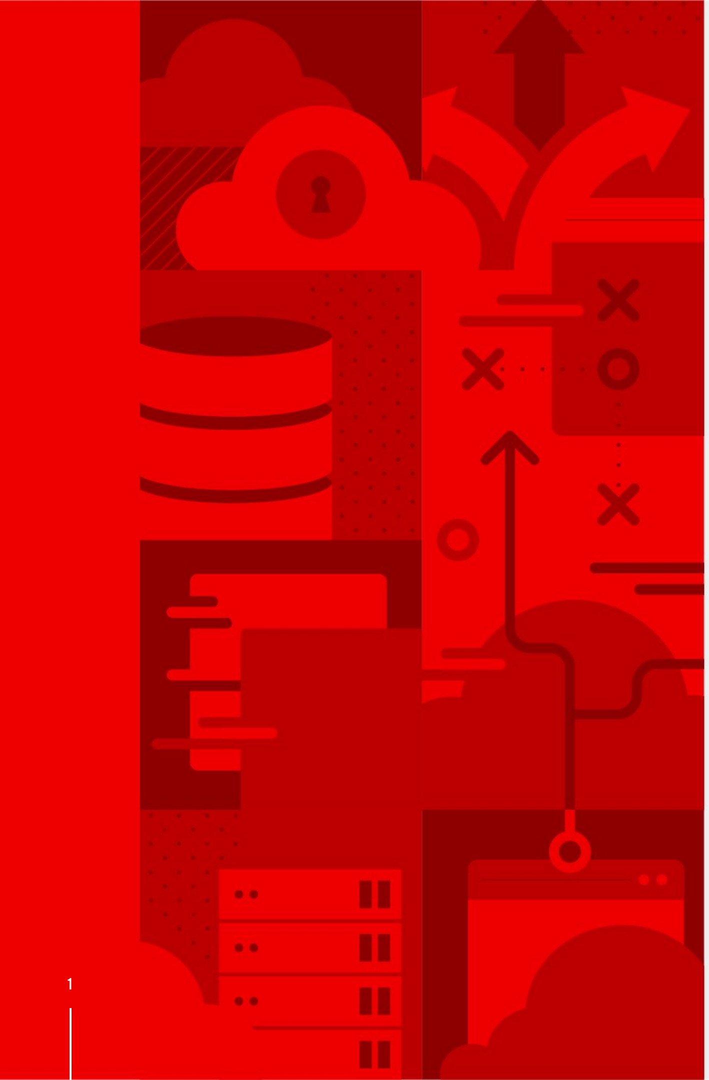


OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM

TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

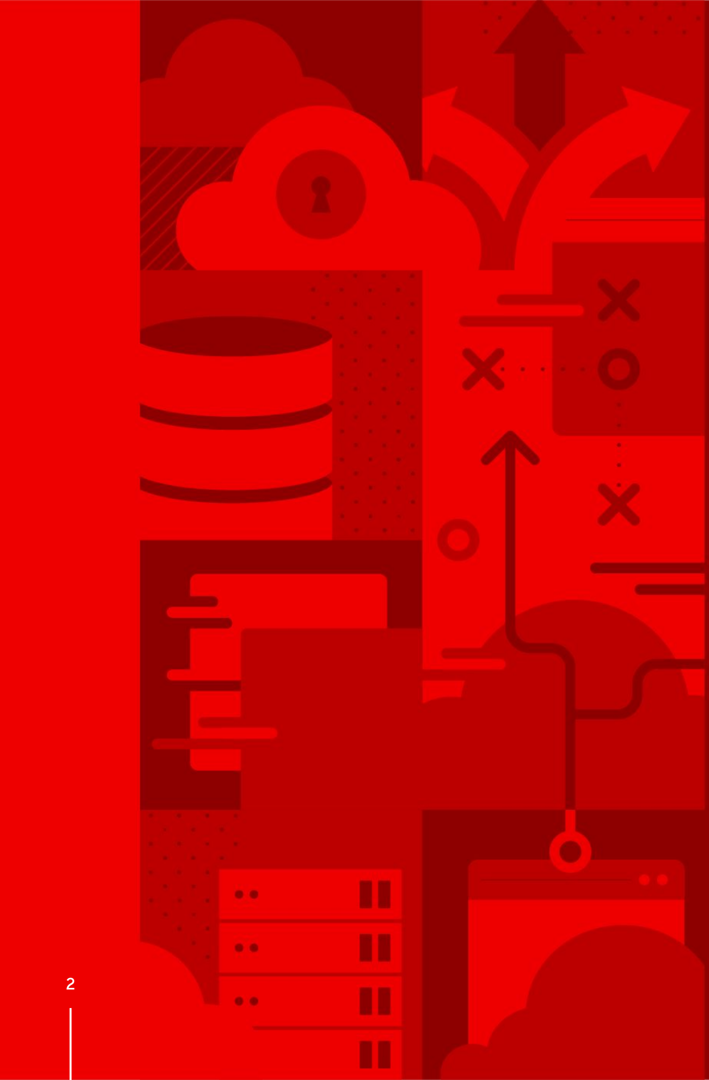
linkedin.com/company/red-hat

facebook.com/redhatinc

youtube.com/user/RedHatVideos

twitter.com/RedHat

PRESENTER NAME
PRESENTER TITLE
DATE



Functional overview

Self-Service

Multi-language

Automation

Collaboration

Multi-tenant

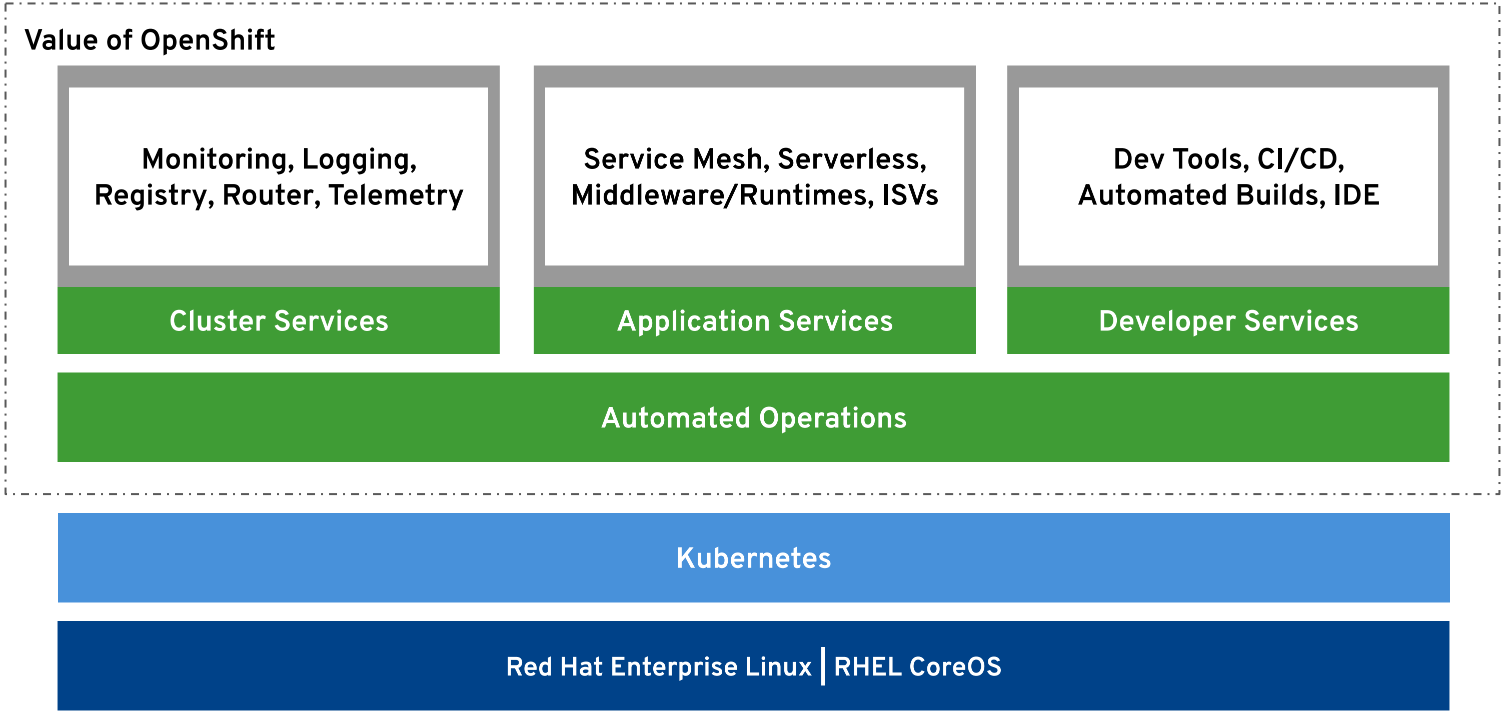
Standards-based

Web-scale

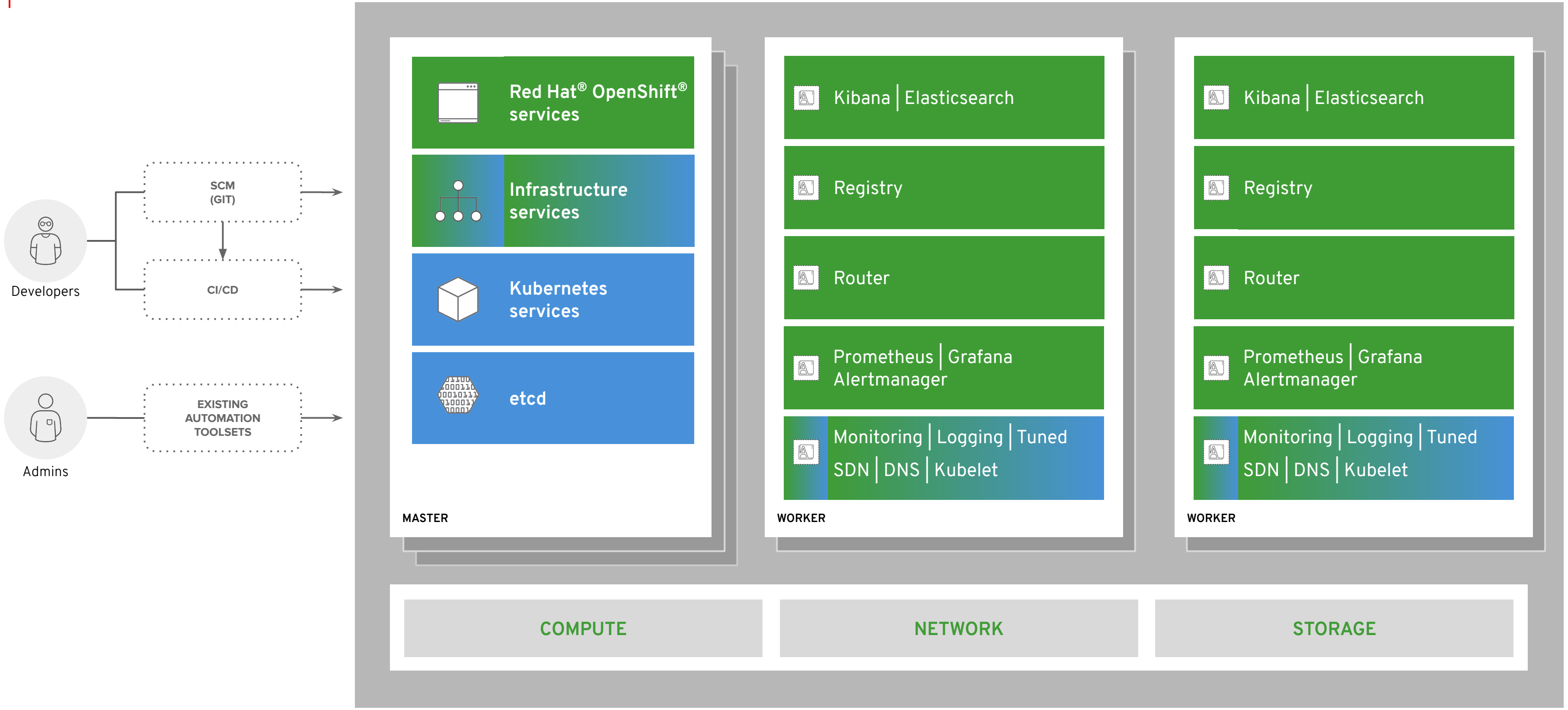
Open Source

Enterprise Grade

Secure


Value of OpenShift
Monitoring, Logging, Registry, Router, Telemetry
Service Mesh, Serverless, Middleware/Runtimes, ISVs
Dev Tools, CI/CD, Automated Builds, IDE
Cluster Services
Application Services
Developer Services
Automated Operations
Kubernetes
Red Hat Enterprise Linux | RHEL CoreOS

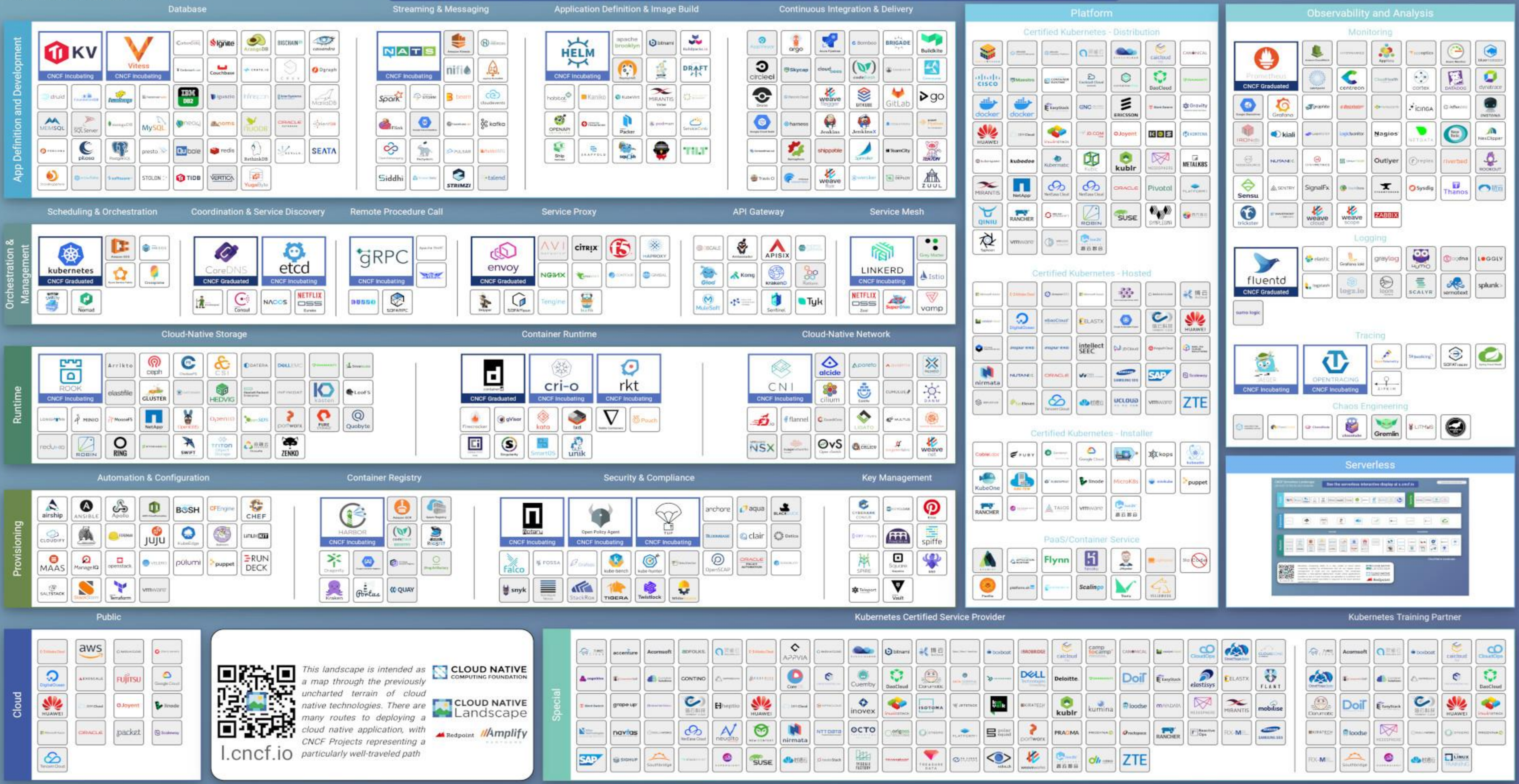
Best IT Ops Experience   CaaS ⟷ PaaS ⟷ FaaS   Best Developer Experience


SCM
(GIT)
CI/CD
Developers
EXISTING AUTOMATION TOOLSETS
Admins
Red Hat® OpenShift® services
Infrastructure services
Kubernetes services
etcd
MASTER
Kibana | Elasticsearch
Registry
Router
Prometheus | Grafana
Alertmanager
Monitoring | Logging | Tuned
SDN | DNS | Kubelet
WORKER
Kibana | Elasticsearch
Registry
Router
Prometheus | Grafana
Alertmanager
Monitoring | Logging | Tuned
SDN | DNS | Kubelet
WORKER
COMPUTE
NETWORK
STORAGE

CNCF Cloud Native Landscape
2019-07-12T03:51:02Z 024e93b

Overwhelmed? Please see the CNCF Trail Map. That and the interactive landscape are at l.cncf.io

Greyed logos are not open source


App Definition and Development
Database
Streaming & Messaging
Application Definition & Image Build
Continuous Integration & Delivery
Orchestration & Management
Scheduling & Orchestration
Coordination & Service Discovery
Remote Procedure Call
Service Proxy
API Gateway
Service Mesh
Runtime
Cloud-Native Storage
Container Runtime
Cloud-Native Network
Provisioning
Automation & Configuration
Container Registry
Security & Compliance
Key Management
Platform
Certified Kubernetes - Distribution
Certified Kubernetes - Hosted
Certified Kubernetes - Installer
PaaS/Container Service
Observability and Analysis
Monitoring
Logging
Tracing
Chaos Engineering
Serverless
Cloud
Public
Special
Kubernetes Certified Service Provider
Kubernetes Training Partner
CNCF Graduated
CNCF Incubating

