

Intro



Sebastian Scheele

CEO & Co-Founder Loodse

Twitter: @sscheele

David Vossel

Principal Software Engineer Red Hat

KubeVirt Maintainer

Virtualization Extension





Kubernetes: Container Platform

Virtualization Extension





Kubernetes: Container Platform



KubeVirt: Virtualization Extension

But... Why KubeVirt?



- Already have on-premise solutions like Openstack, oVirt
- And then there's the public cloud, AWS, GCP, Azure.
- Why would we do this VM management stuff yet again?

Infrastructure Convergence



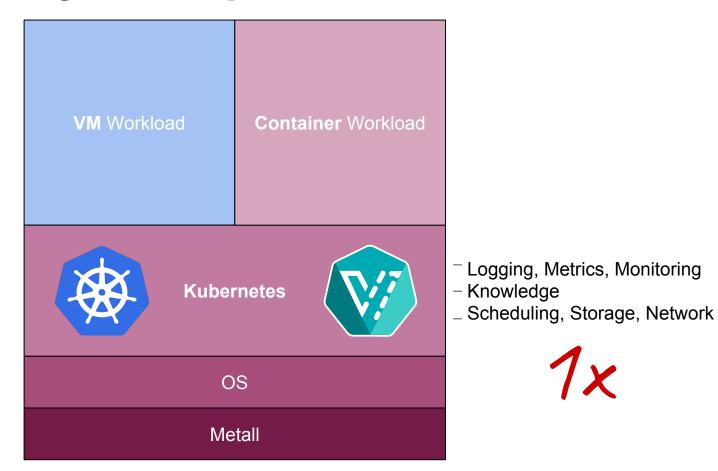
Old Way ... Multiple Workloads, Multiple Stacks

VM Workload **Container** Workload Logging, Metrics, Monitoring **VM** Platform Knowledge **Kubernetes** Scheduling, Storage, Network OS OS Metall Metall

Infrastructure Convergence



KubeVirt way... Multiple Workloads, One Stack



Workflow Convergence



- Converging VM management into container management workflows.
- Same tooling (kubectl)
- Declarative API for VM management (just like pods, deployments, etc...)

```
# Creating a POD
                                                     # Creating a Virtual Machine
$ cat <<EOF | kubectl create -f
                                                     $ cat <<EOF | kubectl create -f -</pre>
                                                     apiVersion: kubevirt.io/v1alpha1
apiVersion: v1
                                                     kind: VirtualMachineInstance
kind: Pod
                                                     spec:
                                                      domain:
spec:
 containers:
                                                       cpu:
 - name: busybox
                                                        cores: 2
  image: busybox
                                                       devices:
                                                        disk: fedora29
```

Simplicity



- Drops into any existing kubernetes cluster.
- No runtime level configuration required
- No per node configuration required.
- Just works.

- # As simple as posting one of our release manifests to a kubernetes cluster
- \$ kubectl create -f https://github.com/kubevirt/kubevirt/releases/download/v0.11.0/kubevirt.yaml
- # Then start posting Virtual Machine manifests to launch VMs.
- \$ kubectl create -f my-vm.yaml

