

OPENSIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM

TECHNICAL OVERVIEW



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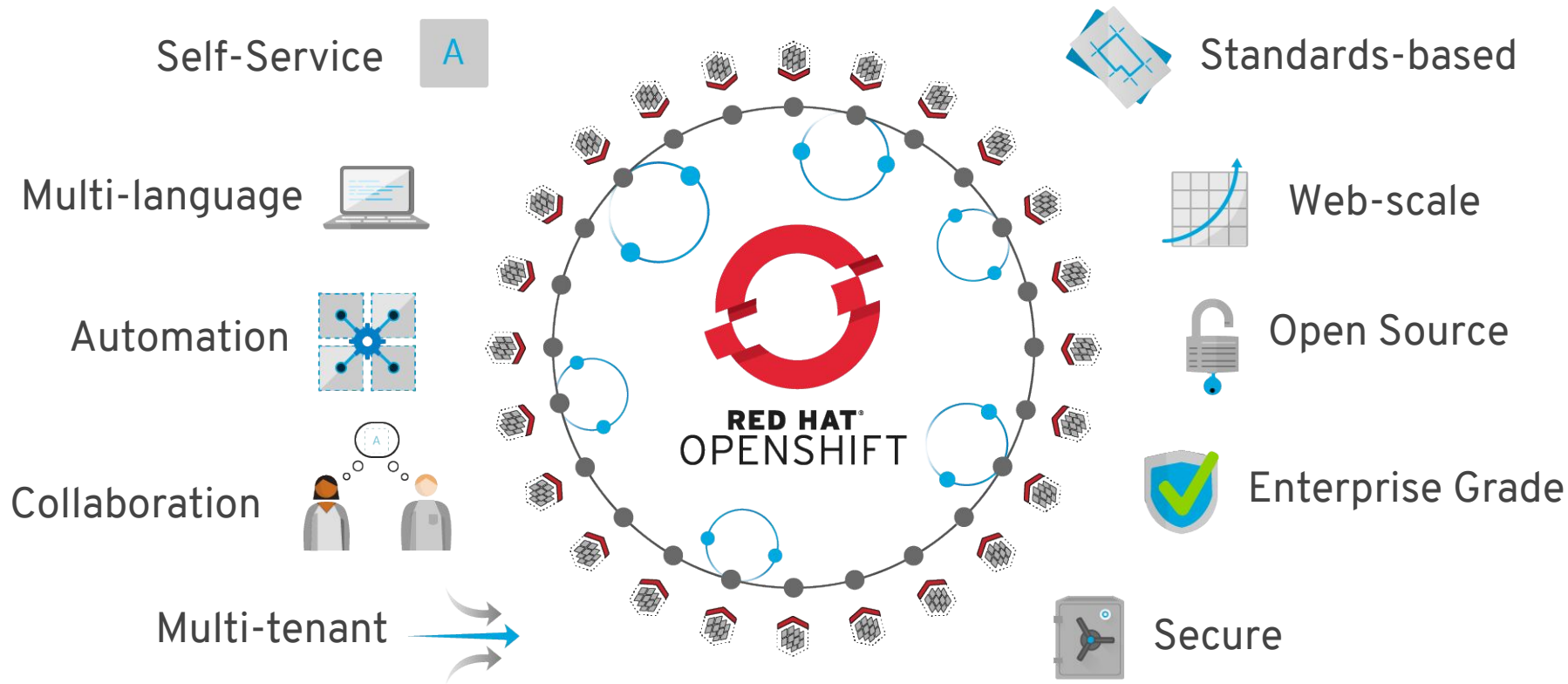
twitter.com/RedHat