This landscape is intended as a map through the previously uncharted terrain of cloud native technologies. There are many routes to deploying a cloud native application, with CNCF Projects representing a particularly well-traveled path

l.cncf.io

CLOUD NATIVE COMPUTING FOUNDATION

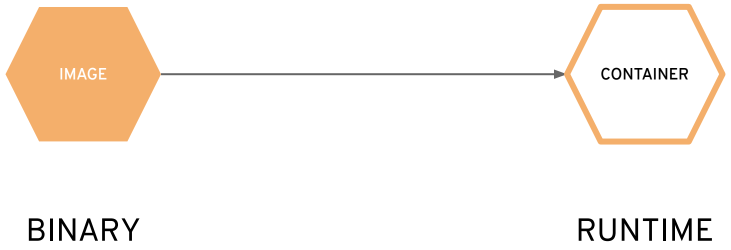
CLOUD NATIVE Landscape

Redpoint Amplify PARTNERS

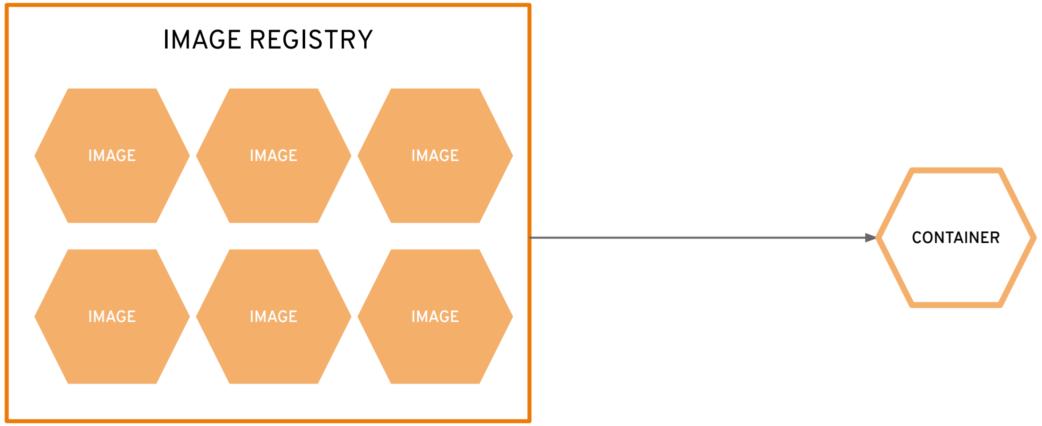
OpenShift and Kubernetes core concepts

a container is the smallest compute unit

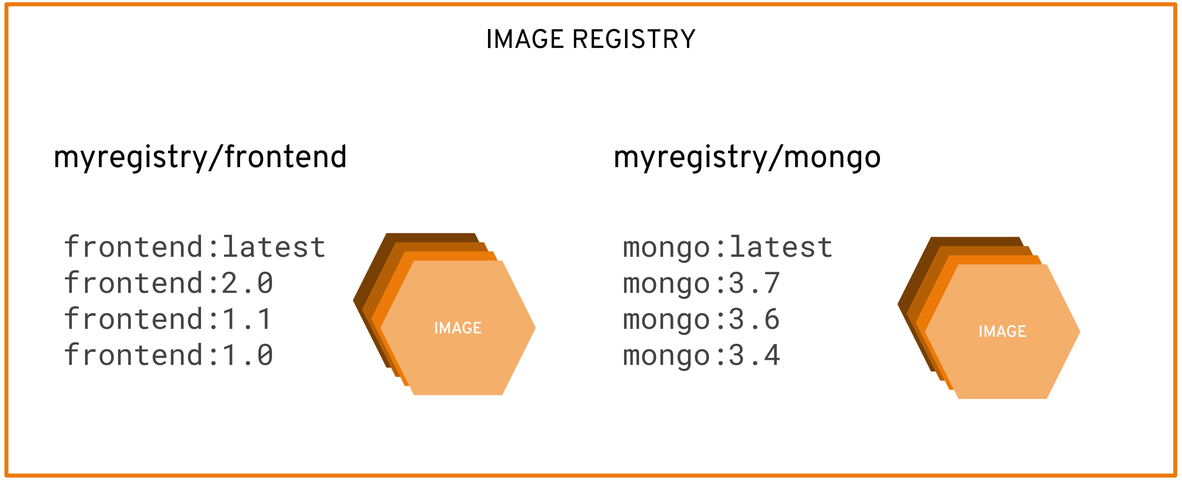
containers are created from container images



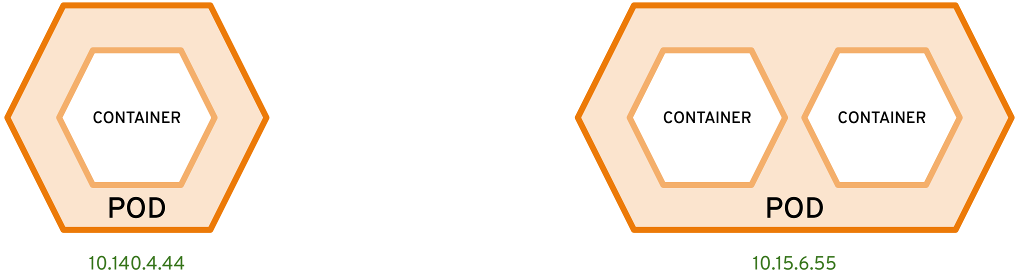
container images are stored in an image registry



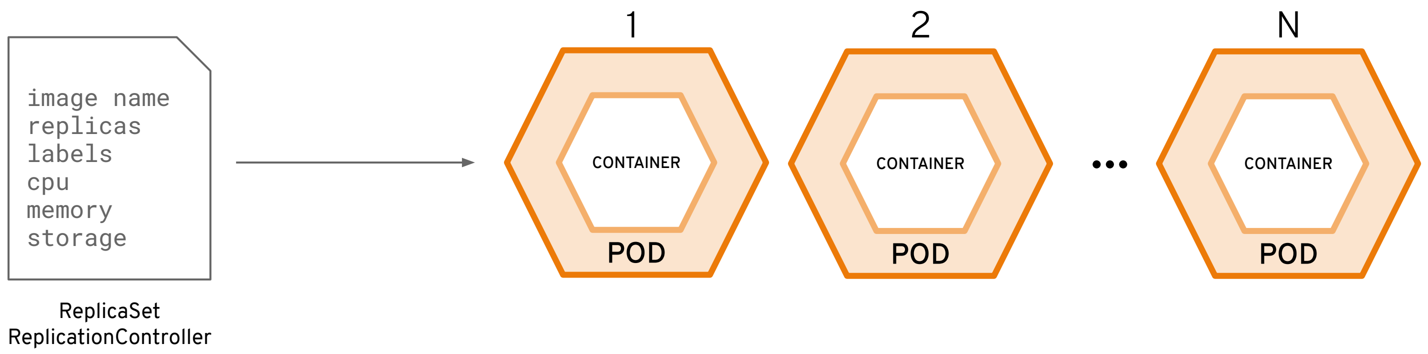
an image repository contains all versions of an image in the image registry



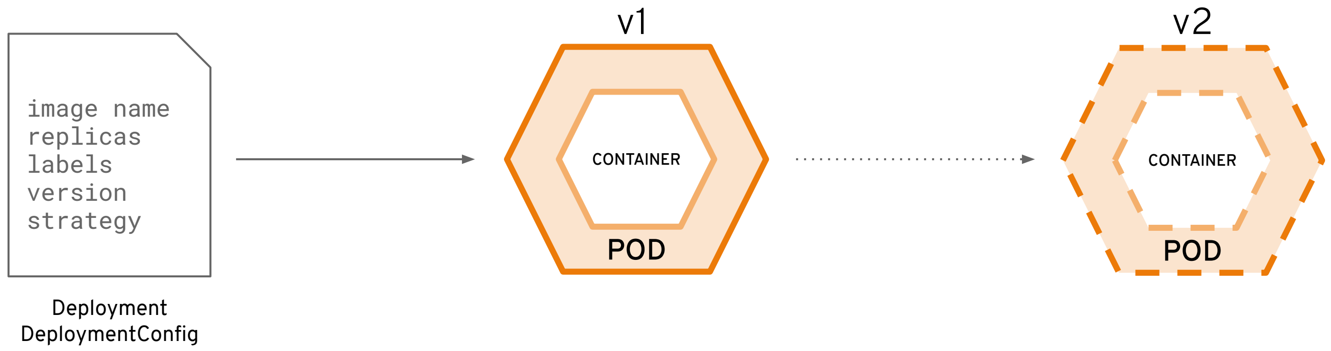
containers are wrapped in pods which are units of deployment and management



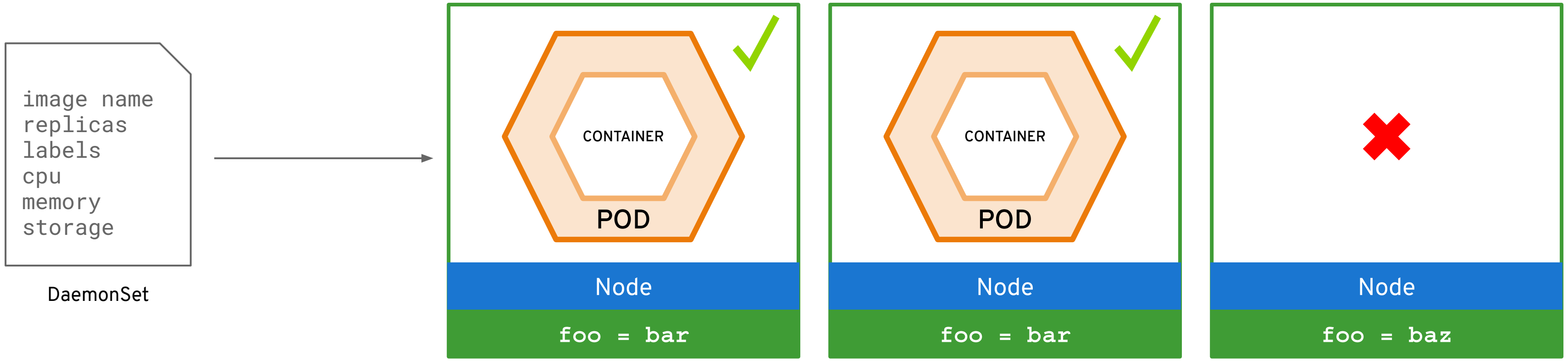
`ReplicationControllers` & `ReplicaSets` ensure a specified number of pods are running at any given time



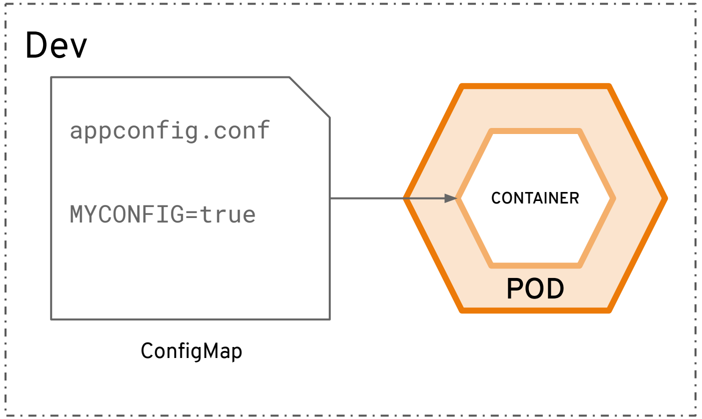
`Deployments` and `DeploymentConfigurations` define how to roll out new versions of Pods

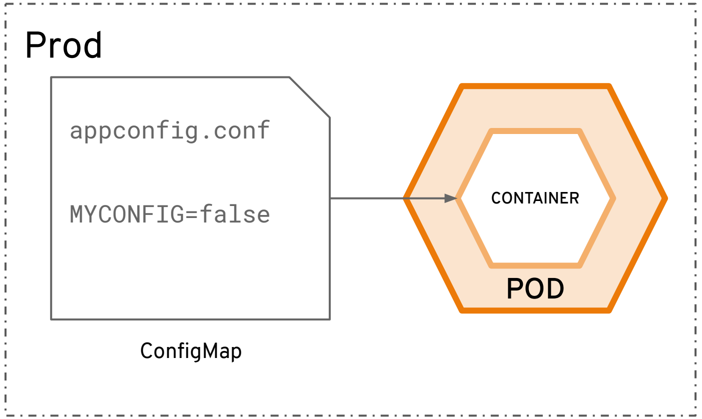


a `daemonset` ensures that all (or some) nodes run a copy of a pod

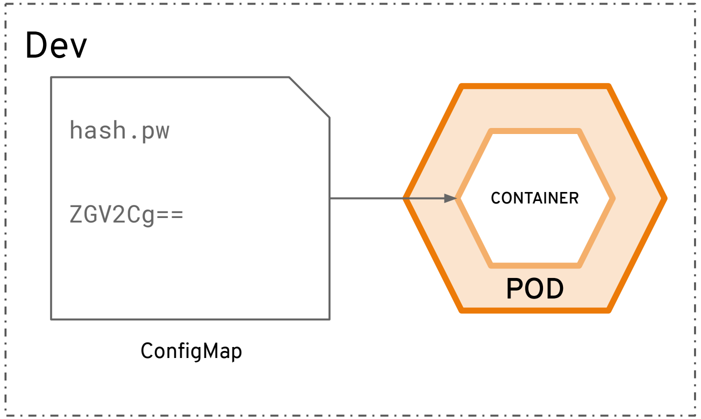


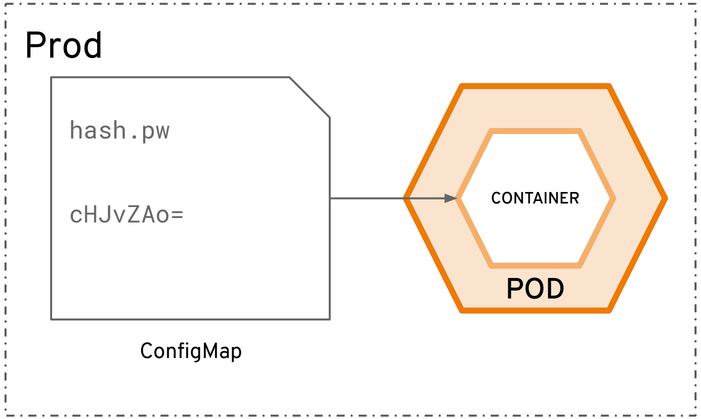
`configmaps` allow you to decouple configuration artifacts from image content



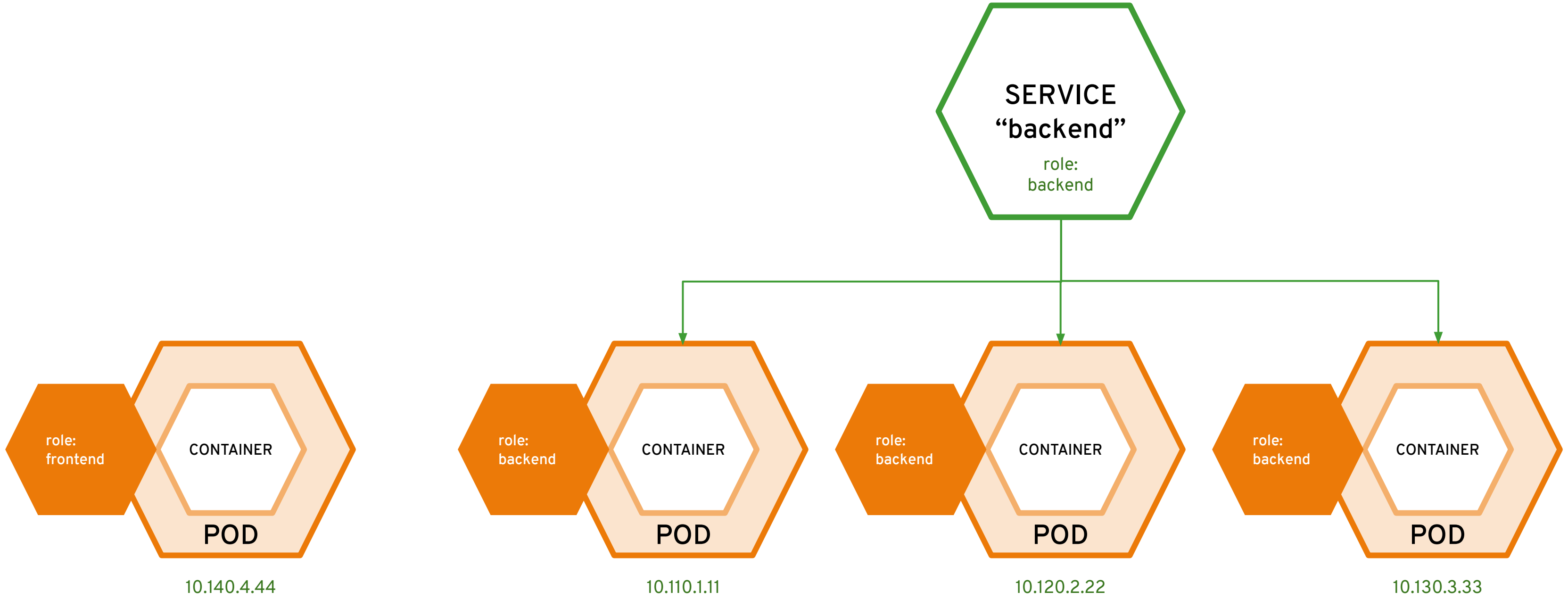


`secrets` provide a mechanism to hold sensitive information such as passwords

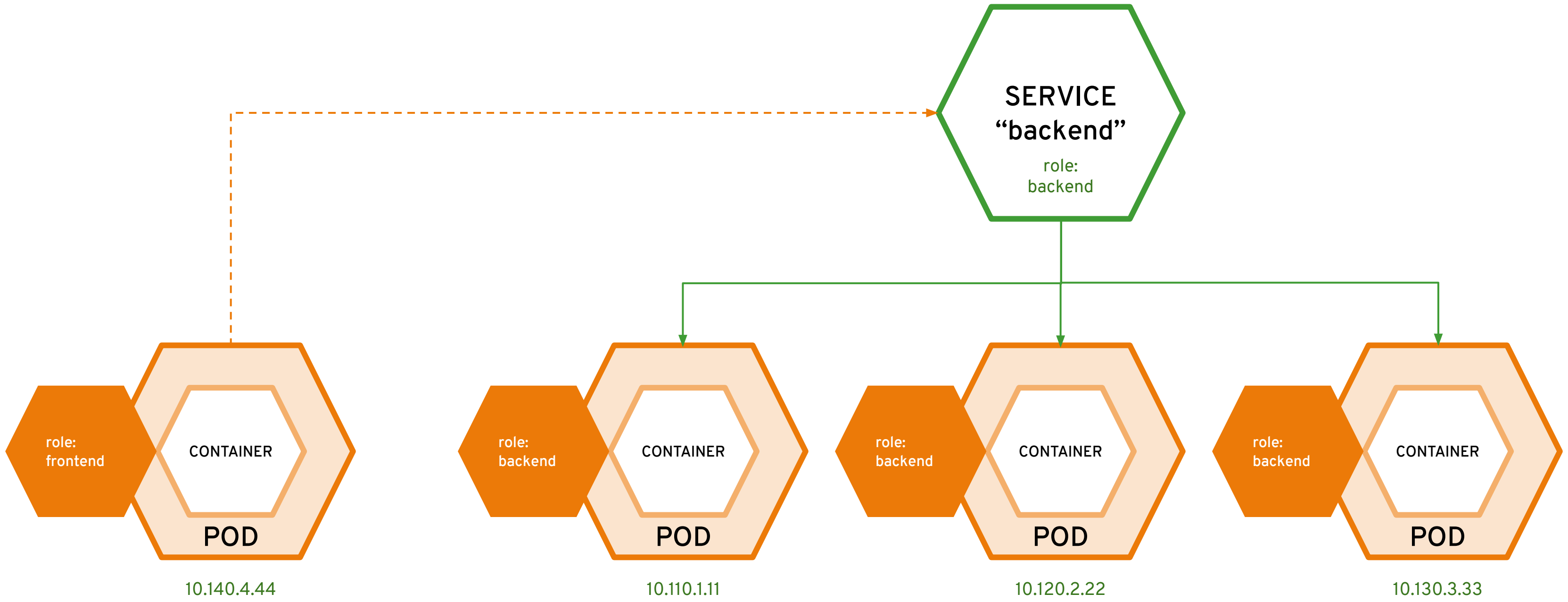




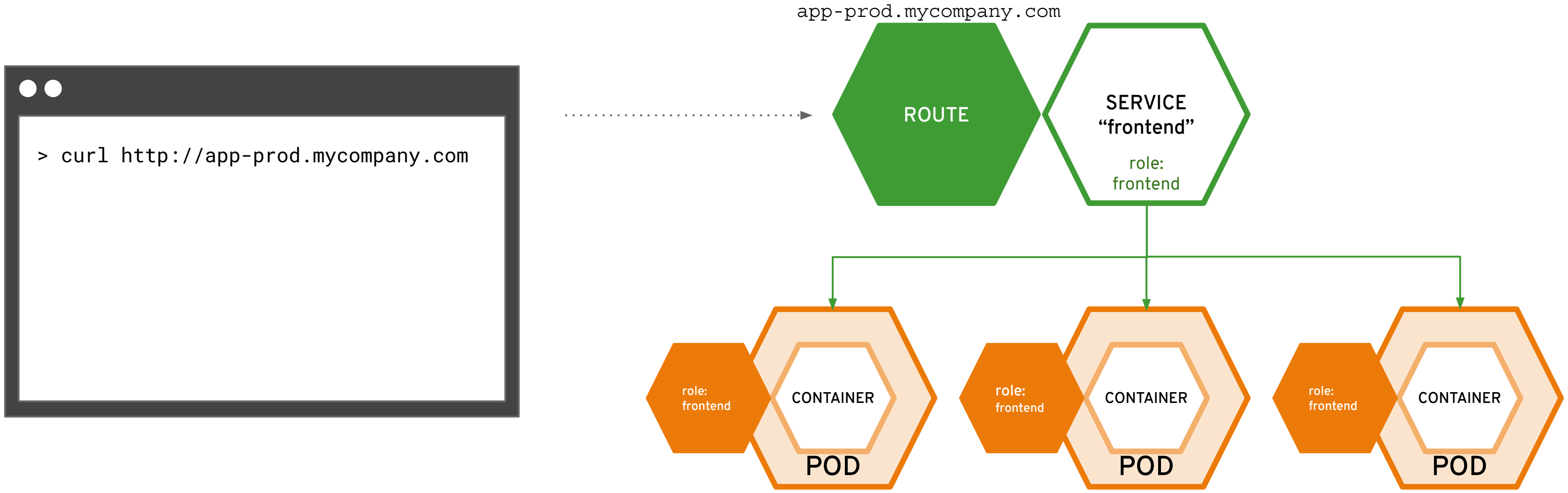
services provide internal load-balancing and service discovery across pods



