:03:27	node01	root@pam	Shell	OK
Mar 01 17:39:38	Mar 01 17:39:38	node02	root@pam	Bulk start VMs and Containers	OK
Mar 01 17:39:38	Mar 01 17:39:38	node01	root@pam	Bulk start VMs and Containers	OK
Jan 27 02:00:26	Mar 01 17:39:38	node02	root@pam	Bulk shutdown VMs and Containers	Error: unexpected status
Jan 27 02:00:26	Mar 01 17:39:38	node02	root@pam	VM 100 - Shutdown	Error: unable to read tail (got...
Jan 27 02:00:19	Jan 27 02:00:23	node01	root@pam	Bulk shutdown VMs and Containers	OK

Summary

- **On-demand self-service**

- Creation with help of dedicated tool (Web UI), CLI (e.g., *VMware vCenter*)

- **Broad network access**

- Network creation and management (e.g., *OpenStack neutron service*)

- **Resource pooling**

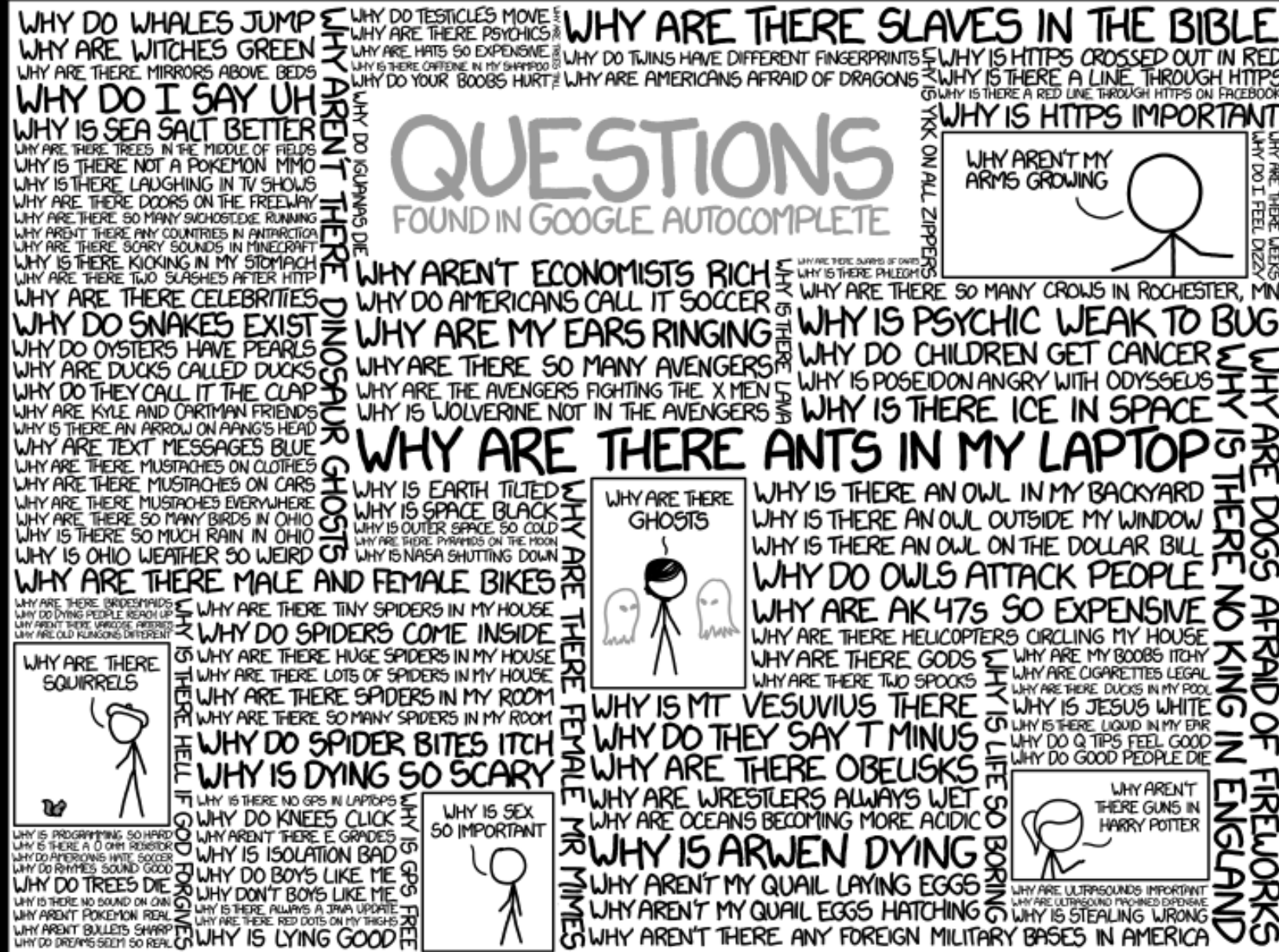
- Creation of multiple machines on multiple nodes (e.g., *KVM*)

- **Rapid elasticity**

- API-driven creation / deletion of machines (e.g., *VMware VIM Protocol*)

- **Measured service**

- VIM monitors usage (e.g., *OpenStack ceilometer service*)



Summarizing Questions

- Why is simple virtualization not sufficient to withstand the NIST-Definition of Cloud Computing?
- What is the difference between a VMM and a VIM?
- Why is a HA-setup consisting of different nodes important related to virtualized environments?
- What is the difference between an active-active and an active-passive architecture?
- Explain why Keystone is neurealgic in OpenStack to exist.
- Explain how the Proxmox VE Cluster synchronizes the configuration between nodes.