Alfred Bach
Principal Solution Architect
EMEA Partner Team

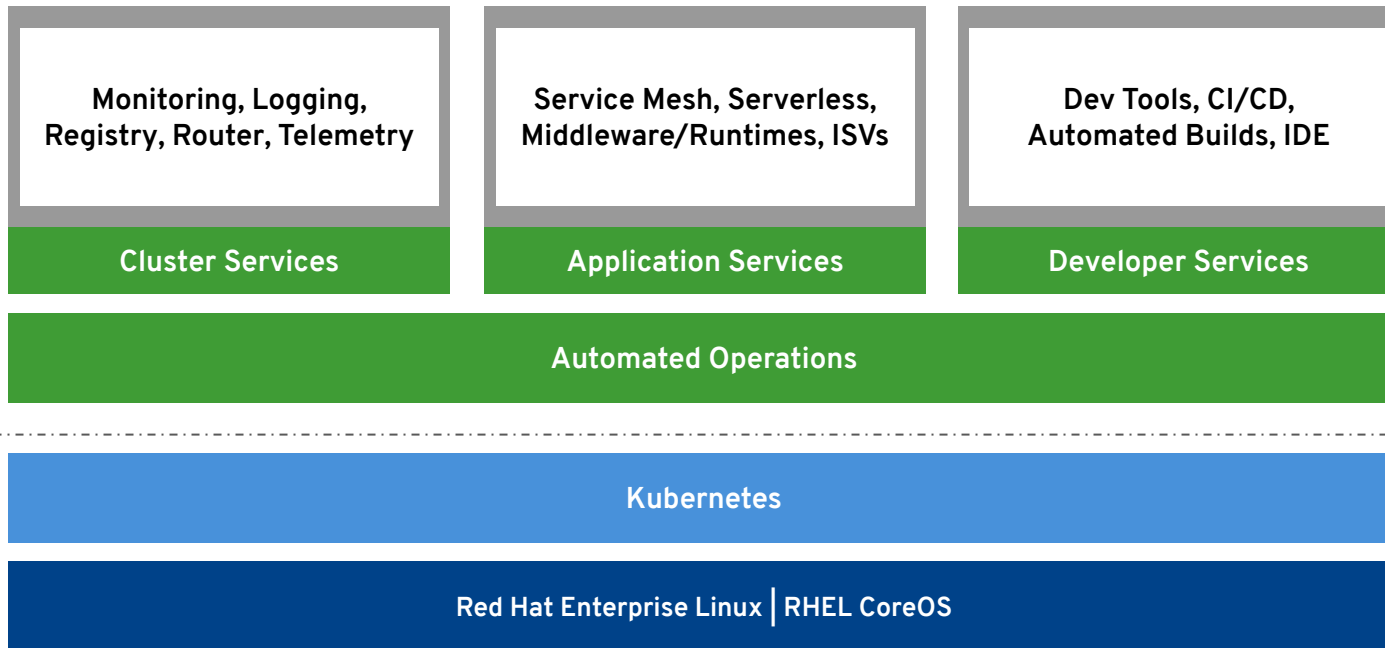




Functional overview



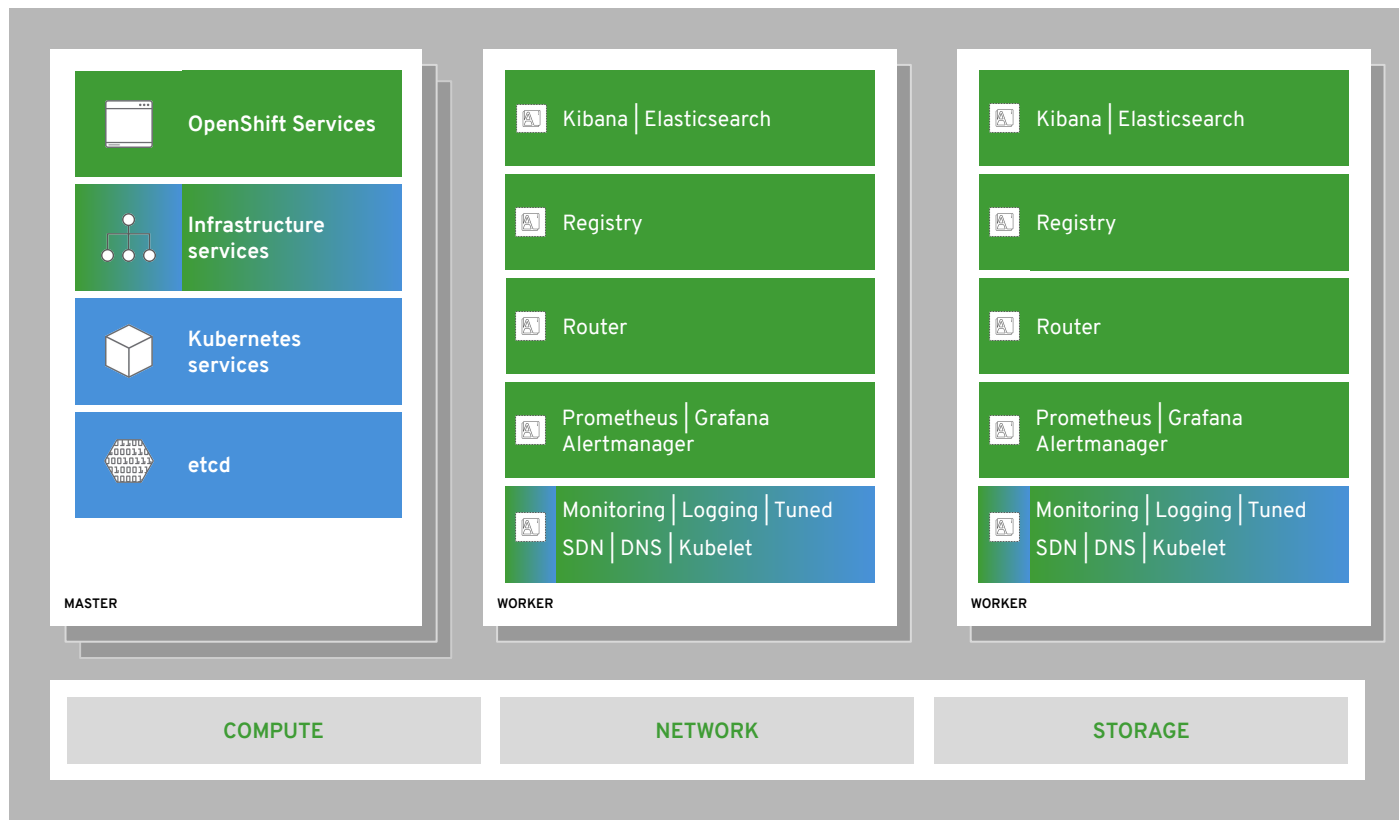
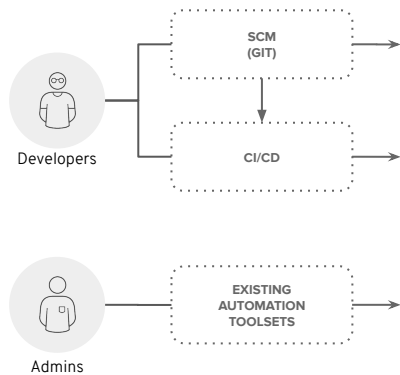
Value of OpenShift



Best IT Ops Experience

CaaS ↔ PaaS ↔ FaaS

Best Developer Experience



Database

Streaming & Messaging

Application Definition & Image Build

Continuous Integration & Delivery

Platform

Observability and Analysis

App Definition and Development



Orchestration & Management



Cloud-Native Storage

Container Runtime

Cloud-Native Network

Runtime



Automation & Configuration

Container Registry

Security & Compliance

Key Management

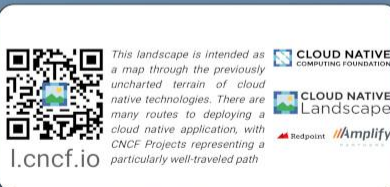
Provisioning




Public

Kubernetes Certified Service Provider

Kubernetes Training Partner





An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, rendered in various shades of red. It features a vertical stack of server racks at the bottom, a cloud with a keyhole icon, a database cylinder, and several curved arrows pointing upwards and outwards, suggesting a flow or process. There are also some 'X' and 'O' symbols scattered within the graphic.

OpenShift and Kubernetes core concepts

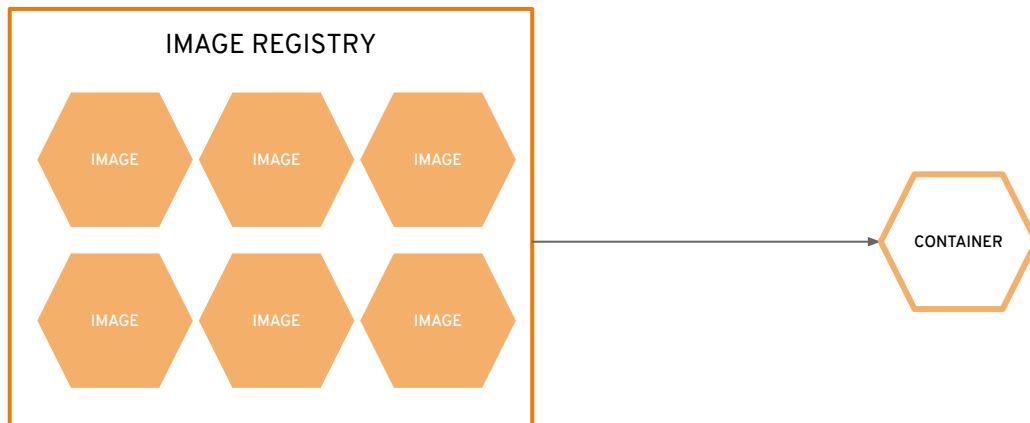
a container is the smallest compute unit



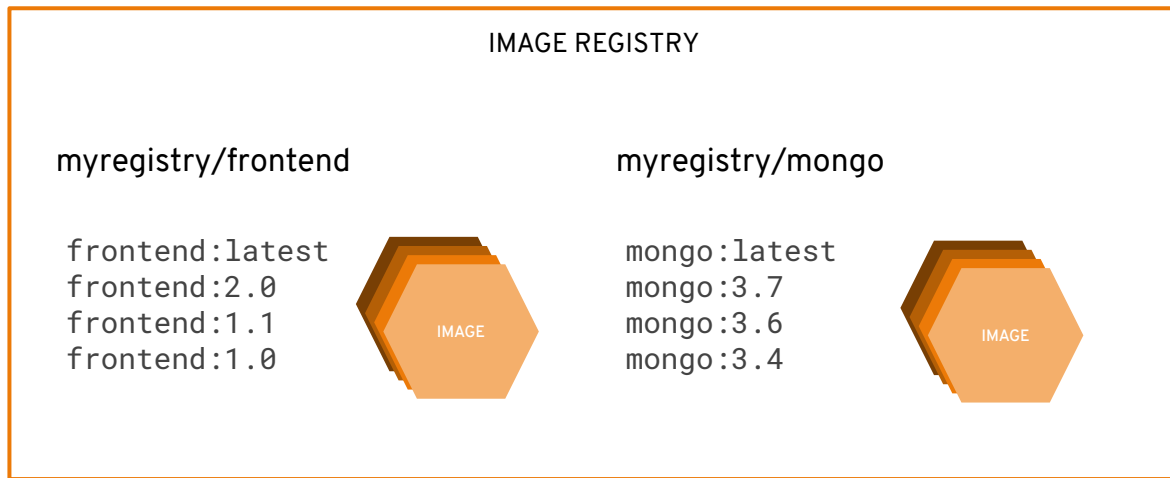
containers are created from container images