apps can talk to each other via services

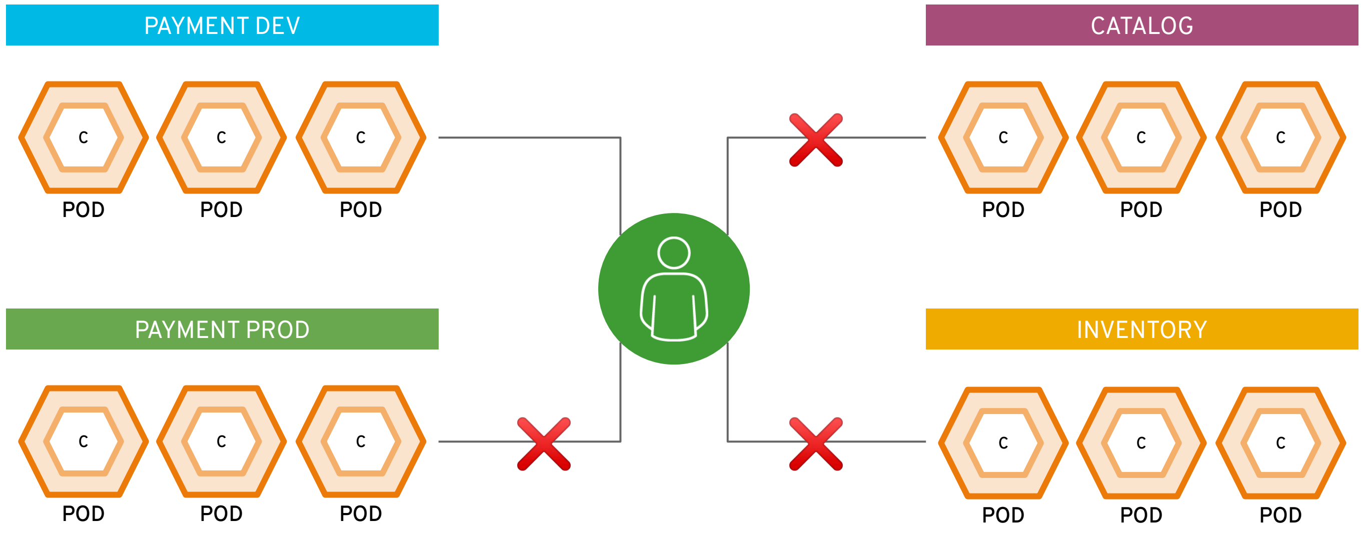


`routes` make services accessible to clients outside the environment via real-world urls



```
> curl http://app-prod.mycompany.com
```