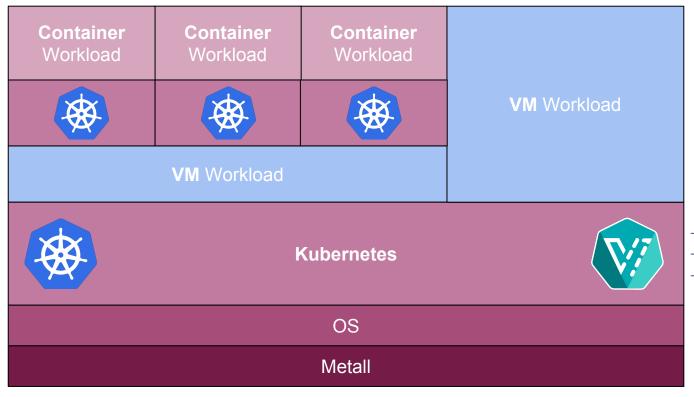
Demo



https://bit.ly/2LfD5xK

Multi-Cluster with KubeVirt





- Logging, Metrics, Monitoring
- Knowledge
- Scheduling, Storage, Network



ClusterAPI



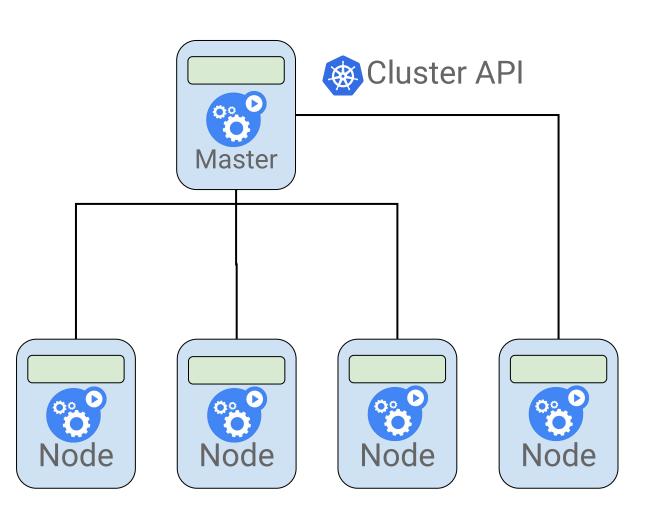
- Declarative, Kubernetes-style APIs to cluster creation, configuration, and management.
- Machine API manages the lifecycle of maschine in Kubernetes
- https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/cluster-api

Kubernetes Native Integration



- Generic cluster scaling
- Pets vs cattle for nodes
- Implementation of generic auto scaling possible
- Very similar setup for different provider

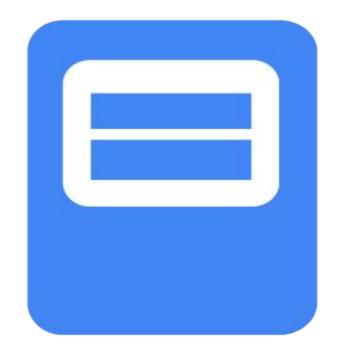
kubectl create machines



Machines/Nodes



- A "Machine" is the declarative spec for a Node, as represented in Kubernetes core.
- After provisioning a new Node matching the Machine spec is registered.



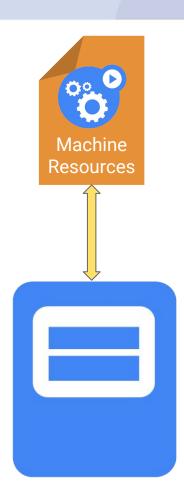
MachineController



Watches for new Machine resources

Provision the machine using provider-specific drivers

- Machine joins the cluster
- Kubelet creates the Node resource



How to implement a new provider?





North America 2018

```
// Provider exposed all required functions to interact with a cloud provider
type Provider interface {
 AddDefaults(spec v1alpha1.MachineSpec) (v1alpha1.MachineSpec, bool, error)
 // Validate validates the given machine's specification.
 // In case of any error a "terminal" error should be set,
 // See v1alpha1.MachineStatus for more info
 Validate(machinespec v1alpha1.MachineSpec) error
 // Get gets a node that is associated with the given machine.
 // Note that this method can return what we call a "terminal" error,
 // which indicates that a manual interaction is required to recover from this state.
 // See v1alpha1.MachineStatus for more info and TerminalError type
 Get(machine *v1alpha1.Machine) (instance.Instance, error)
 GetCloudConfig(spec v1alpha1.MachineSpec) (config string, name string, err error)
 // Create creates a cloud instance according to the given machine
 Create(machine *v1alpha1.Machine, update MachineUpdater, userdata string) (instance.Instance, error)
 Delete(machine *v1alpha1.Machine, update MachineUpdater, instance instance.Instance) error
```

How to implement a new provider?





North America 2018

```
// Provider exposed all required functions to interact with a cloud provider
type Provider interface {
 AddDefaults(spec v1alpha1.MachineSpec) (v1alpha1.MachineSpec, bool, error)
 // Validate validates the given machine's specification.
 // In case of any error a "terminal" error should be set,
 // See v1alpha1.MachineStatus for more info
 Validate(machinespec v1alpha1.MachineSpec) error
 // Get gets a node that is associated with the given machine.
 // Note that this method can return what we call a "terminal" error,
 // which indicates that a manual interaction is required to recover from this state.
 // See v1alpha1.MachineStatus for more info and TerminalError type
 Get(machine *v1alpha1.Machine) (instance.Instance, error)
 GetCloudConfig(spec v1alpha1.MachineSpec) (config string, name string, err error)
 // Create creates a cloud instance according to the given machine
 Create(machine *v1alpha1.Machine, update MachineUpdater, userdata string) (instance.Instance, error)
 Delete(machine *v1alpha1.Machine, update MachineUpdater, instance instance.Instance) error
```





github.com/kubermatic/machine-controller/../kubevirt/provider.go





- North America 2018

Demo

Where to get it and how to use it?





- github.com/kubevirt/kubevirt
- <u>github.com/kubermatic/machine-controller</u>

```
make deploy
kubectl apply -f examples/kubevirt-0.10.0.yaml
kubectl apply -f examples/kubevirt-machinedeployment.yaml
```