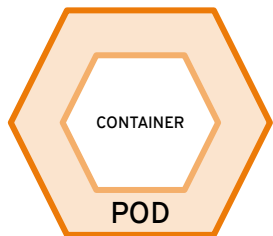
container images are stored in an image registry



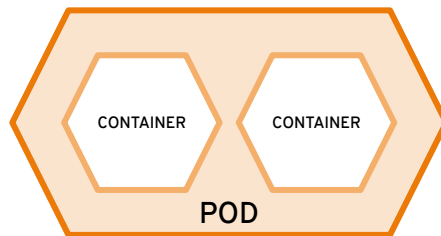
an image repository contains all versions of an image in the image registry



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

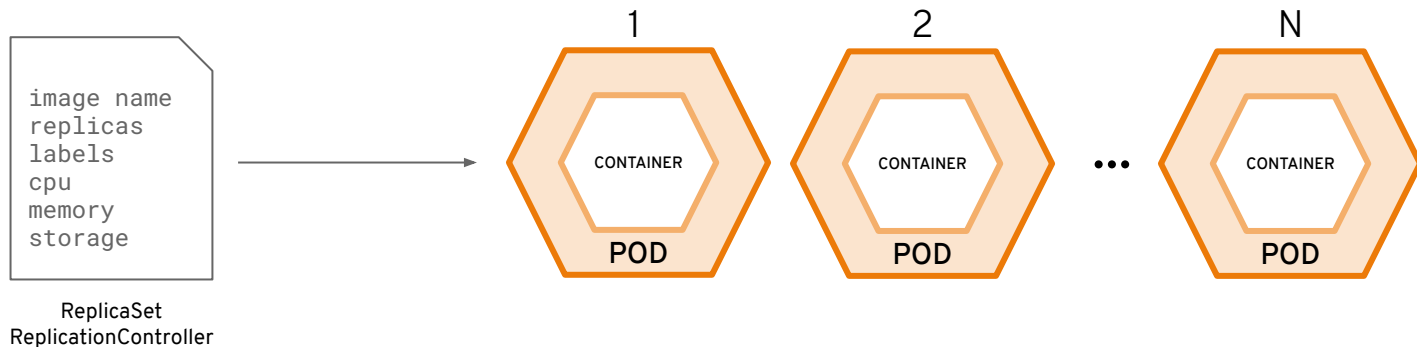


10.140.4.44

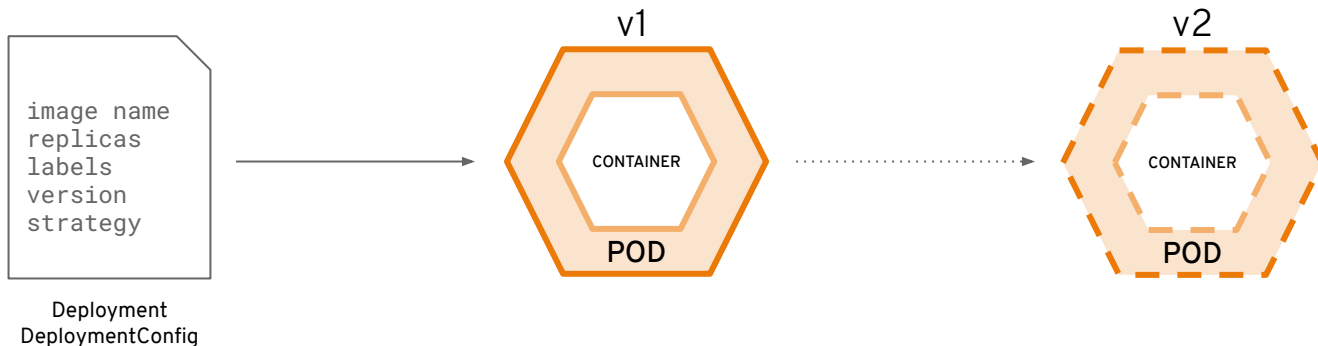


10.15.6.55

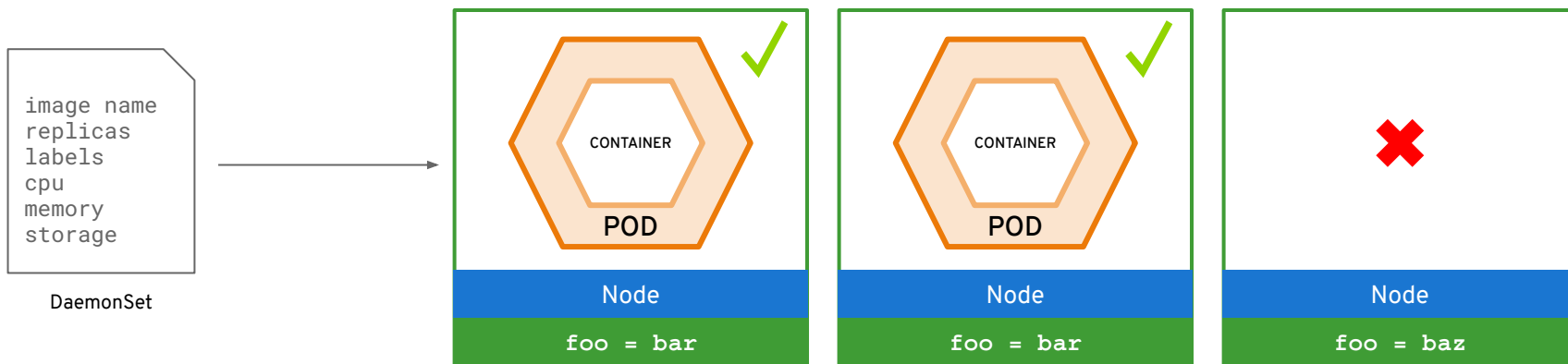
ReplicationControllers & ReplicaSets ensure a specified number of pods are running at any given time