projects isolate apps across environments, teams, groups and departments



OpenShift 4 Architecture

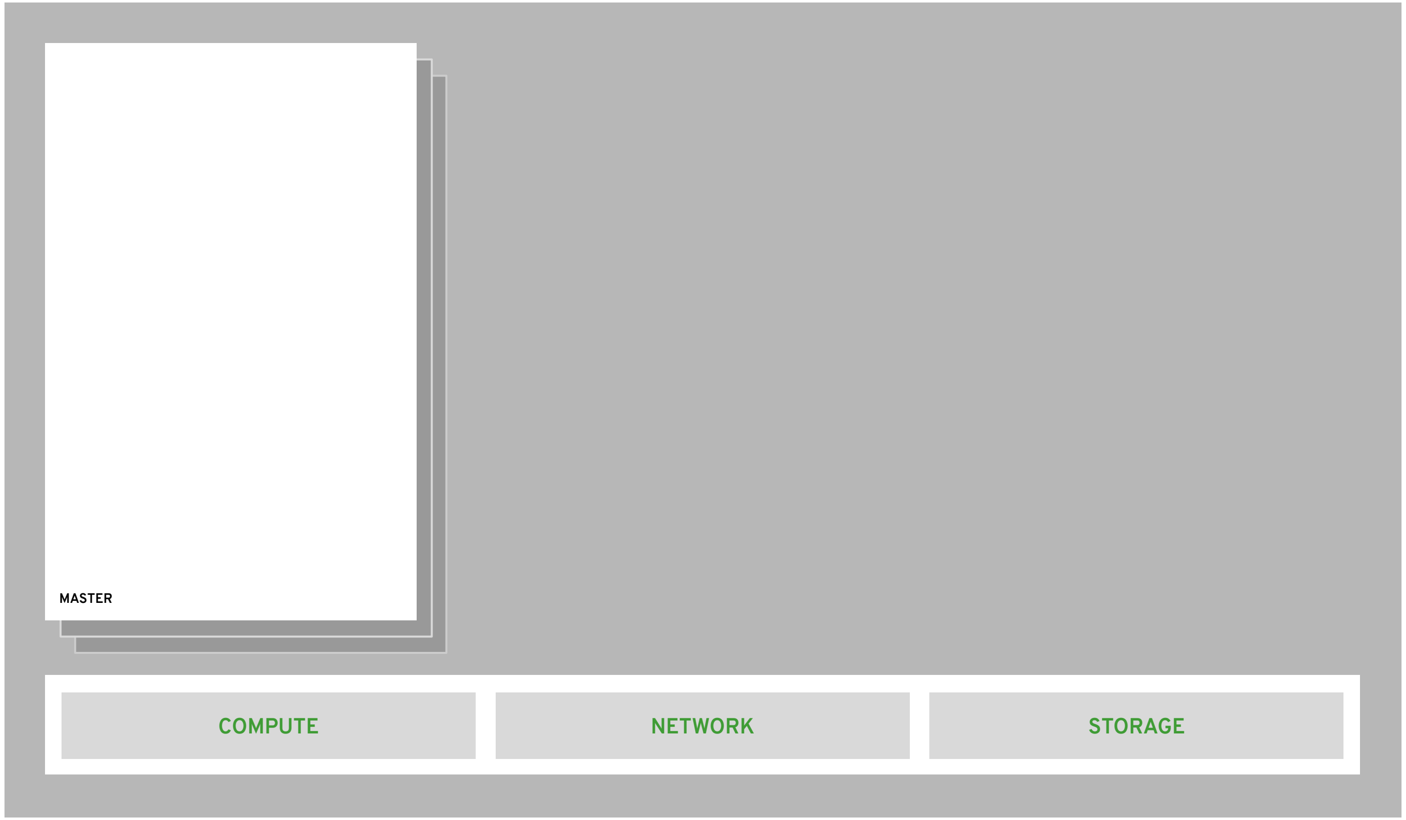
your choice of infrastructure

COMPUTE	NETWORK	STORAGE

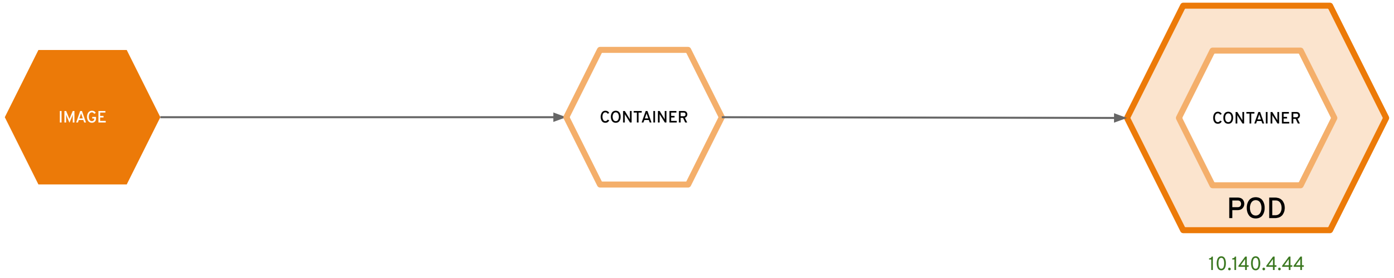
workers run workloads

WORKER
WORKER
COMPUTE
NETWORK
STORAGE

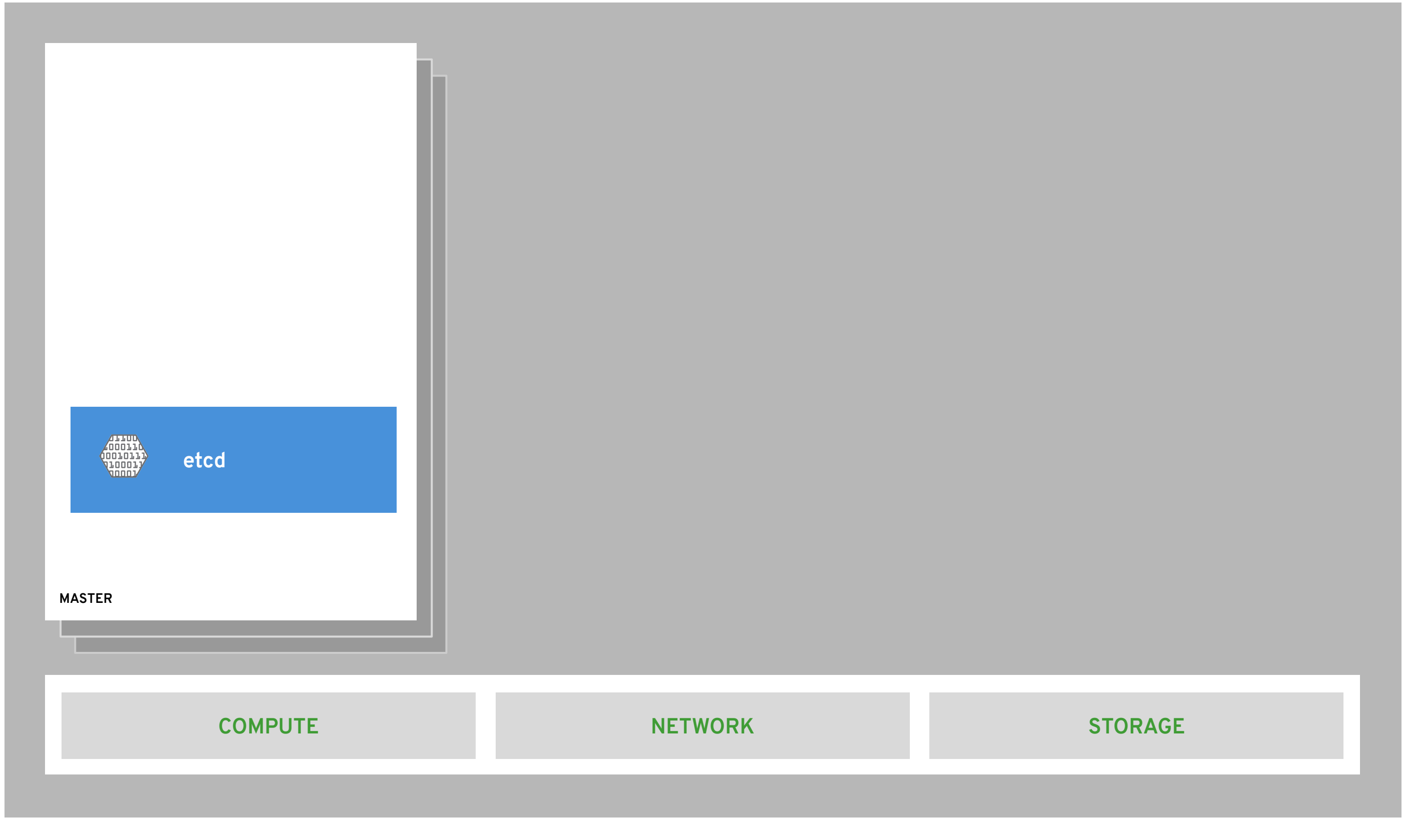
masters are the control plane



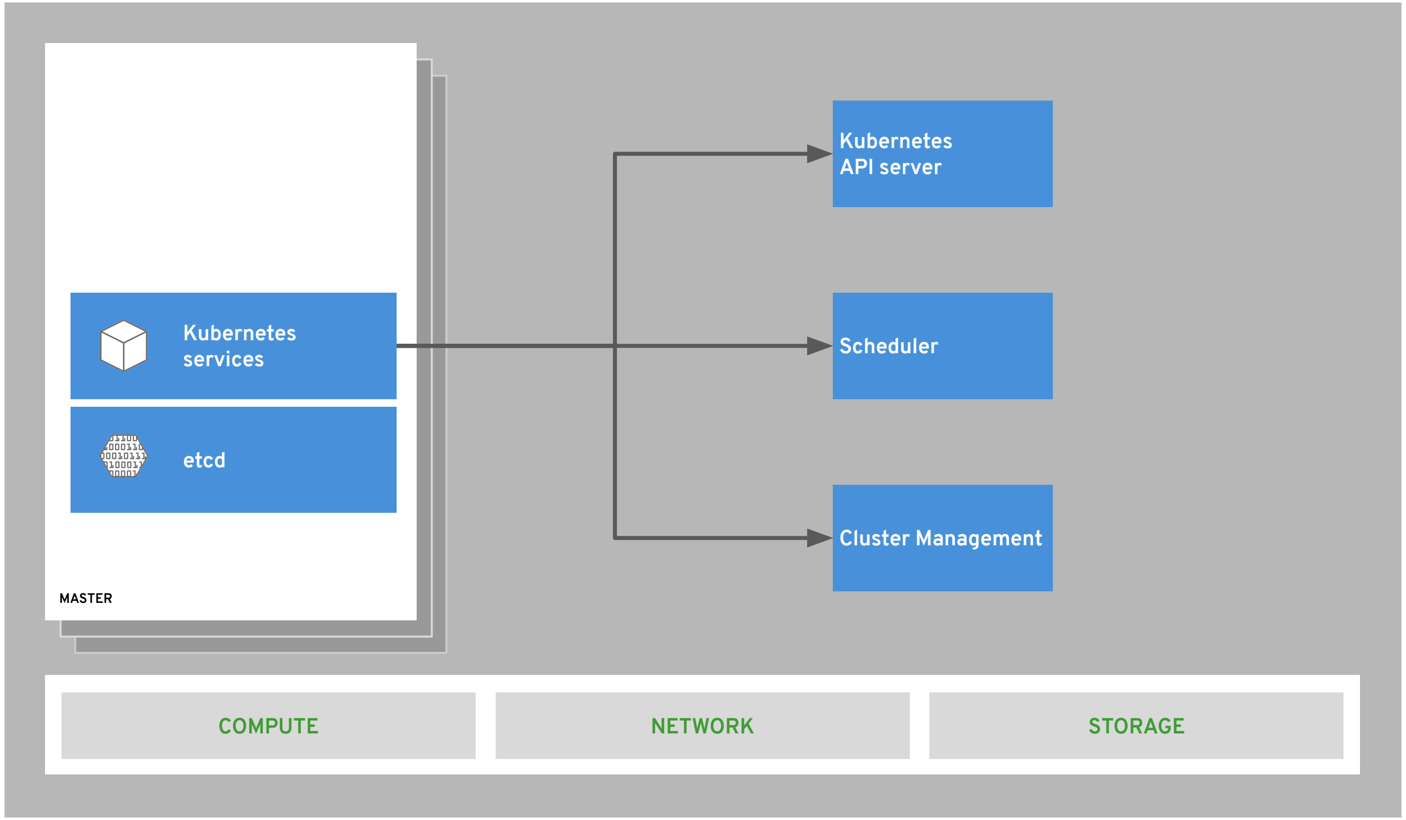
everything runs in pods



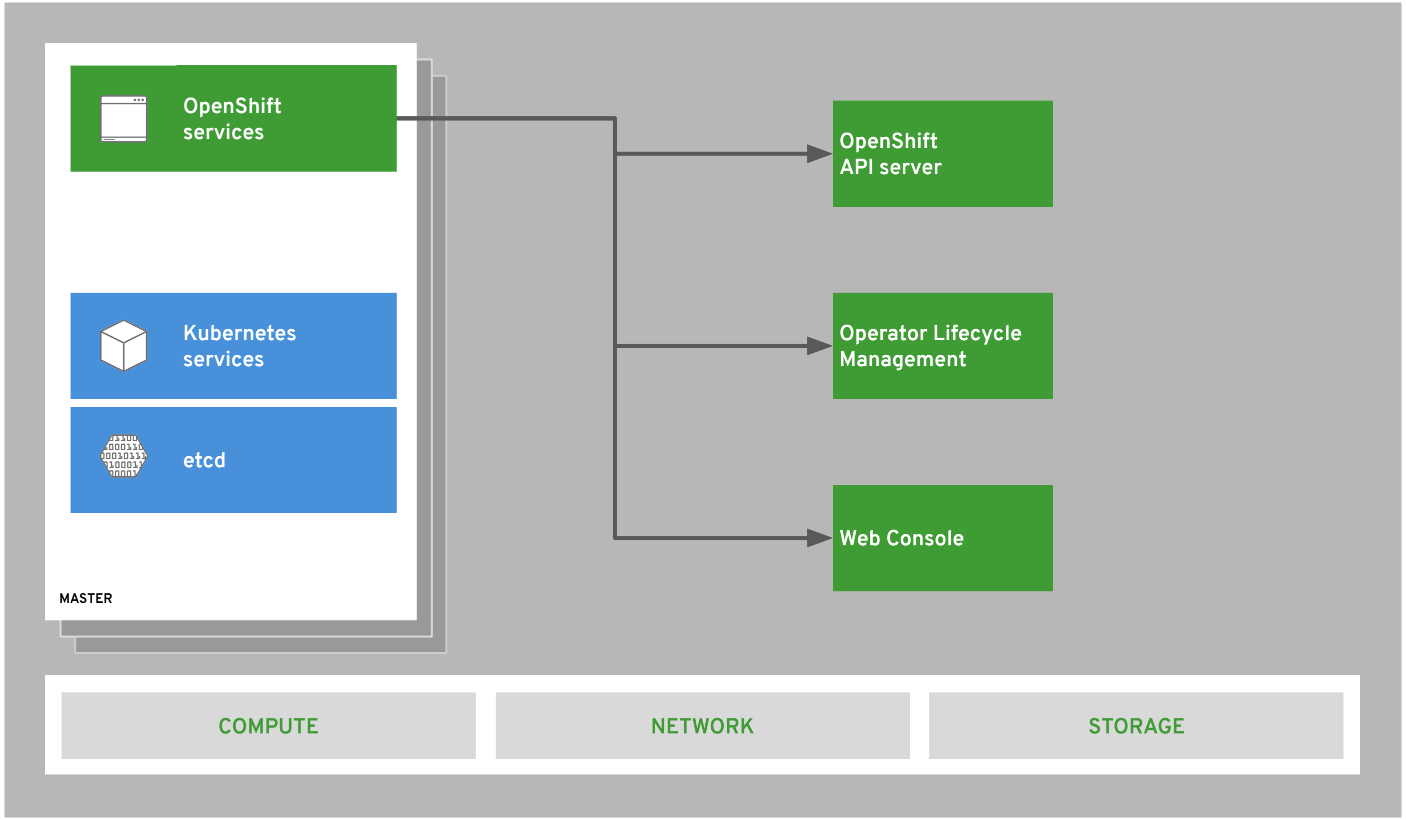
state of everything



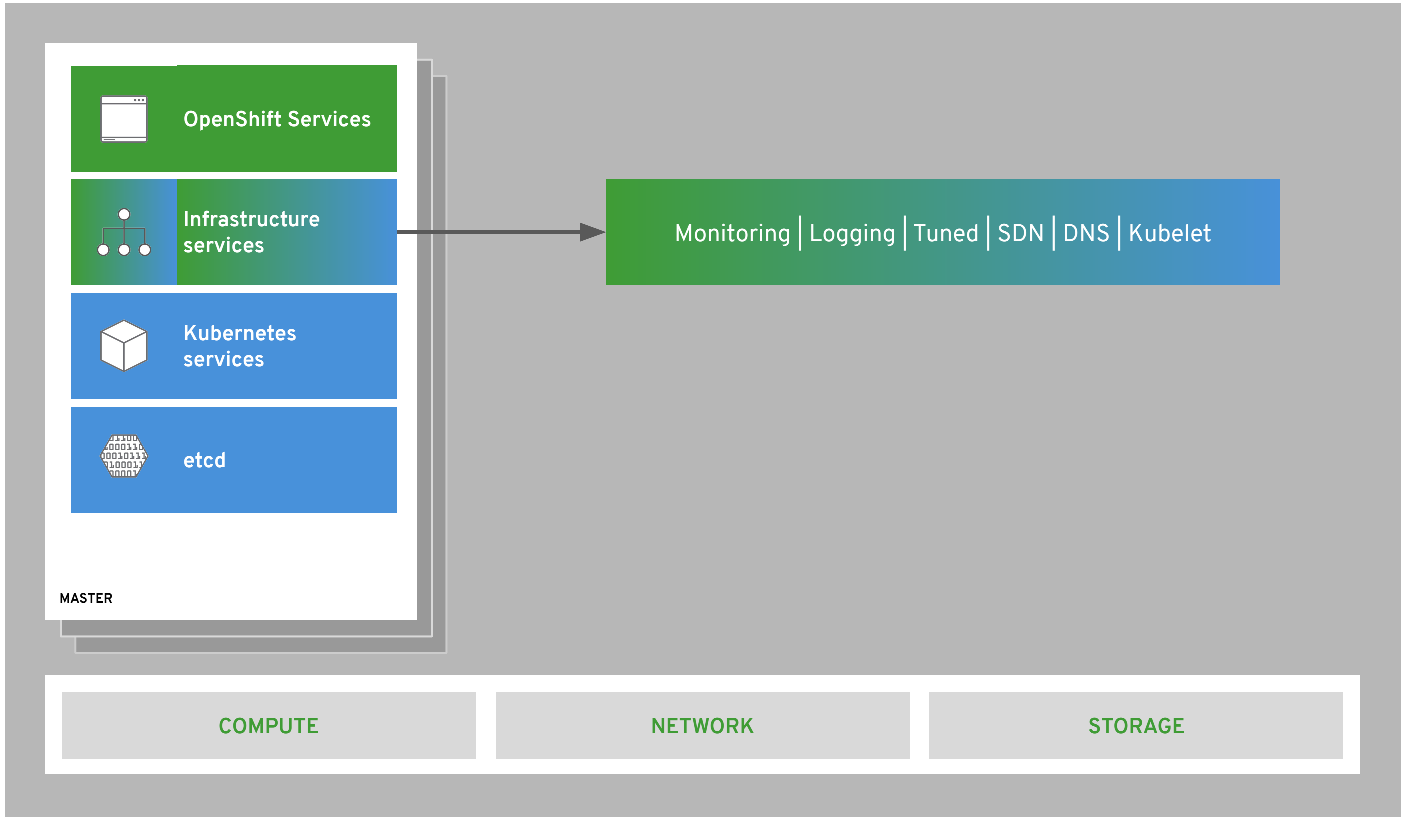
core kubernetes components



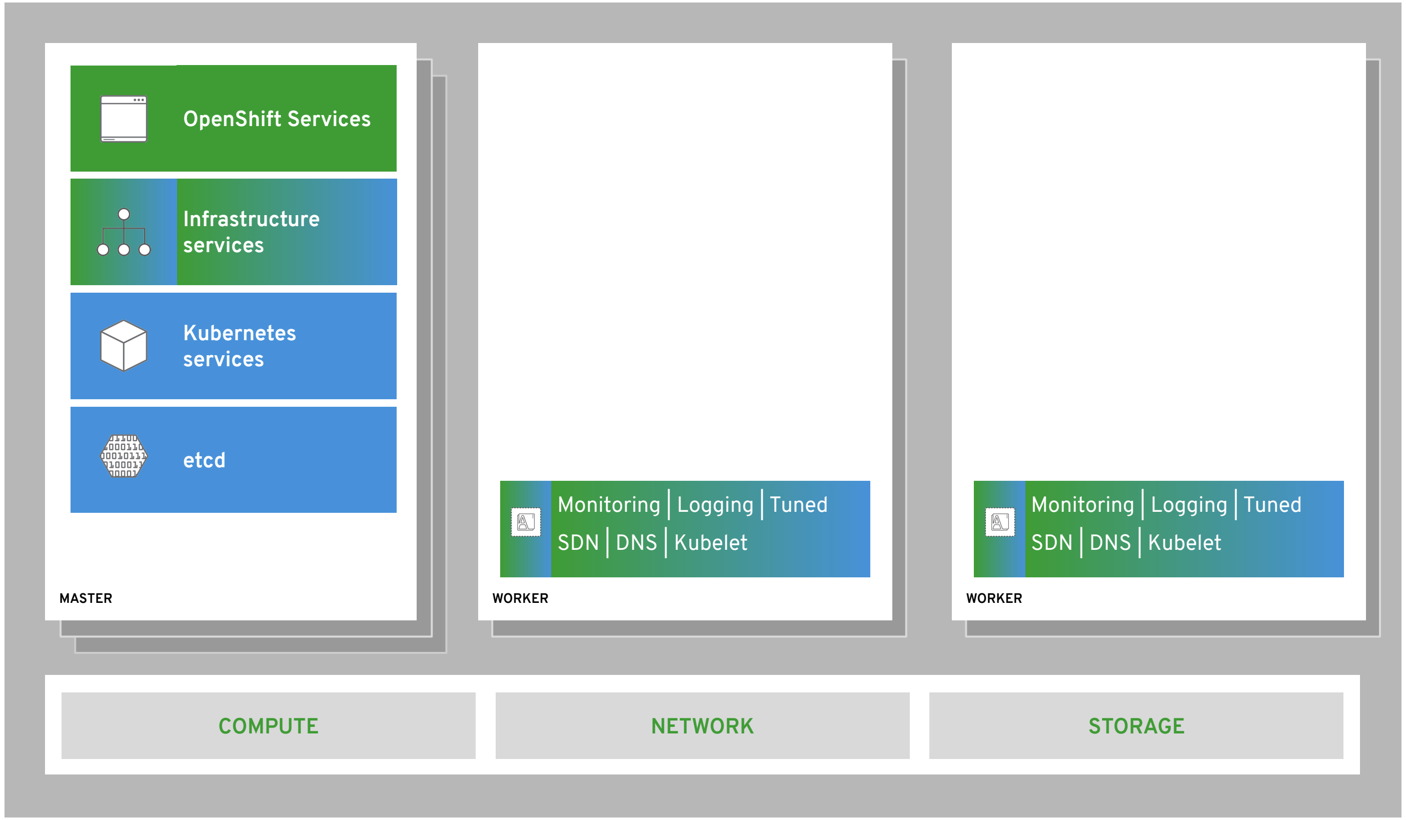
core OpenShift components



internal and support infrastructure services

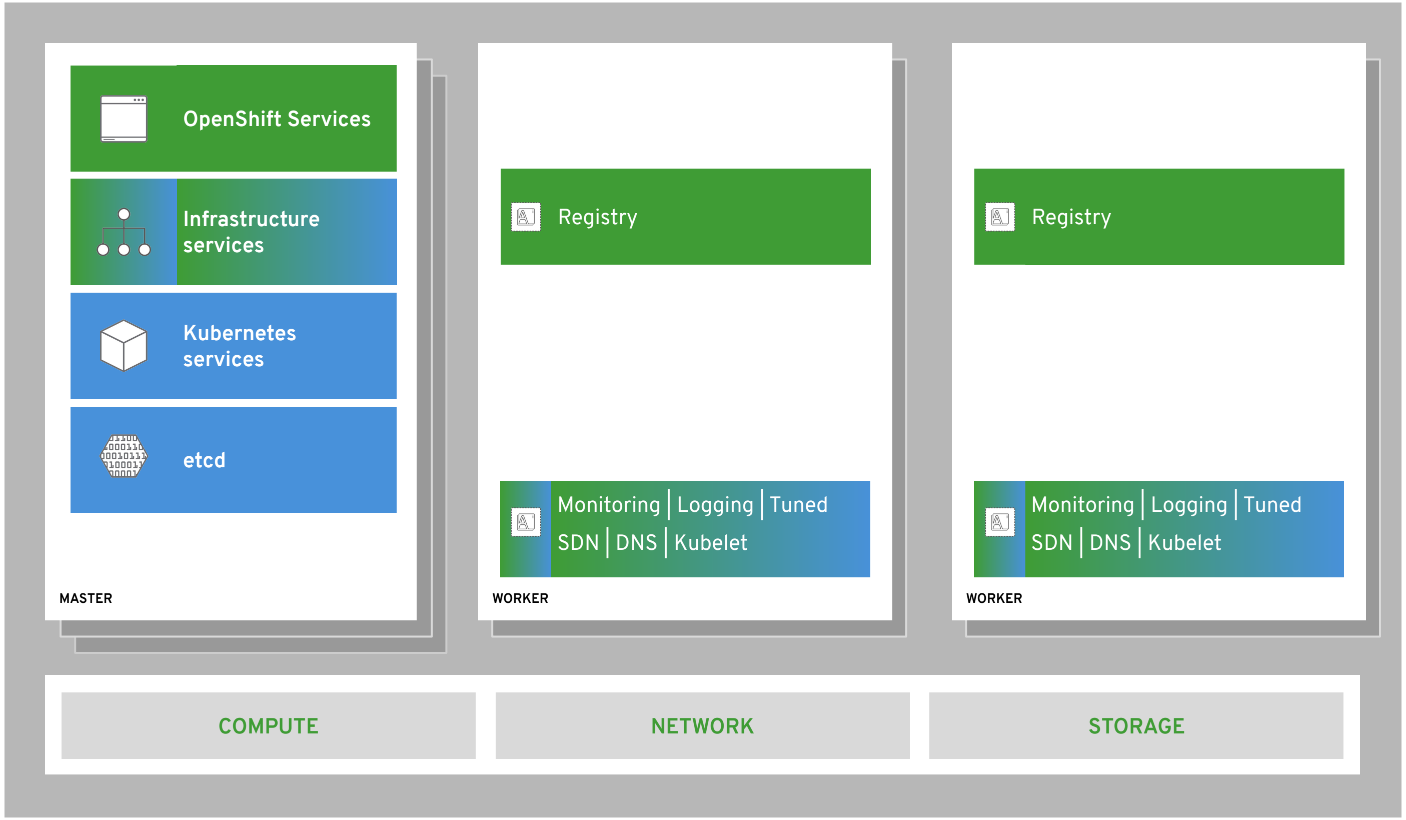


run on all hosts

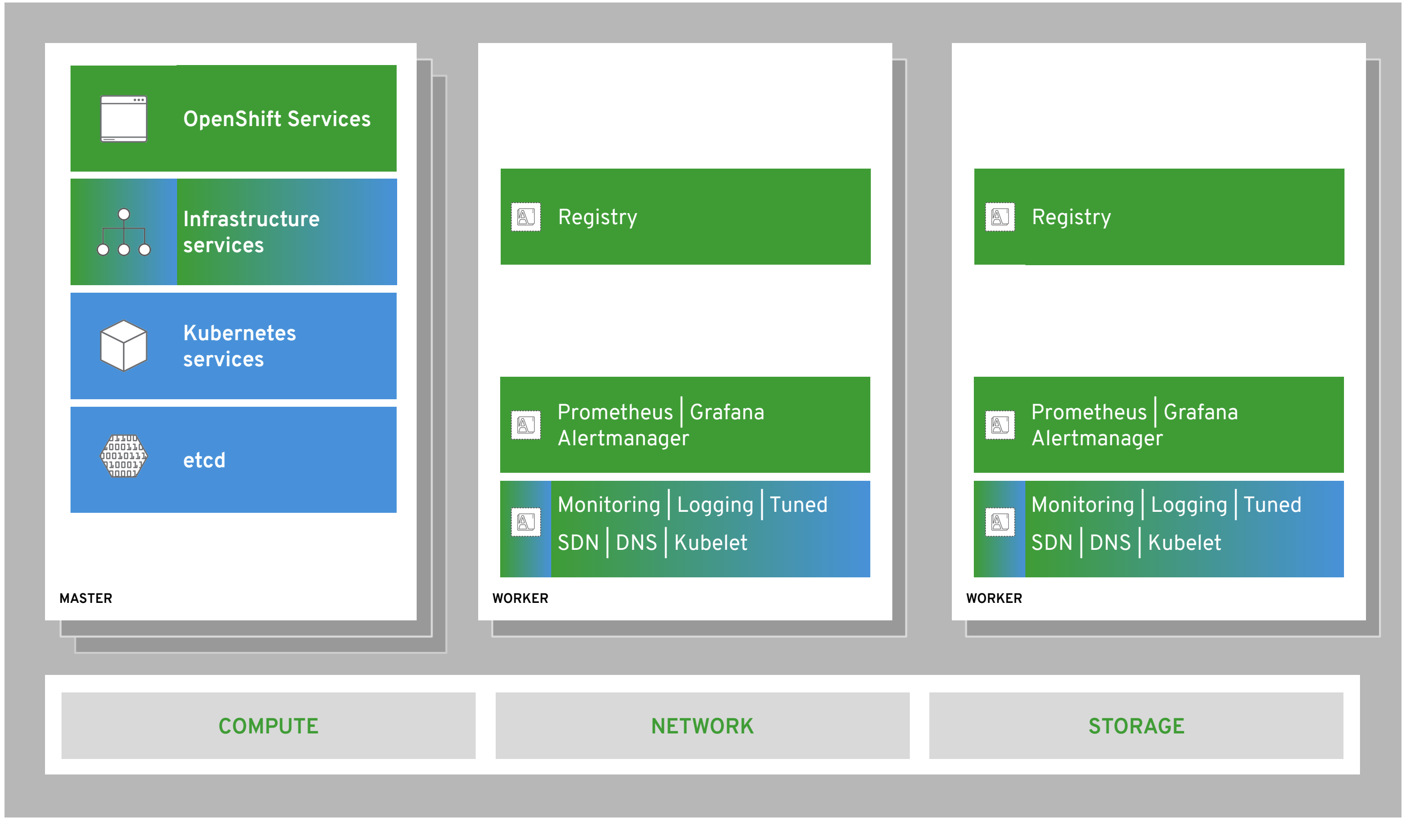


Red Hat

integrated image registry

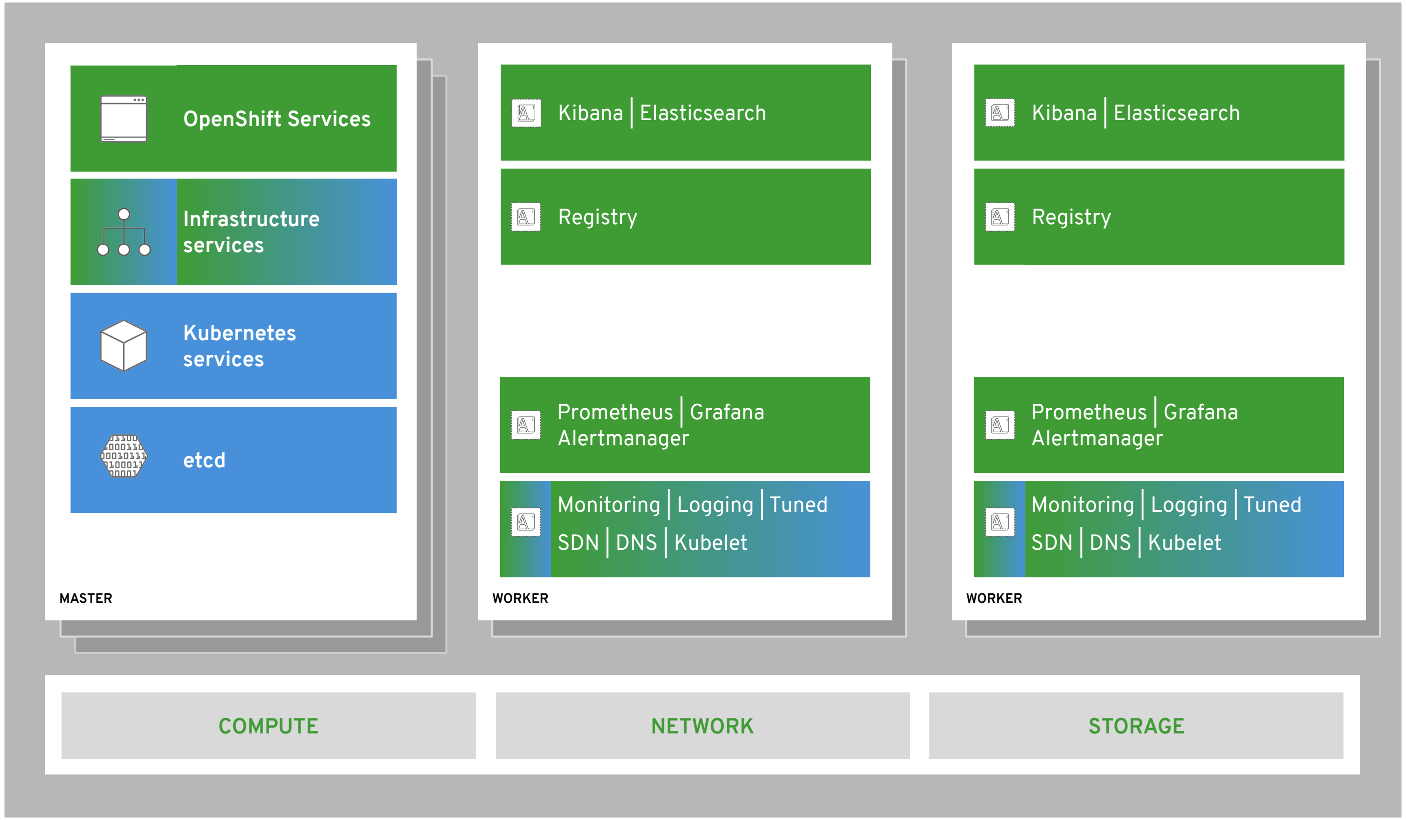


cluster monitoring

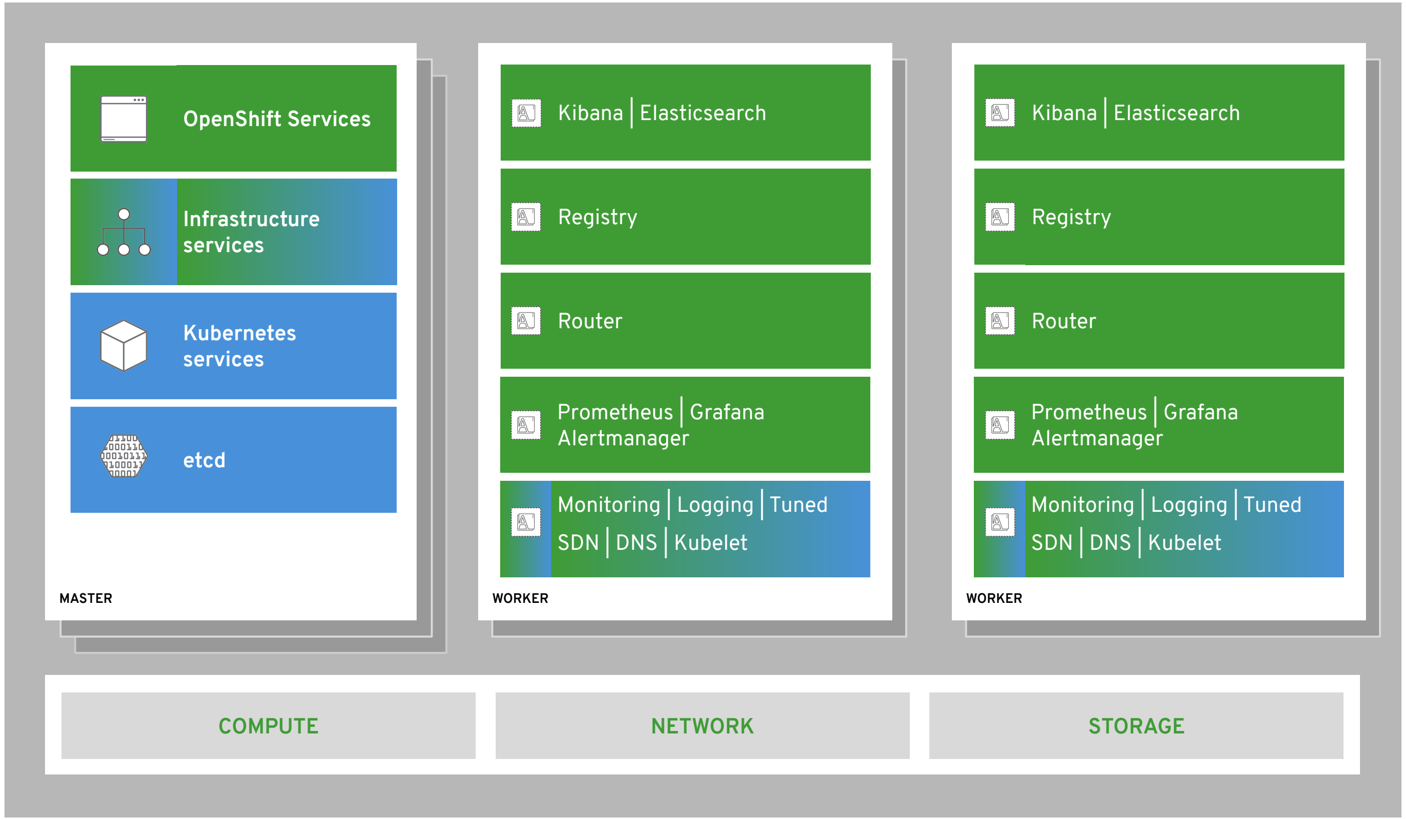


Red Hat

log aggregation

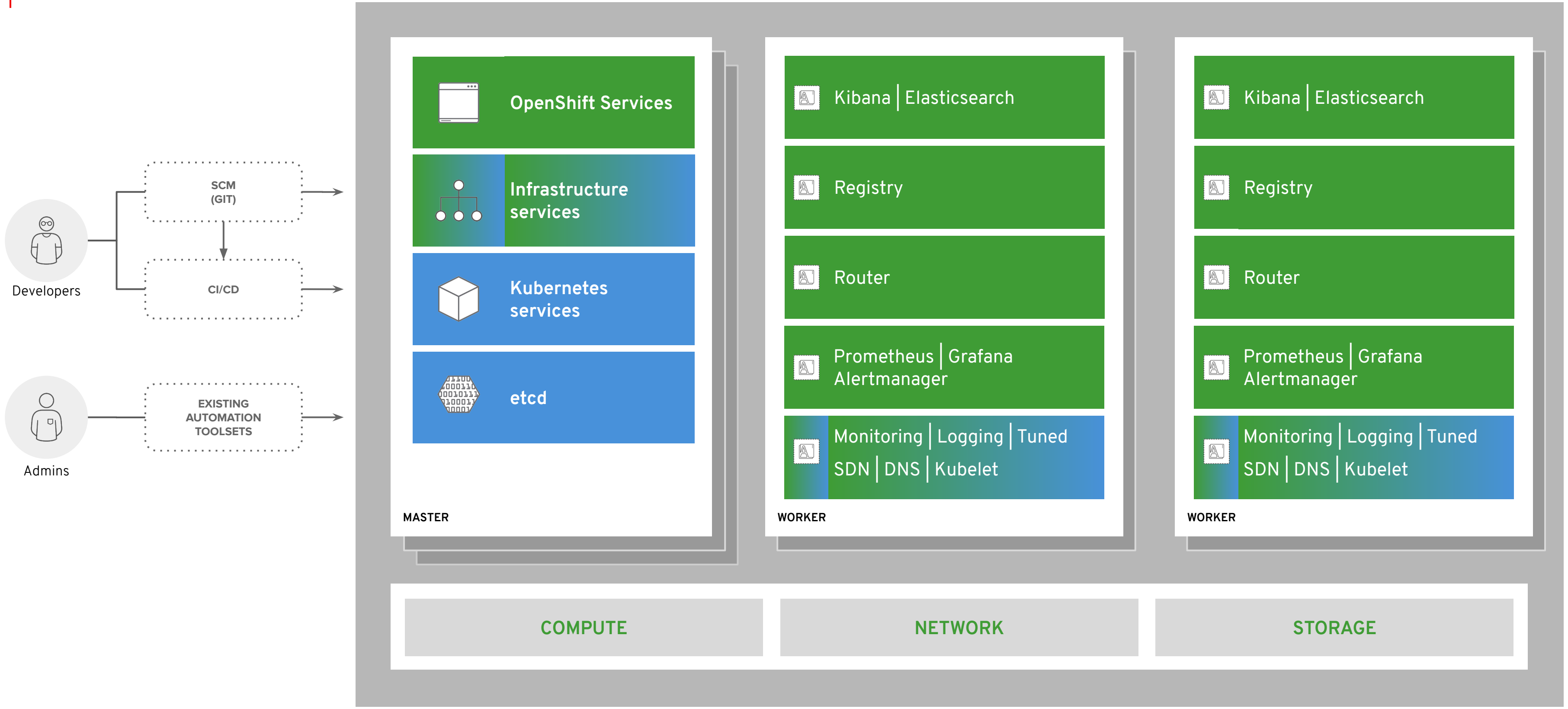


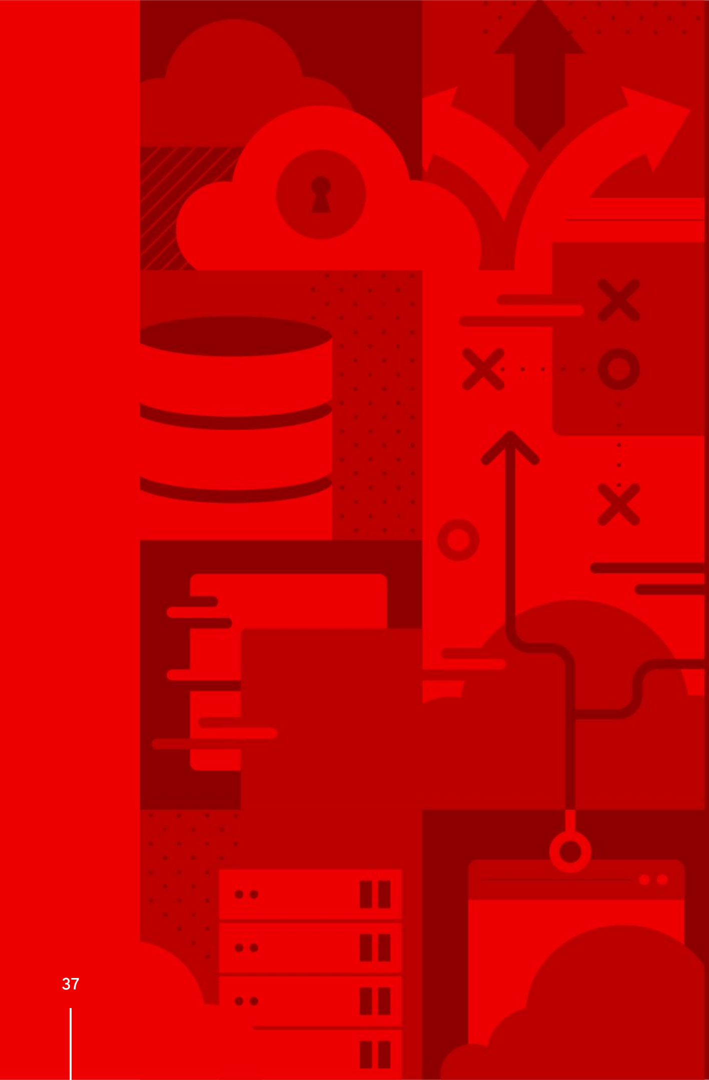
integrated routing



Red Hat

dev and ops via web, cli, API, and IDE





OpenShift lifecycle, installation & upgrades

Red Hat

OpenShift 4 Installation

Two new paradigms for deploying clusters

Installation Paradigms

OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM

Full Stack Automated

Simplified opinionated "Best Practices" for cluster provisioning