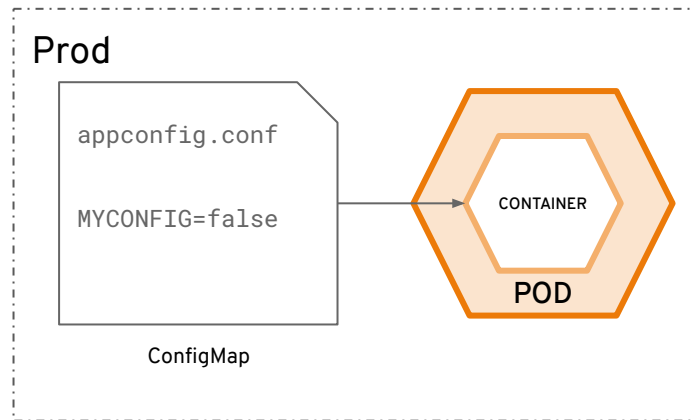
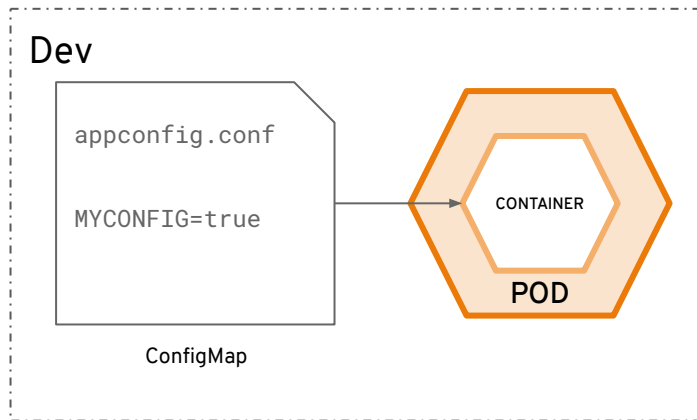
Deployments and DeploymentConfigurations define how to roll out new versions of Pods



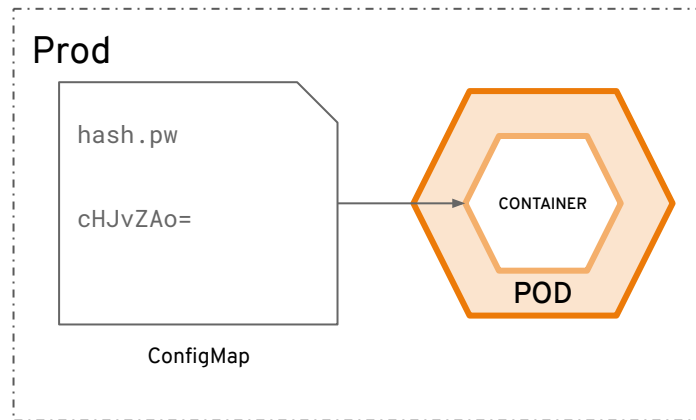
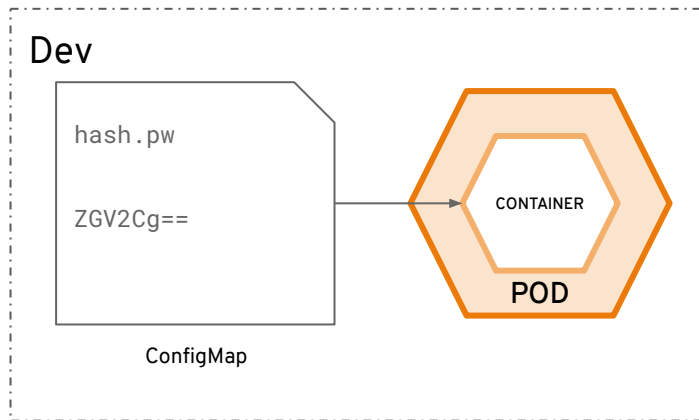
a daemonset ensures that all
(or some) nodes run a copy of a
pod



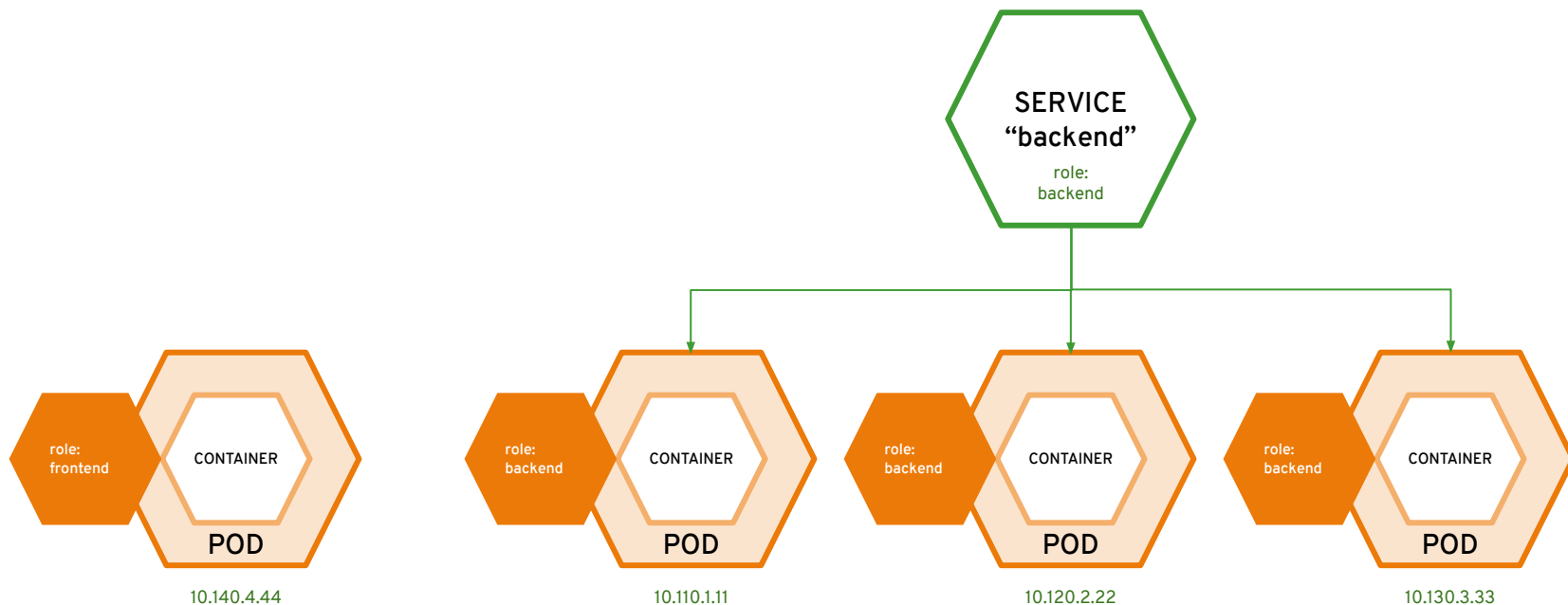
configmaps allow you to decouple configuration artifacts from image content