Fully automated installation and updates including host container OS.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS

Pre-existing Infrastructure

Customer managed resources & infrastructure provisioning

Plug into existing DNS and security boundaries

Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS

Red Hat Enterprise Linux

HOSTED OPENSHIFT

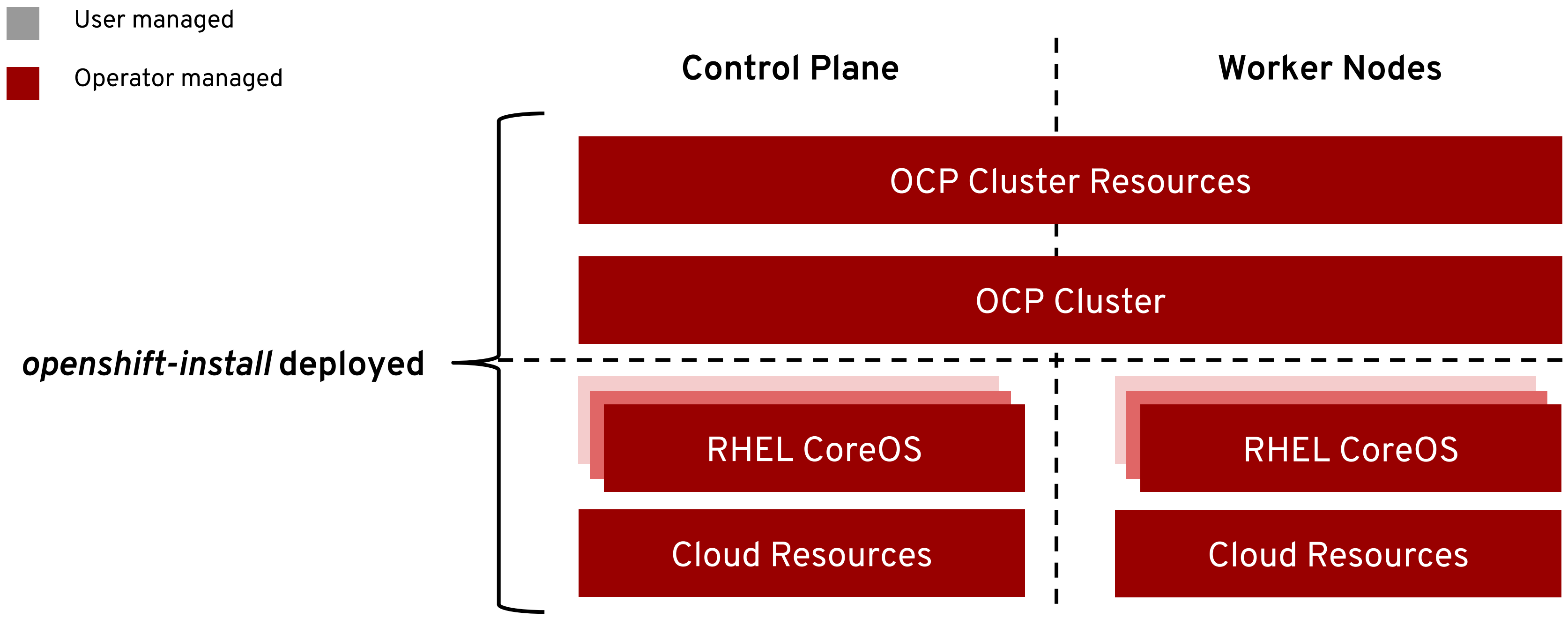
Azure Red Hat OpenShift

Deploy directly from the Azure console. Jointly managed by Red Hat and Microsoft Azure engineers.

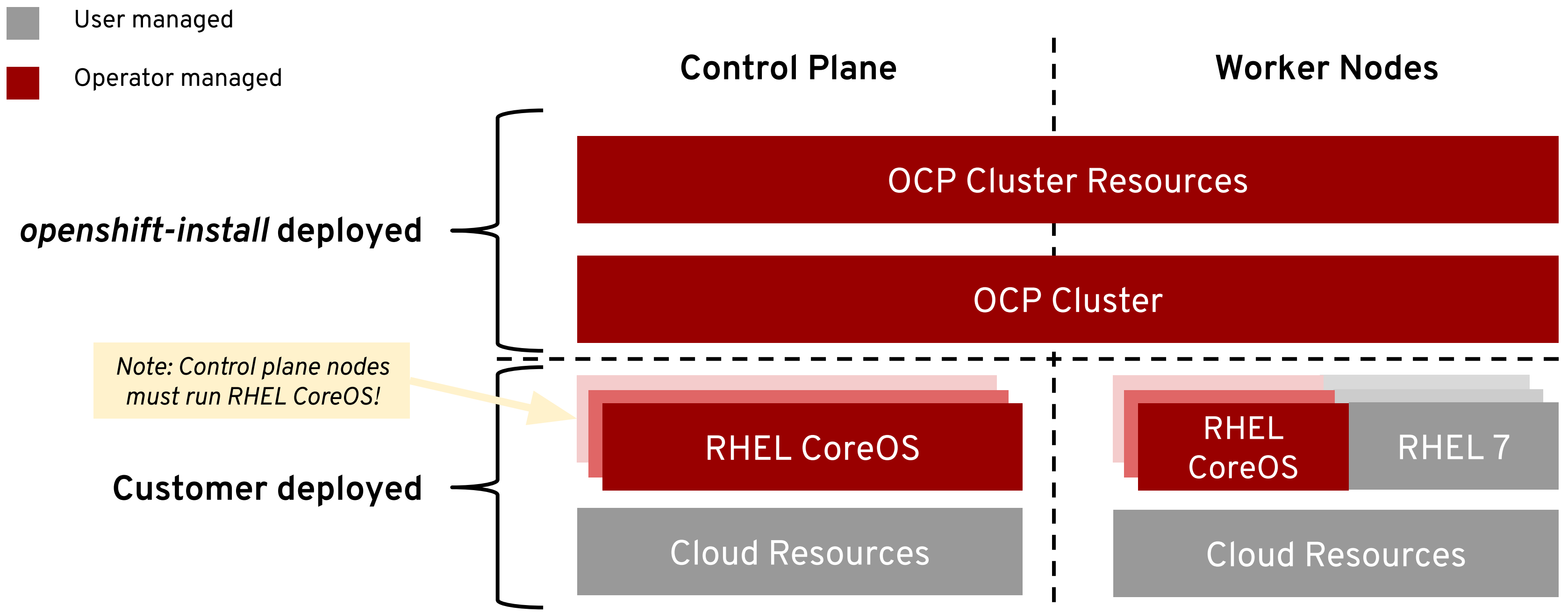
OpenShift Dedicated

Get a powerful cluster, fully Managed by Red Hat engineers and support.

Full-stack Automated Installation



Pre-existing Infrastructure Installation



Comparison of Paradigms

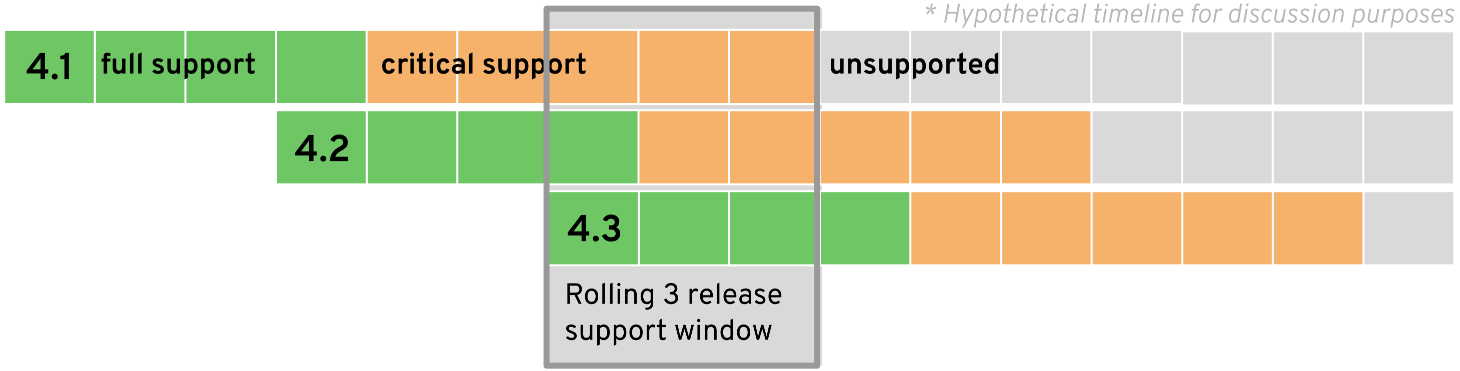
	Full Stack Automation	Pre-existing Infrastructure
Build Network	Installer	User
Setup Load Balancers	Installer	User
Configure DNS	Installer	User
Hardware/VM Provisioning	Installer	User
OS Installation	Installer	User
Generate Ignition Configs	Installer	Installer
OS Support	Installer: RHEL CoreOS	User: RHEL CoreOS + RHEL 7
Node Provisioning / Autoscaling	Yes	Only for providers with OpenShift Machine API support

OpenShift 4 Lifecycle

Supported paths for

upgrades and migrations

Support Timelines


* Hypothetical timeline for discussion purposes
4.1
full support
critical support
unsupported
4.2
4.3
Rolling 3 release support window

New model
Release based, not date based. Rolling three release window for support.