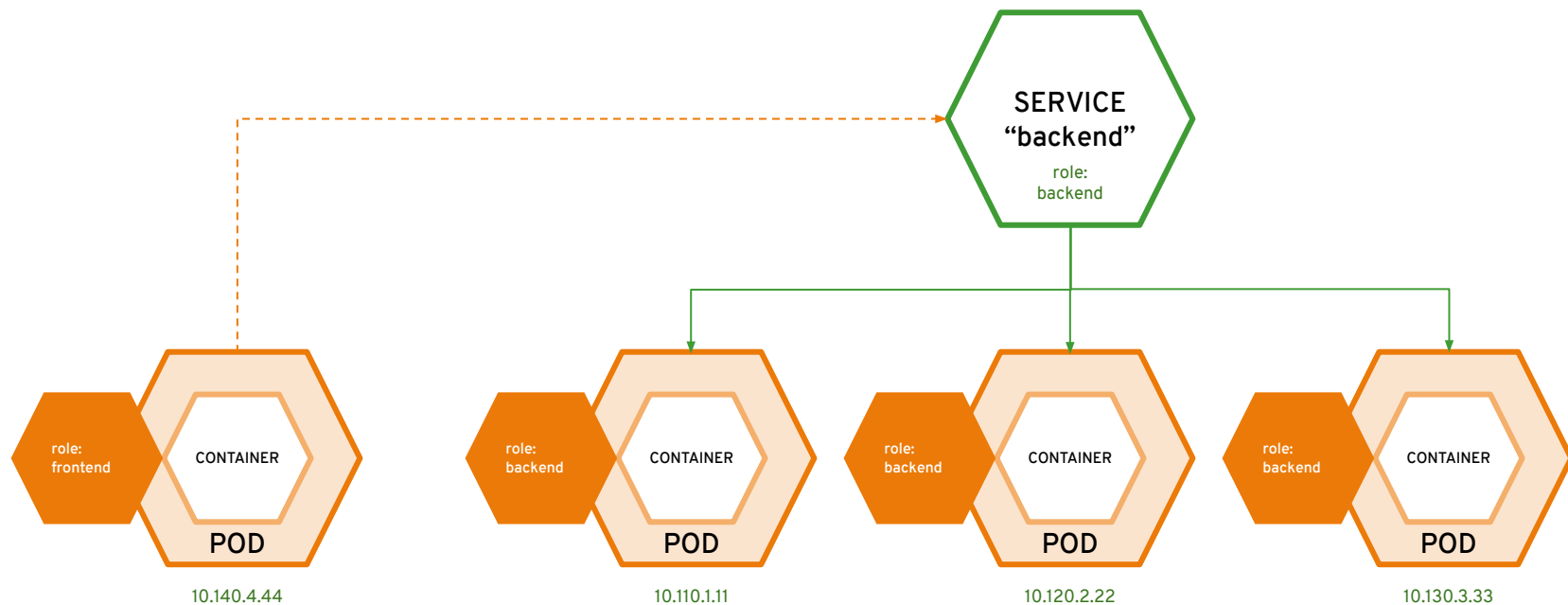
secrets provide a mechanism to hold sensitive information such as passwords



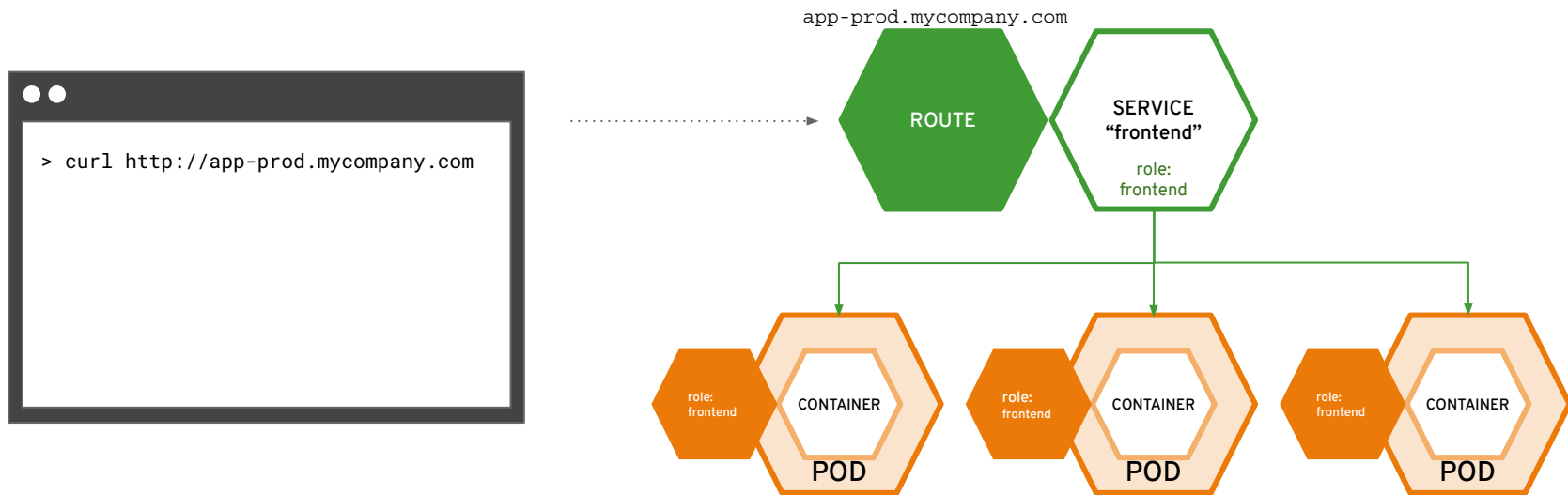
services provide internal load-balancing and service discovery across pods



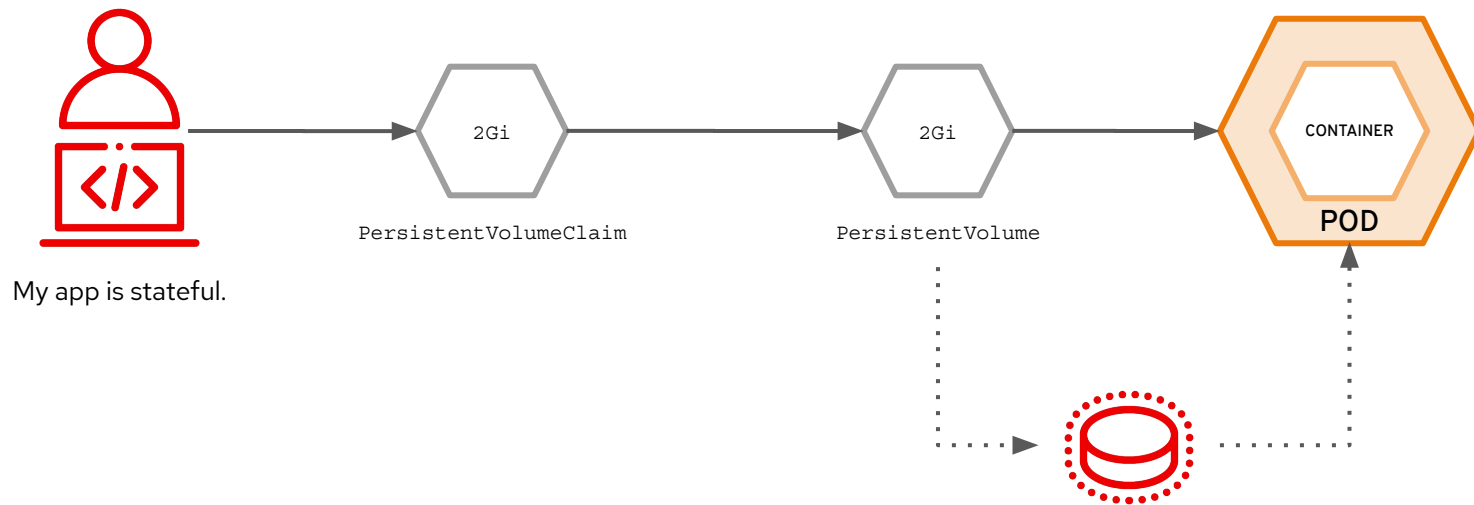
apps can talk to each other via services