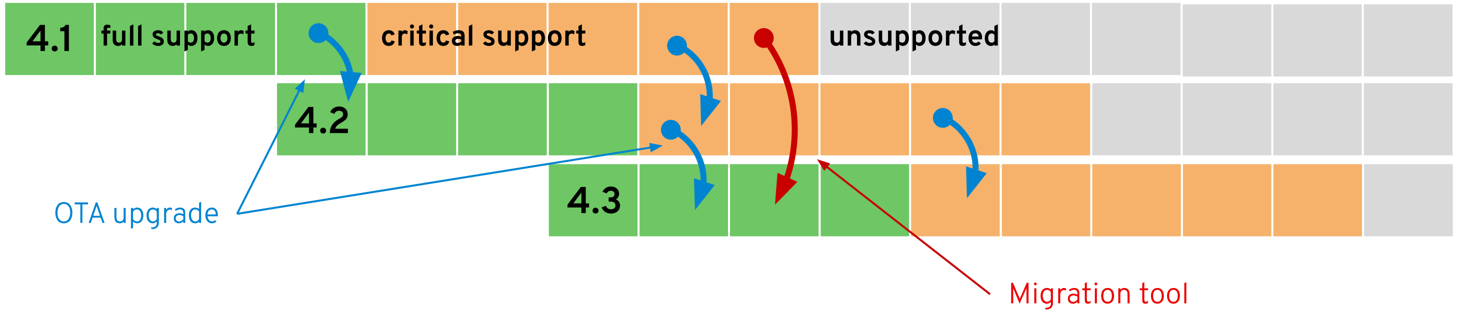
The overall 4 series will be supported for at least three years

- Minimum two years full support (likely more)
- One year maintenance past the end of full support

EUS release planned
Supported for 14 months of critical bug and critical security fixes instead of the normal 5 months. If you stay on the EUS for its entire life, you must use the application migration tooling to move to a new cluster

Upgrades vs. Migrations

** Hypothetical timeline for discussion purposes*



OTA Upgrades
Works between two minor releases in a serial manner.

Happy path = migrate through each version
On a regular cadence, migrate to the next supported version.

Optional path = migration tooling
If you fall more than two releases behind, you must use the application migration tooling to move to a new cluster.

Current minor release
Full support for all bugs and security issues
1 month full support overlap with next release to aid migrations

Previous minor release
Fixes for critical bugs and security issues for 5 months

Operations and infrastructure deep dive

Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS

The OpenShift operating system

Red Hat Enterprise Linux

	RED HAT® ENTERPRISE LINUX®	RED HAT® ENTERPRISE LINUX CoreOS
	General Purpose OS	**Immutable container host**
BENEFITS	• 10+ year enterprise life cycle • Industry standard security • High performance on any infrastructure • Customizable and compatible with wide ecosystem of partner solutions	• Self-managing, over-the-air updates • Immutable and tightly integrated with OpenShift • Host isolation is enforced via Containers • Optimized performance on popular infrastructure
WHEN TO USE	When customization and integration with additional solutions is required	When cloud-native, hands-free operations are a top priority

Immutable Operating System

Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS is versioned with OpenShift

CoreOS is tested and shipped in conjunction with the platform.

Red Hat runs thousands of tests against these configurations.

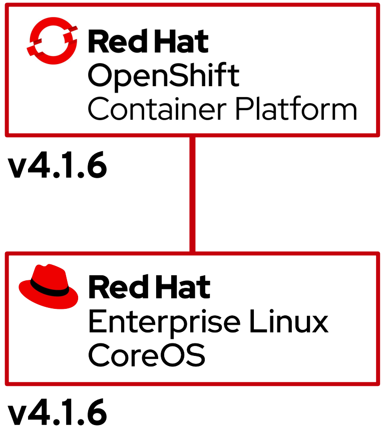
Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS is managed by the cluster

The Operating system is operated as part of the cluster, with the config for components managed by Machine Config Operator:

- CRI-O config
- Kubelet config
- Authorized registries
- SSH config

RHEL CoreOS admins are responsible for:

Nothing. 😃 🙌



cri-o

A lightweight, OCI-compliant container runtime

Minimal and Secure Architecture

Optimized for Kubernetes

Runs any OCI-compliant image (including docker)

Red Hat

CRI-O Support in OpenShift

CRI-O tracks and versions identical to Kubernetes, simplifying support permutations

CRI-O 1.12	Kubernetes 1.12	OpenShift 4.0
CRI-O 1.13	**Kubernetes 1.13**	**OpenShift 4.1**
CRI-O 1.14	Kubernetes 1.14	OpenShift 4.2

podman

A docker-compatible CLI for containers

- Remote management API via Varlink
- Image/container tagging
- Advanced namespace isolation

buildah

Secure & flexible OCI container builds

- Integrated into OCP build pods
- Performance improvements for knative enablement
- Image signing improvements

OpenShift 4 installation

Installer and user-provisioned infrastructure, bootstrap, and more

OpenShift Bootstrap Process: Self-Managed Kubernetes

How to boot a self-managed cluster:

- OpenShift 4 is unique in that management extends all the way down to the operating system
- Every machine boots with a configuration that references resources hosted in the cluster it joins, enabling cluster to manage itself
- Downside is that every machine looking to join the cluster is waiting on the cluster to be created
- Dependency loop is broken using a bootstrap machine, which acts as a temporary control plane whose sole purpose is bringing up the permanent control plane nodes
- Permanent control plane nodes get booted and join the cluster leveraging the control plane on the bootstrap machine
- Once the pivot to the permanent control plane takes place, the remaining worker nodes can be booted and join the cluster

Bootstrapping process step by step:

1. Bootstrap machine boots and starts hosting the remote resources required for master machines to boot.
2. Master machines fetch the remote resources from the bootstrap machine and finish booting.
3. Master machines use the bootstrap node to form an etcd cluster.
4. Bootstrap node starts a temporary Kubernetes control plane using the newly-created etcd cluster.
5. Temporary control plane schedules the production control plane to the master machines.
6. Temporary control plane shuts down, yielding to the production control plane.
7. Bootstrap node injects OpenShift-specific components into the newly formed control plane.
8. Installer then tears down the bootstrap node or if user-provisioned, this needs to be performed by the administrator.

How everything deployed comes under management

Masters (Special)

- Terraform provisions initial masters*
- Machine API adopts existing masters post-provision
- Each master is a standalone Machine object
- Termination protection (avoid self-destruction)

Workers

- Each Machine Pool corresponds to MachineSet
- Optionally autoscale (min,max) and health check (replace if not ready > X minutes)

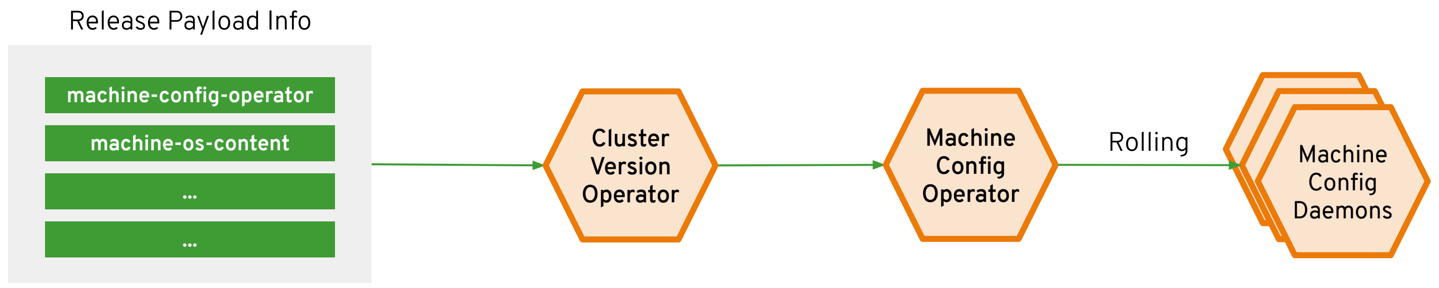
Multi-AZ

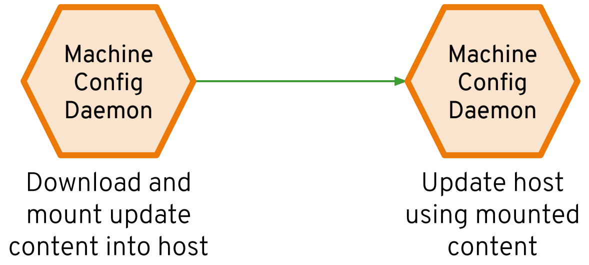
- MachineSets scoped to single AZ
- Installer stripes N machine sets across AZs by default
- Post-install best effort balance via cluster autoscaler

OpenShift 4 Cluster Management

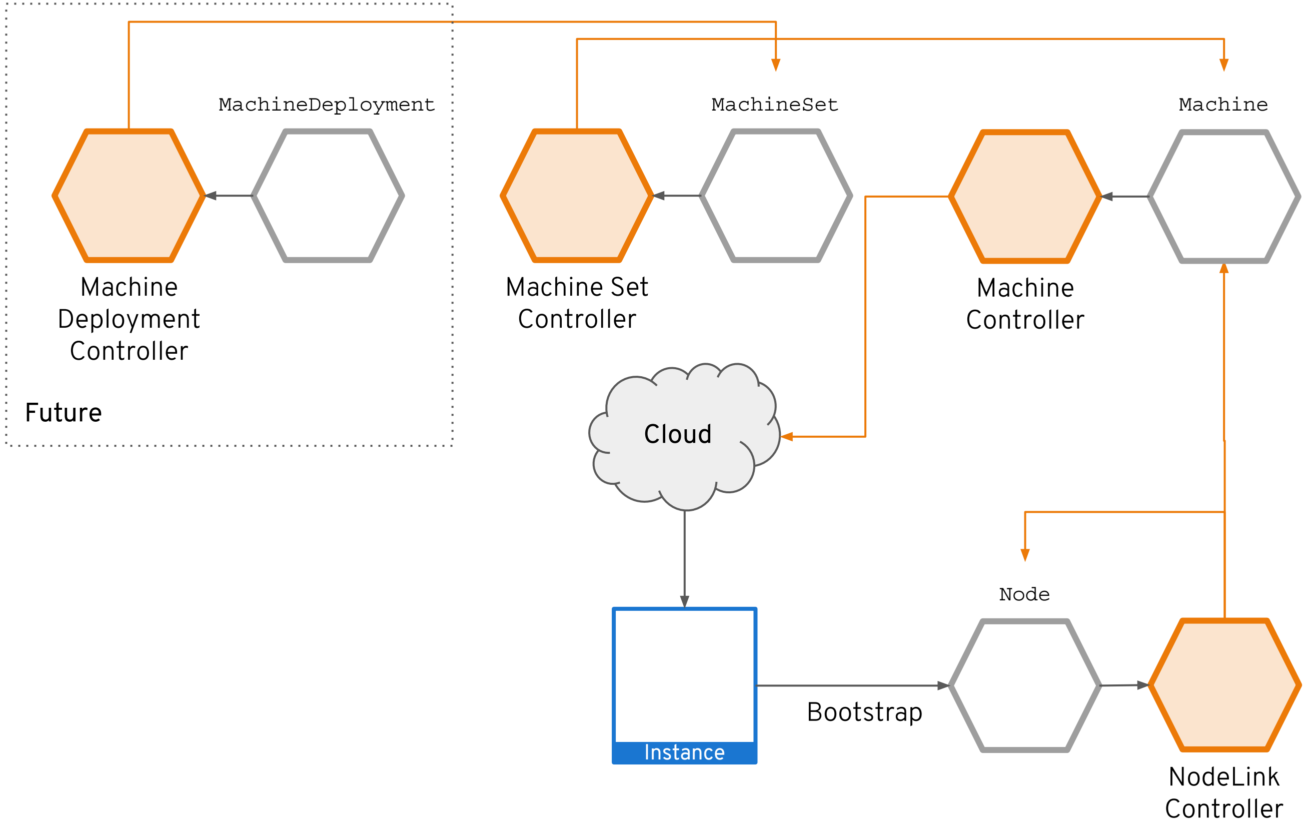
Powered by Operators, OpenShift 4 automates many cluster management activities

Over-the-air updates




Machine Config Daemon
Machine Config Daemon
Download and mount update content into host
Update host using mounted content

Cloud API


MachineDeployment
Machine Deployment Controller
Future
MachineSet
Machine Set Controller
Machine
Machine Controller
Cloud
Instance
Bootstrap
Node
NodeLink Controller

OpenShift Security

Features, mechanisms and processes for container and platform isolation

CONTROL
Application Security

- Container Content
- CI/CD Pipeline
- Container Registry
- Deployment Policies

DEFEND
Infrastructure

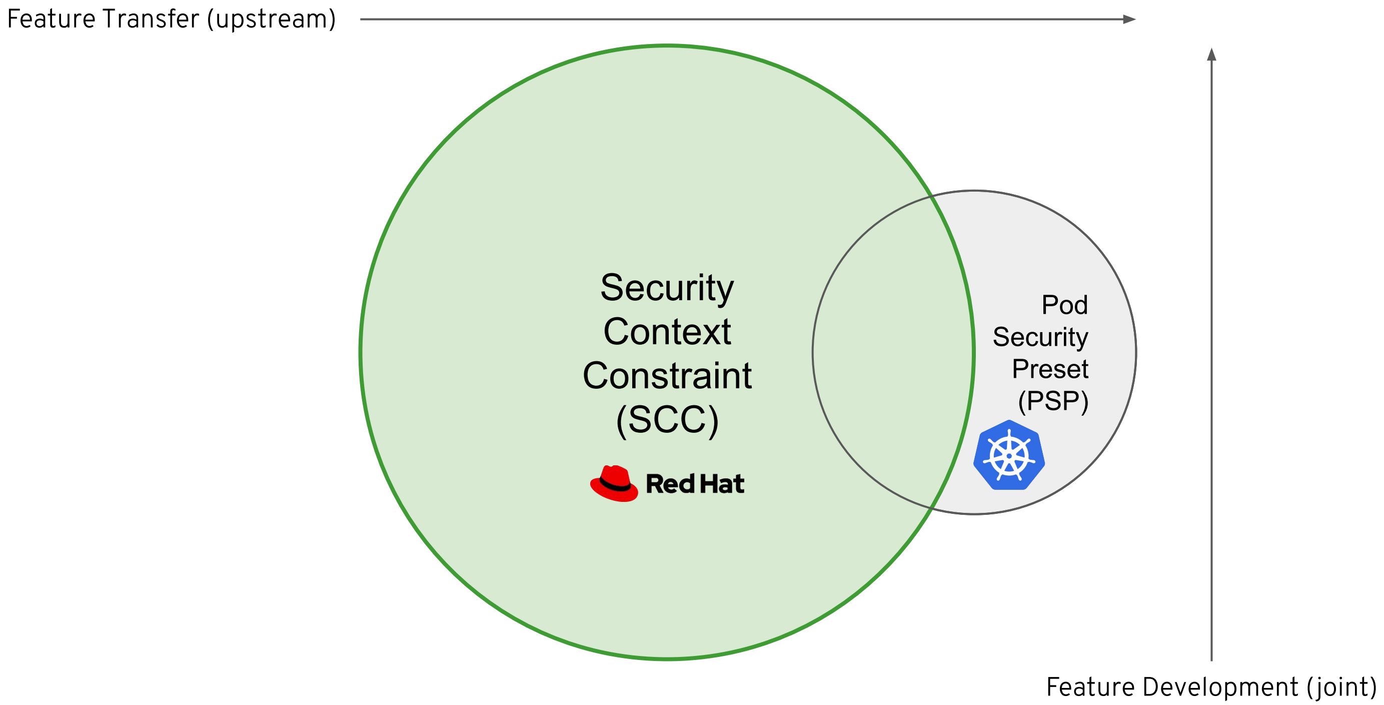
- Container Platform
- Container Host Multi-tenancy
- Network Isolation
- Storage
- Audit & Logging
- API Management

EXTEND

- Security Ecosystem

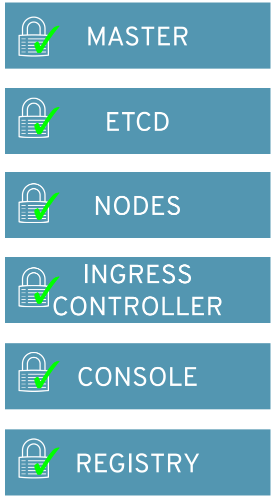
Red Hat

Extended Depth of Protection

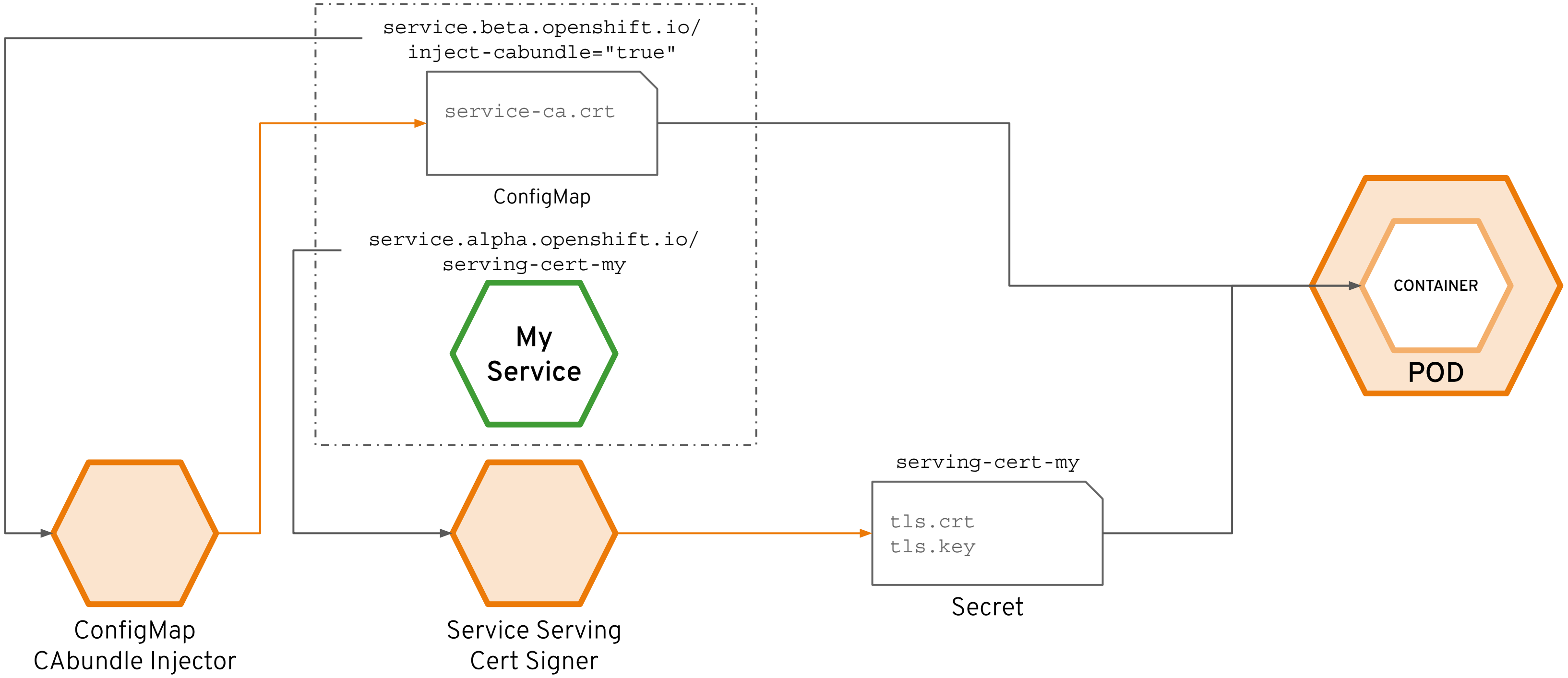

Feature Transfer (upstream)
Security Context Constraint (SCC)
Red Hat
Pod Security Preset (PSP)
Feature Development (joint)

Certificates and Certificate Management

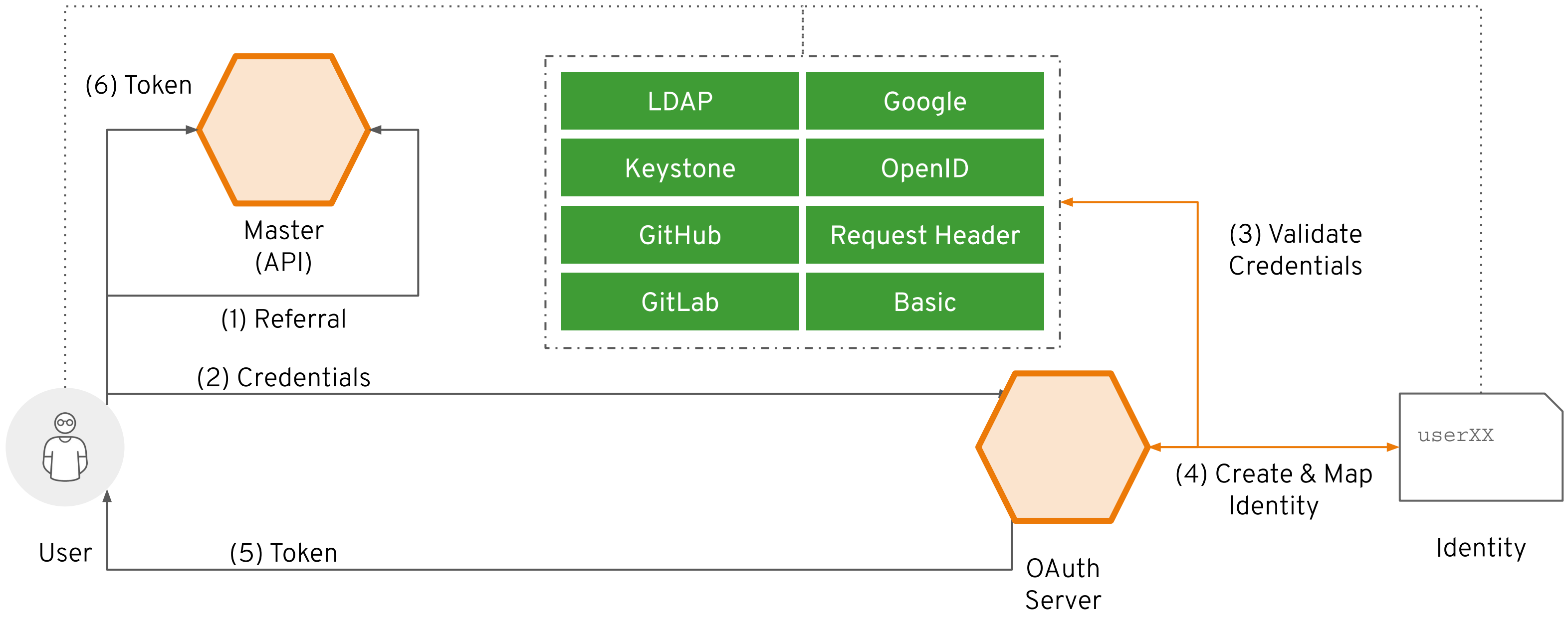
- OpenShift provides its own internal CA
- Certificates are used to provide secure connections to
  - master (APIs) and nodes
  - Ingress controller and registry
  - etcd
- Certificate rotation is automated
- Optionally configure external endpoints to use custom certificates



Service Certificates



Identity and Access Management



Fine-Grained RBAC

- Project scope & cluster scope available
- Matches request attributes (verb,object,etc)
- If no roles match, request is denied (deny by default)
- Operator- and user-level roles are defined by default
- Custom roles are supported

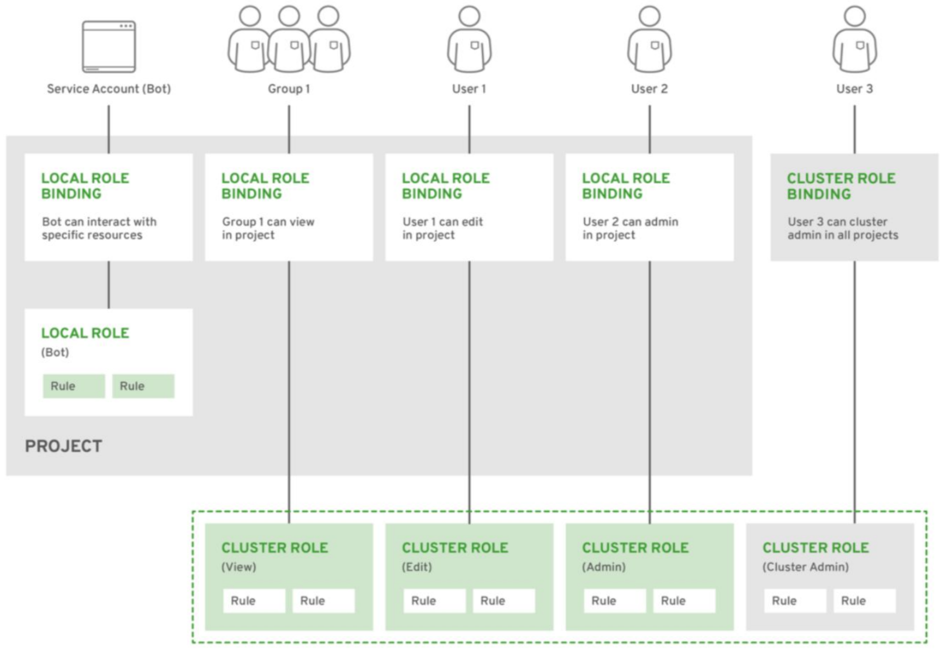


Figure 12 - Authorization Relationships

OpenShift Monitoring

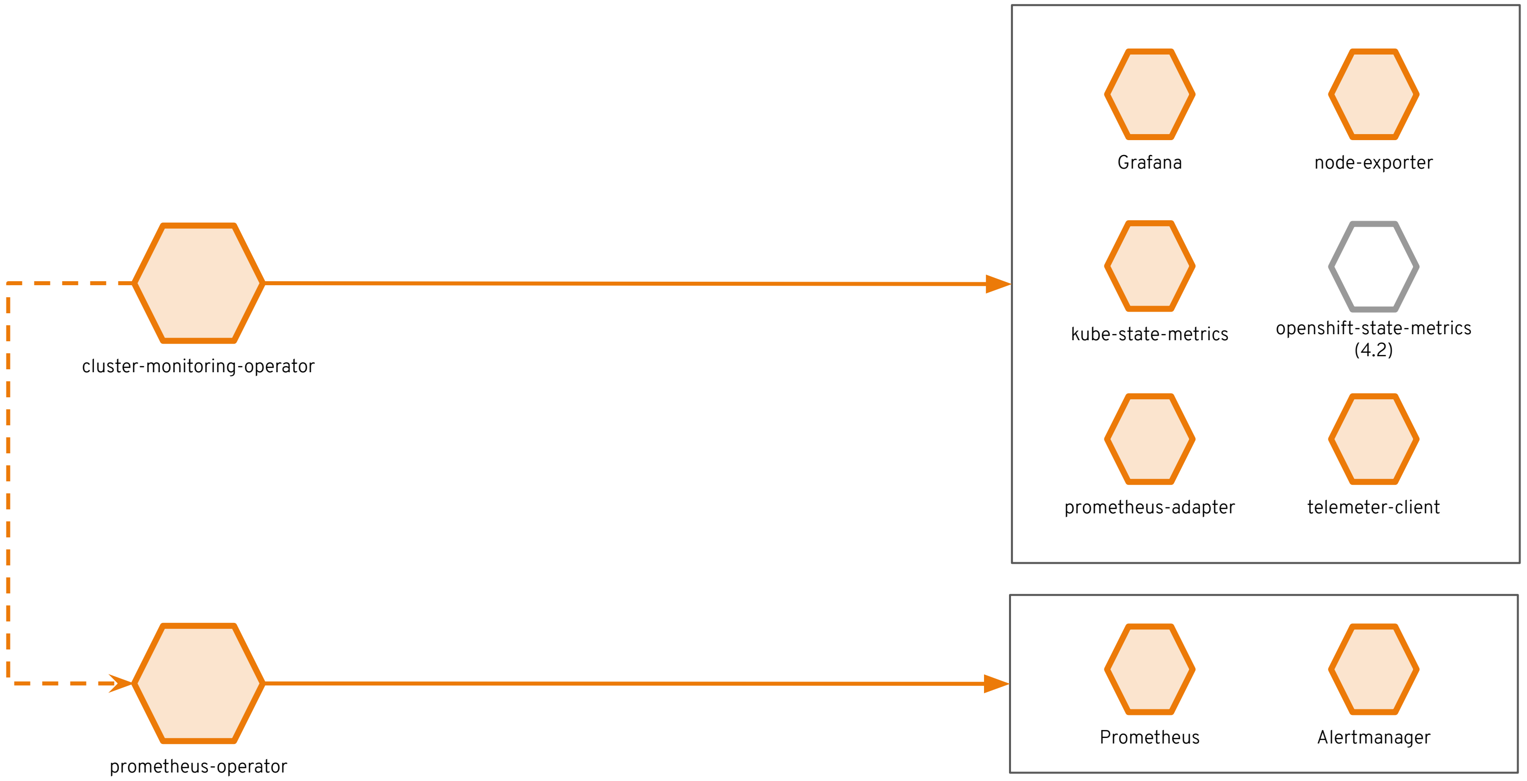
An integrated cluster monitoring and alerting stack

OpenShift Cluster Monitoring

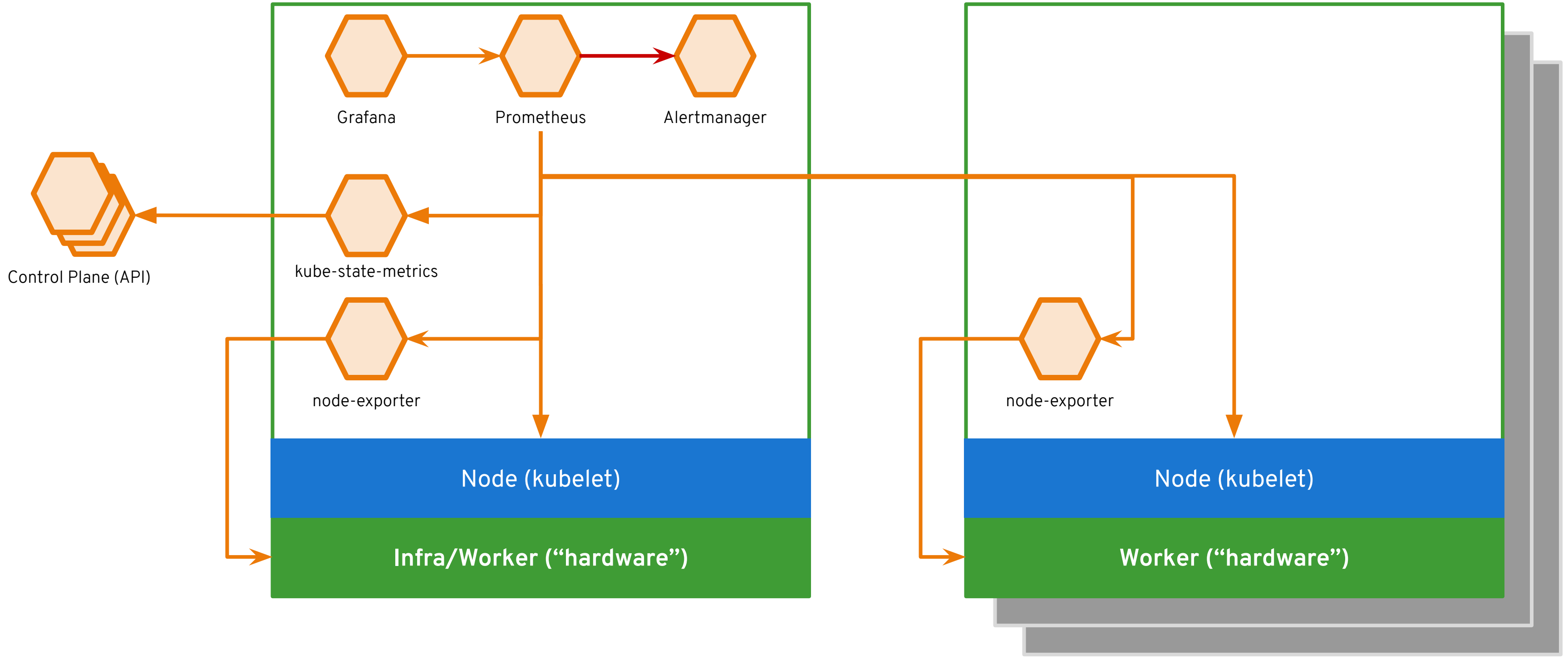
Metrics collection and storage via Prometheus, an open-source monitoring system time series database.

Alerting/notification via Prometheus' Alertmanager, an open-source tool that handles alerts send by Prometheus.

Metrics visualization via Grafana, the leading metrics visualization technology.


Grafana
node-exporter
kube-state-metrics
openshift-state-metrics (4.2)
prometheus-adapter
telemeter-client
cluster-monitoring-operator
prometheus-operator
Prometheus
Alertmanager

Prometheus, Grafana and Alertmanager Wiring



OpenShift Logging

An integrated solution for exploring and corroborating application logs

Observability via log exploration and corroboration with EFK

Components

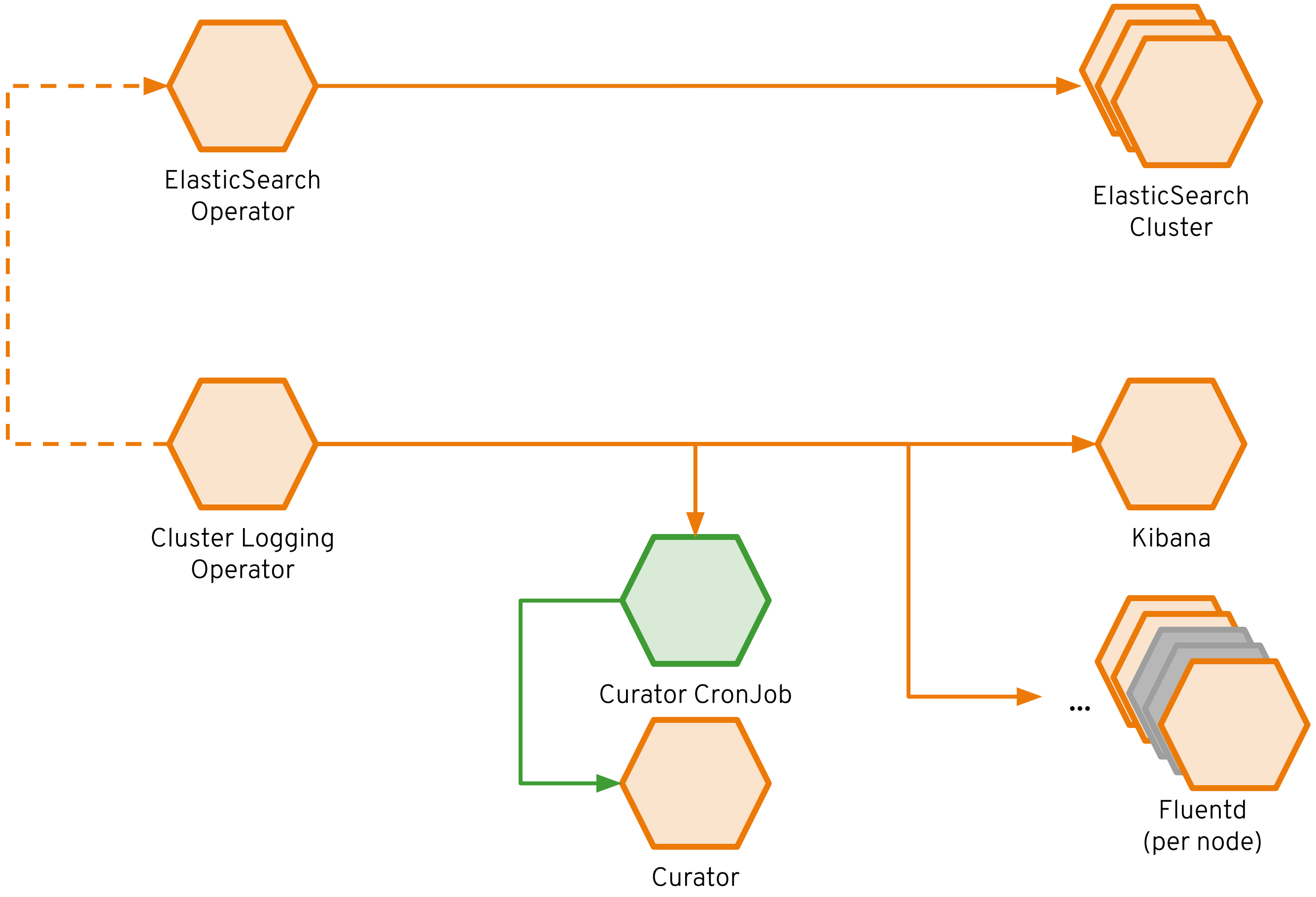
- **Elasticsearch:** a search and analytics engine to store logs
- **Fluentd:** gathers logs and sends to Elasticsearch.
- **Kibana:** A web UI for Elasticsearch.