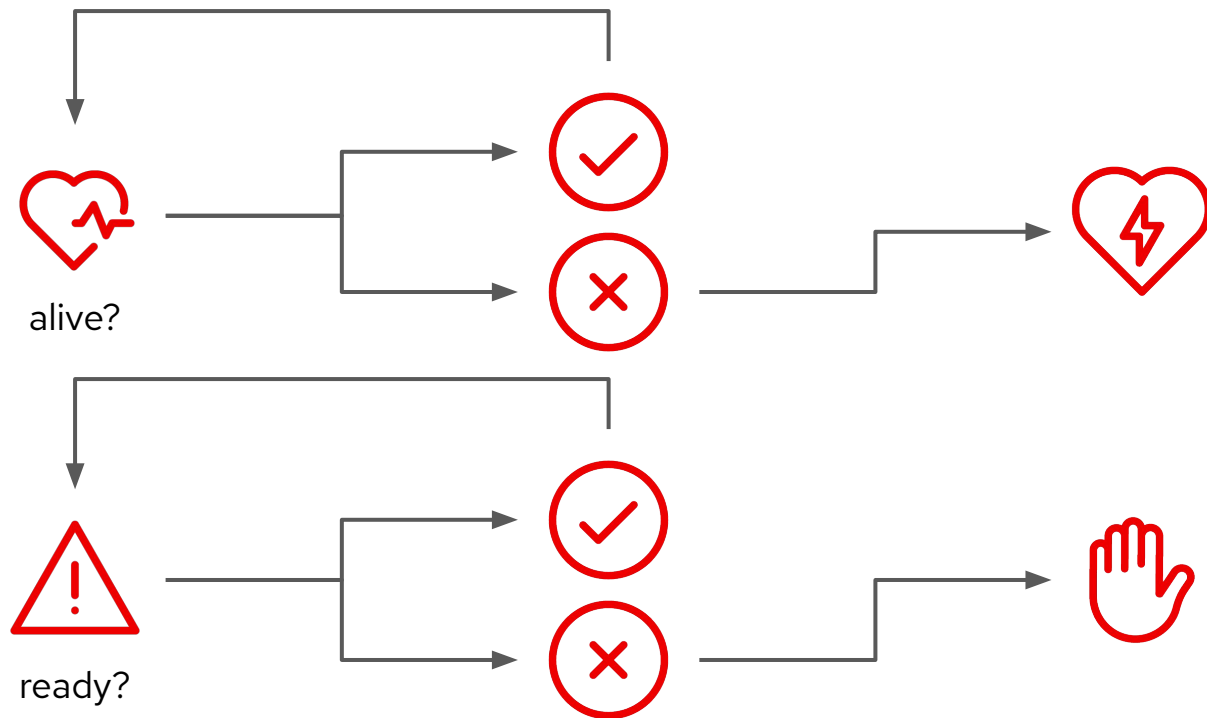
routes make services accessible to clients outside the environment via real-world urls