Access control

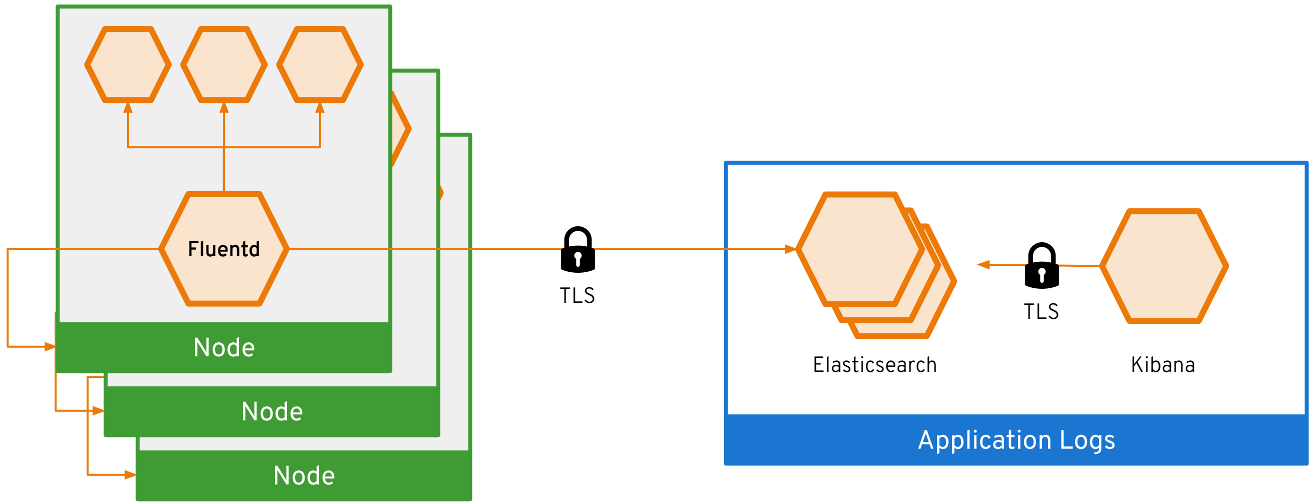
- Cluster administrators can view all logs
- Users can only view logs for their projects

Ability to forward logs elsewhere

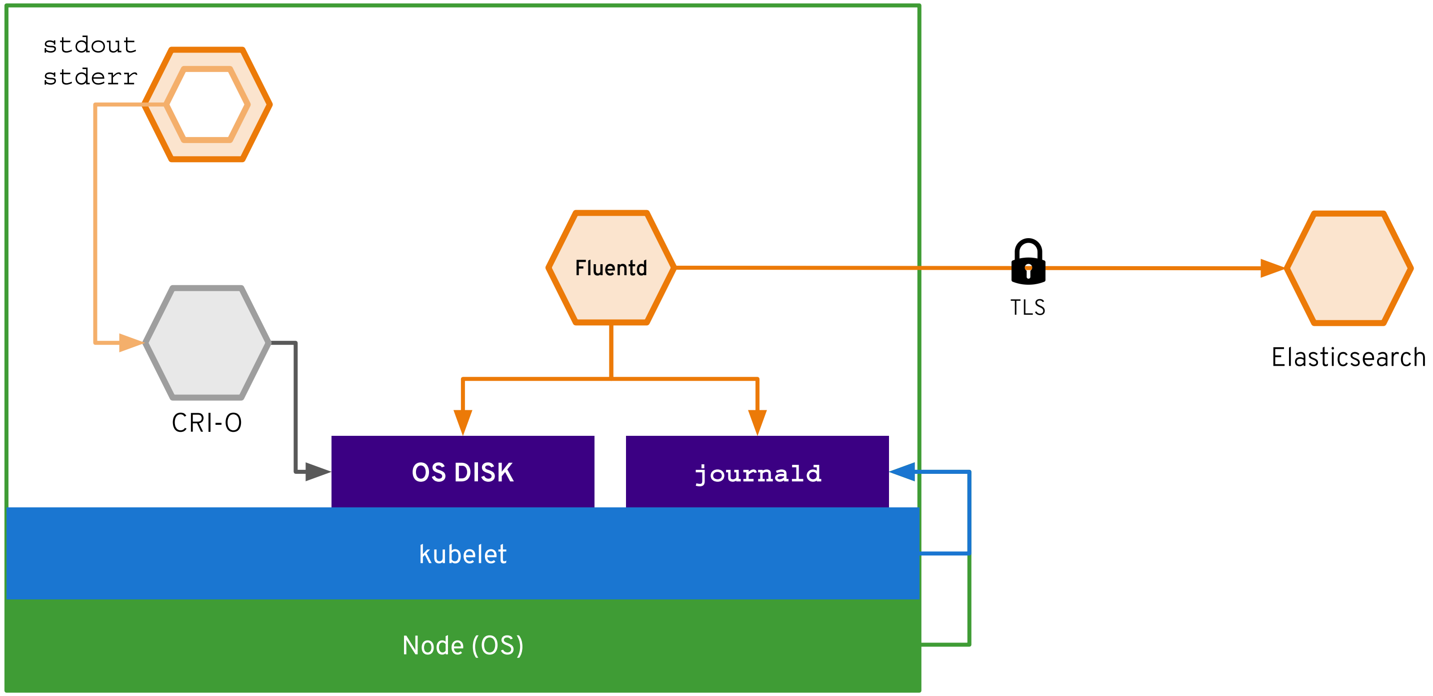
- External elasticsearch, Splunk, etc


ElasticSearch Operator
ElasticSearch Cluster
Cluster Logging Operator
Kibana
Curator CronJob
Curator
...
Fluentd (per node)

Log data flow in OpenShift



Log data flow in OpenShift



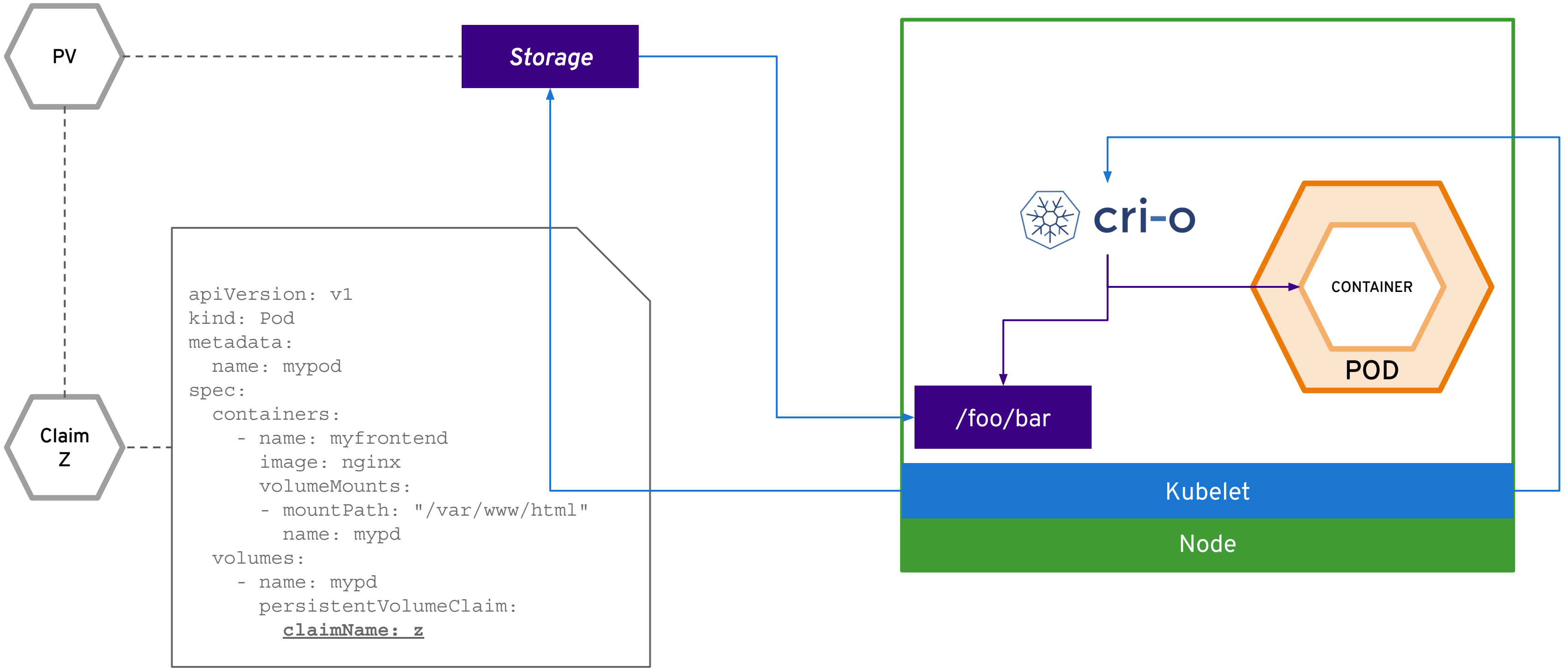
Persistent Storage

Connecting real-world storage to your containers to enable stateful applications

A broad spectrum of static and dynamic storage endpoints

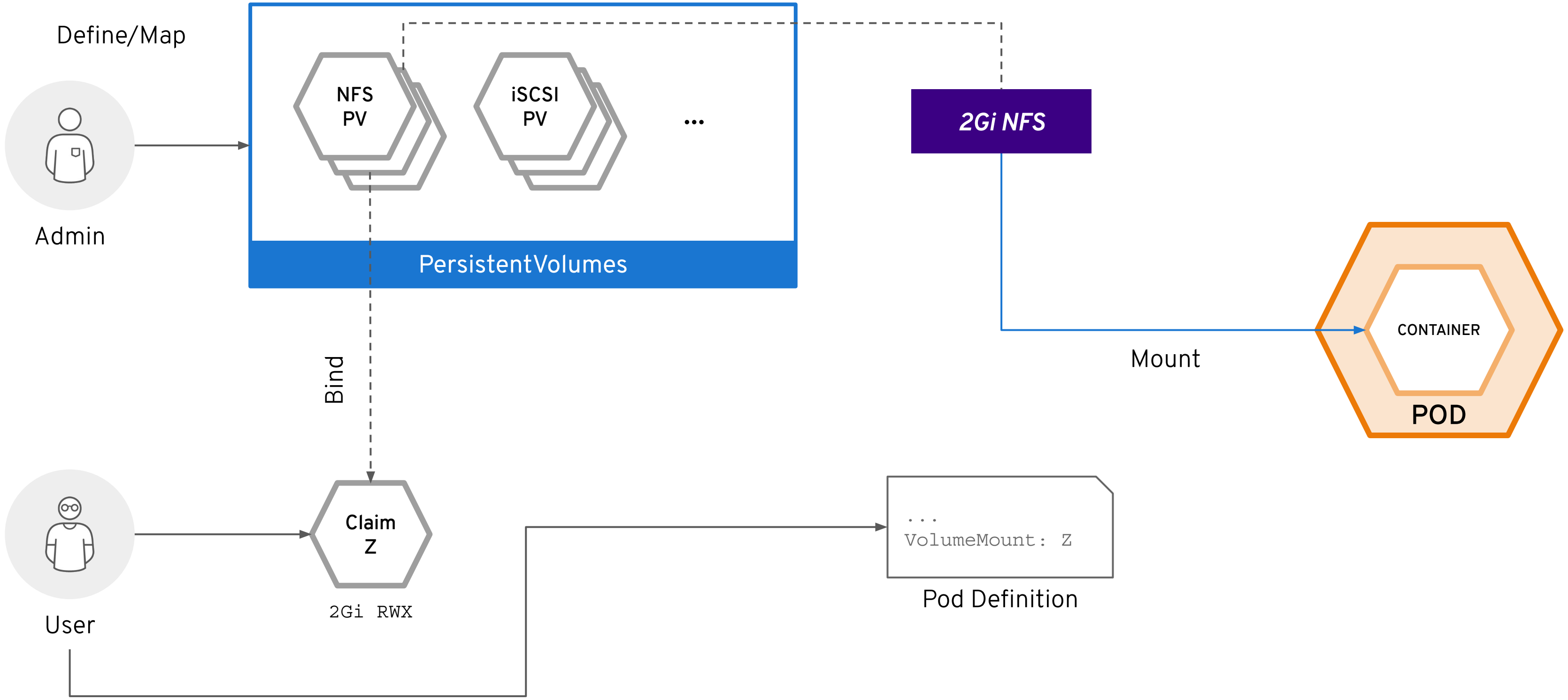
NFS	OpenStack Cinder	iSCSI	Azure Disk	AWS EBS	FlexVolume
GlusterFS	Ceph RBD	Fiber Channel	Azure File	GCE Persistent Disk	VMWare vSphere VMDK
		NetApp Trident*	Container Storage Interface (CSI)**		

PV Consumption



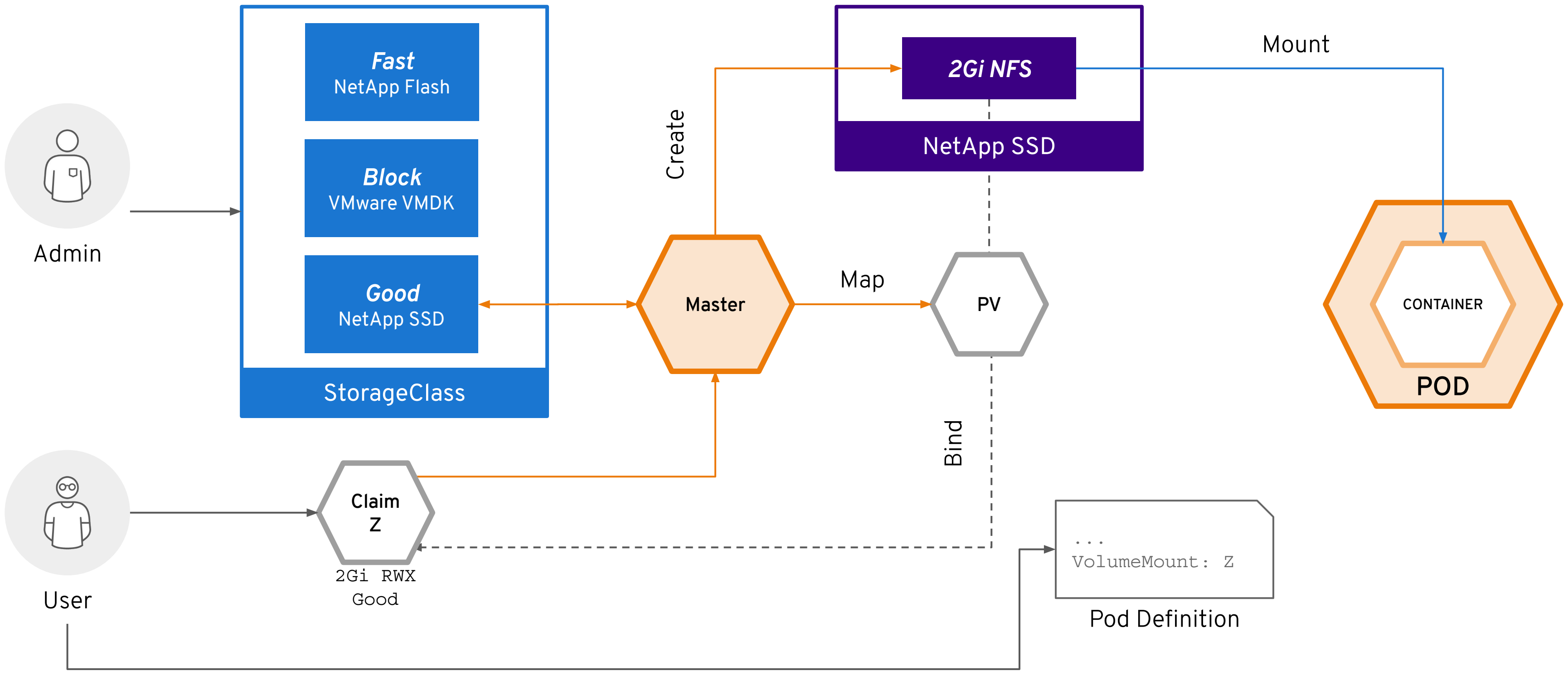
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: mypod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: myfrontend
      image: nginx
      volumeMounts:
      - mountPath: "/var/www/html"
        name: mypd
  volumes:
    - name: mypd
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: z
```

Static Storage Provisioning



```
...
VolumeMount: Z
```

Dynamic Storage Provisioning



Build and Deploy Container Images

Tools and automation

that makes developers

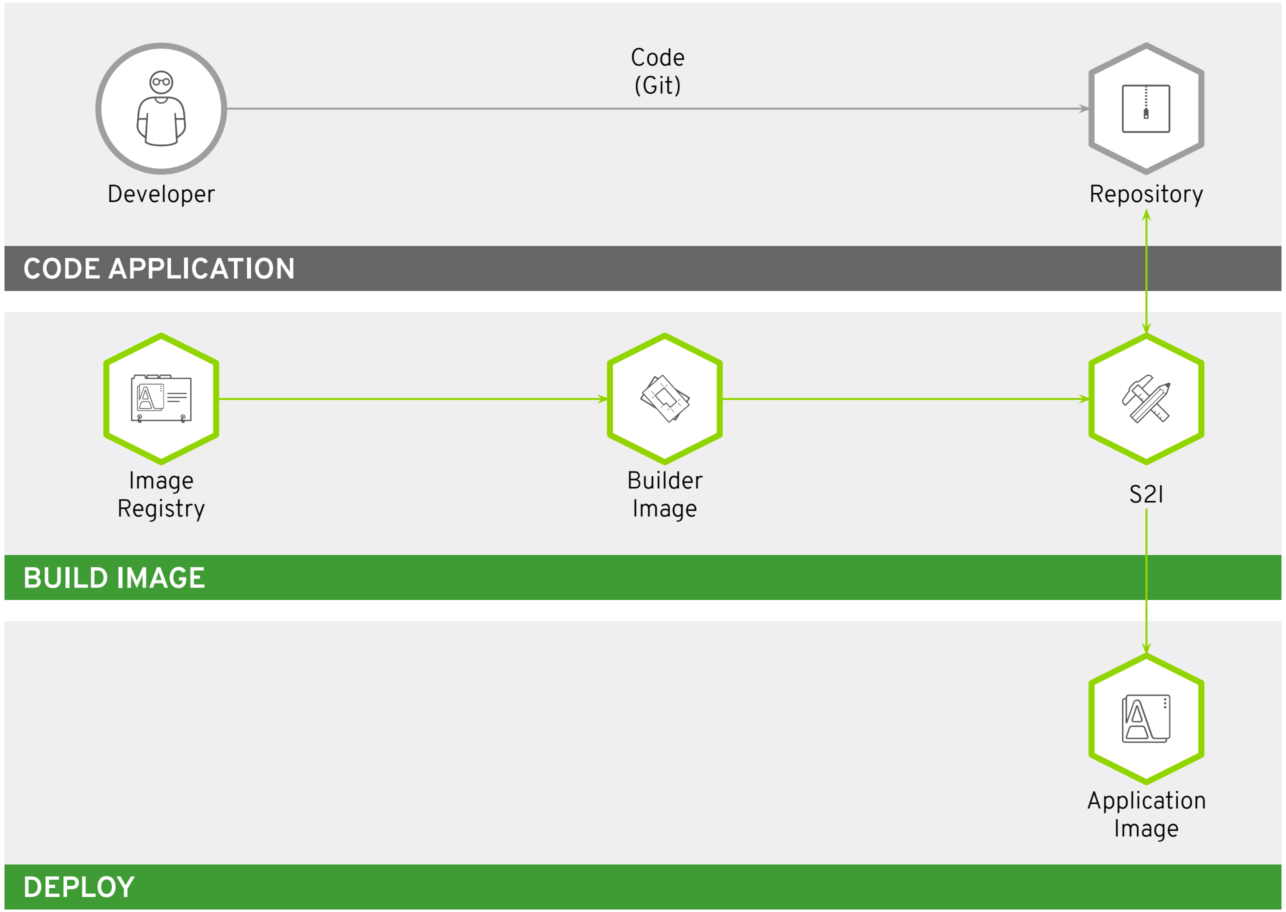
productive quickly

DEPLOY YOUR SOURCE CODE

DEPLOY YOUR APP BINARY

DEPLOY YOUR CONTAINER IMAGE

Red Hat


Developer
Code (Git)
Repository
CODE APPLICATION
Image Registry
Builder Image
S2I
BUILD IMAGE
Application Image
DEPLOY