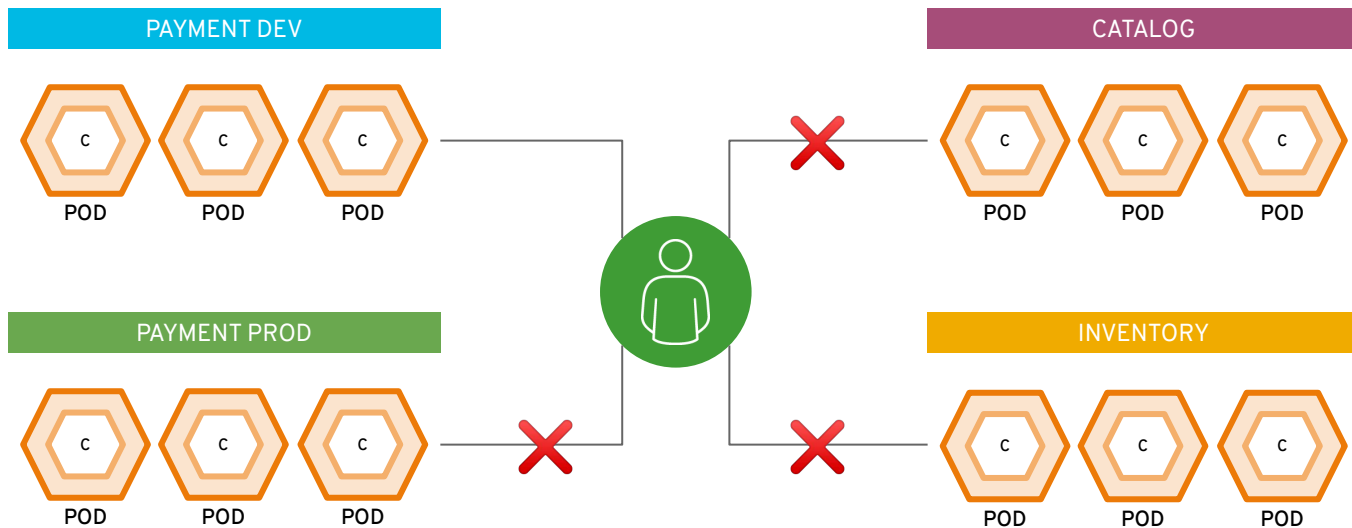
Persistent Volume and Claims



Liveness and Readiness



projects isolate apps across environments,
teams, groups and departments





OpenShift 4 Architecture

your choice of infrastructure

COMPUTE

NETWORK

STORAGE

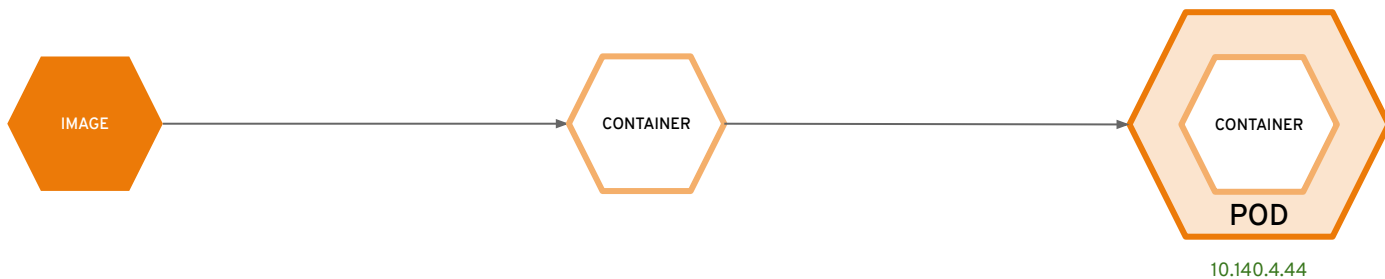
workers run workloads



masters are the control plane



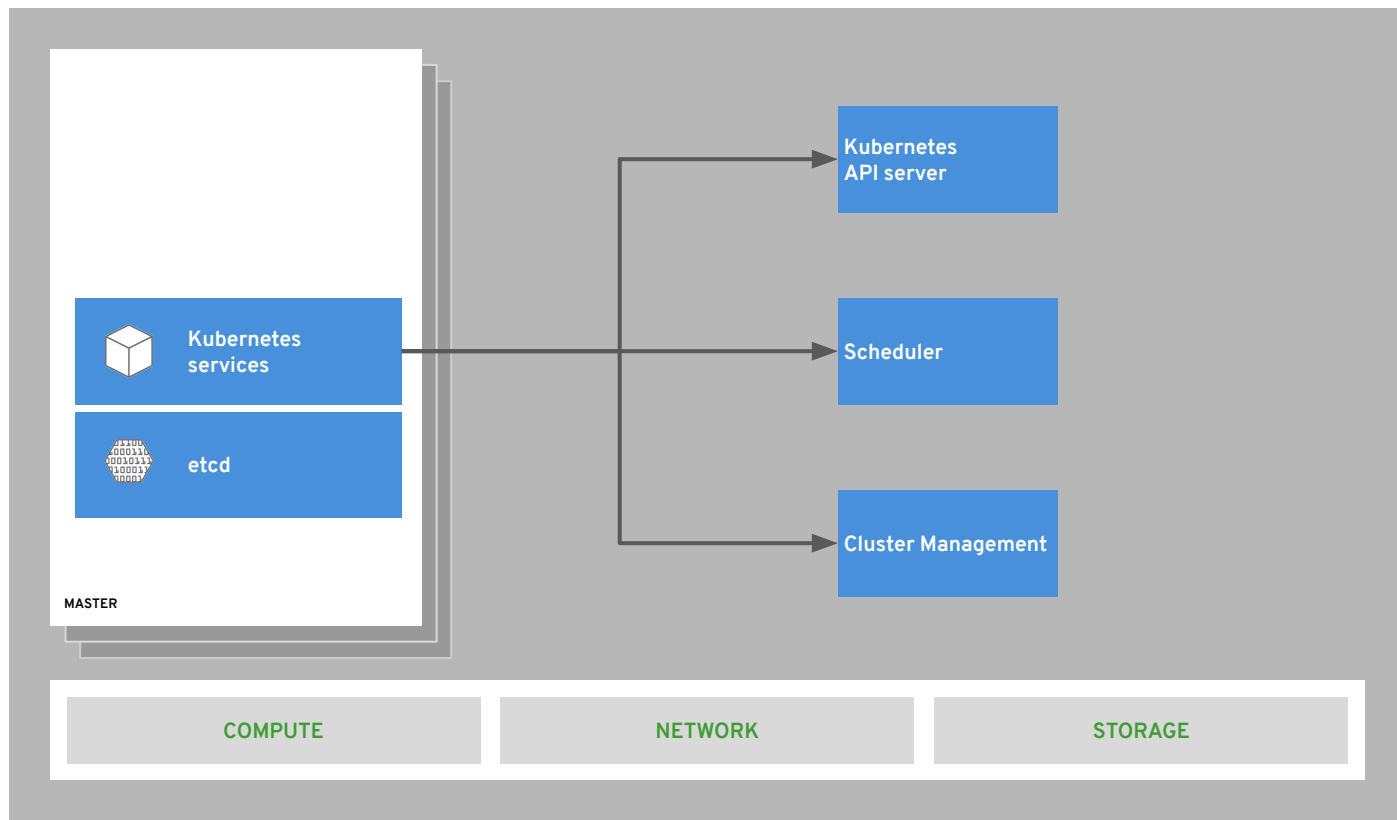
everything runs in pods



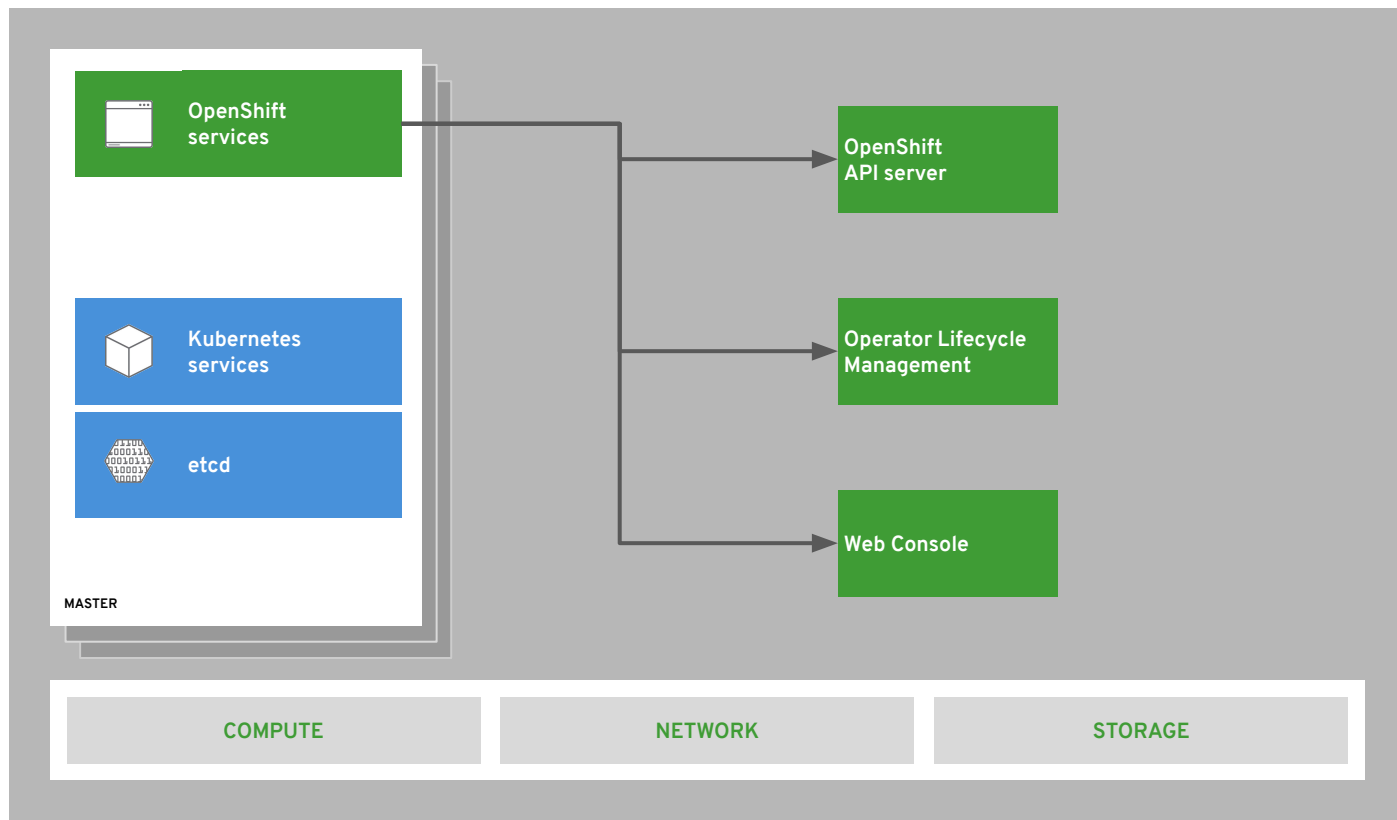
state of everything



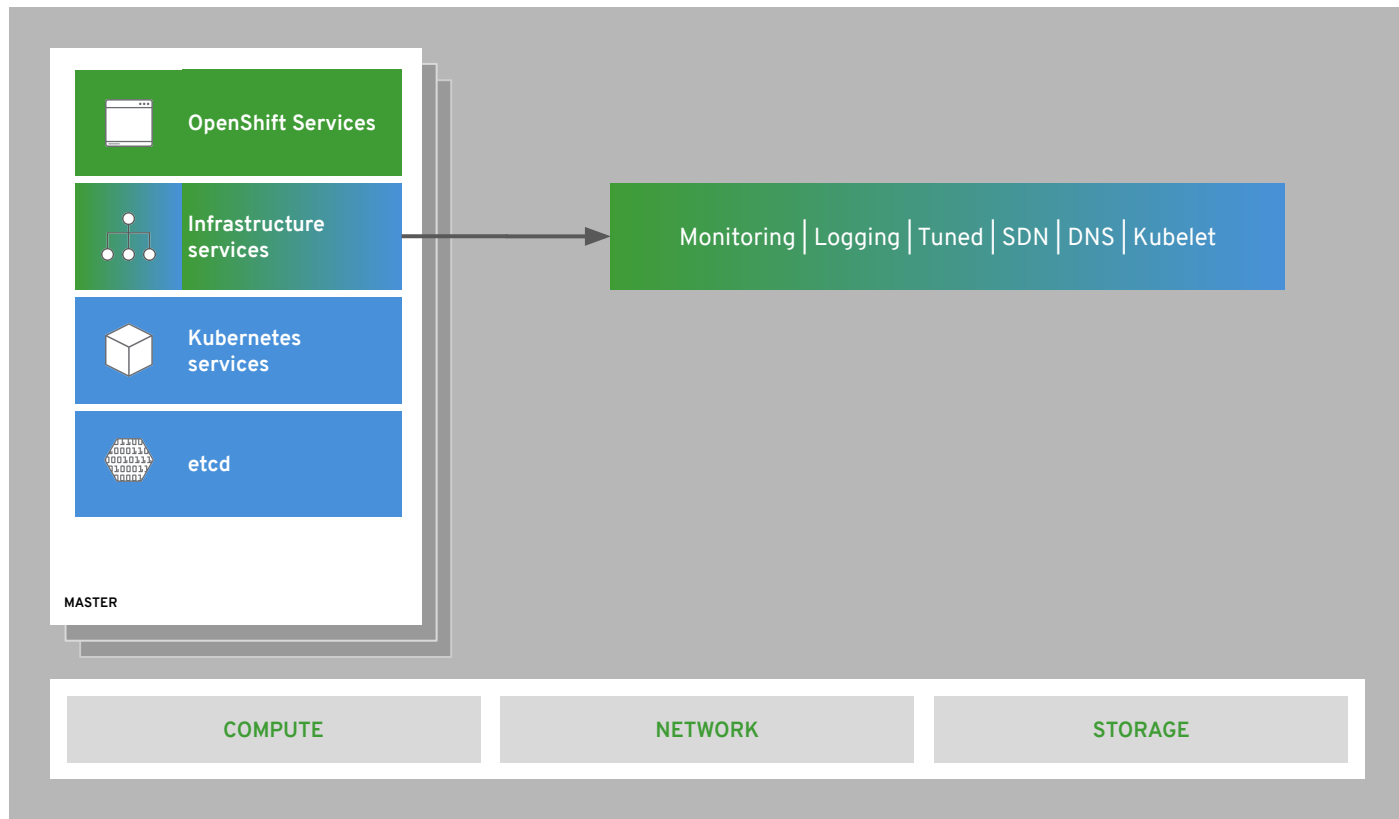
core kubernetes components



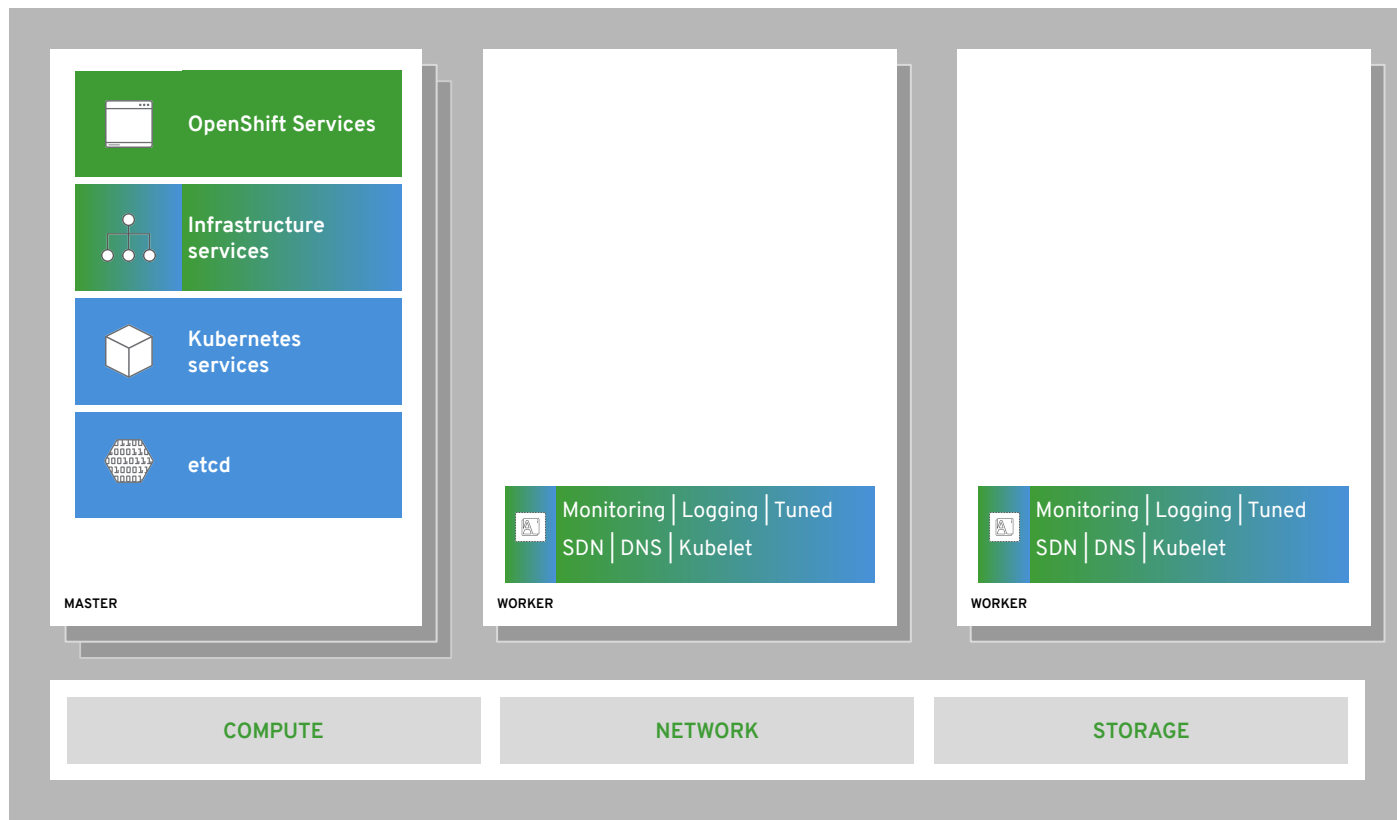
core OpenShift components



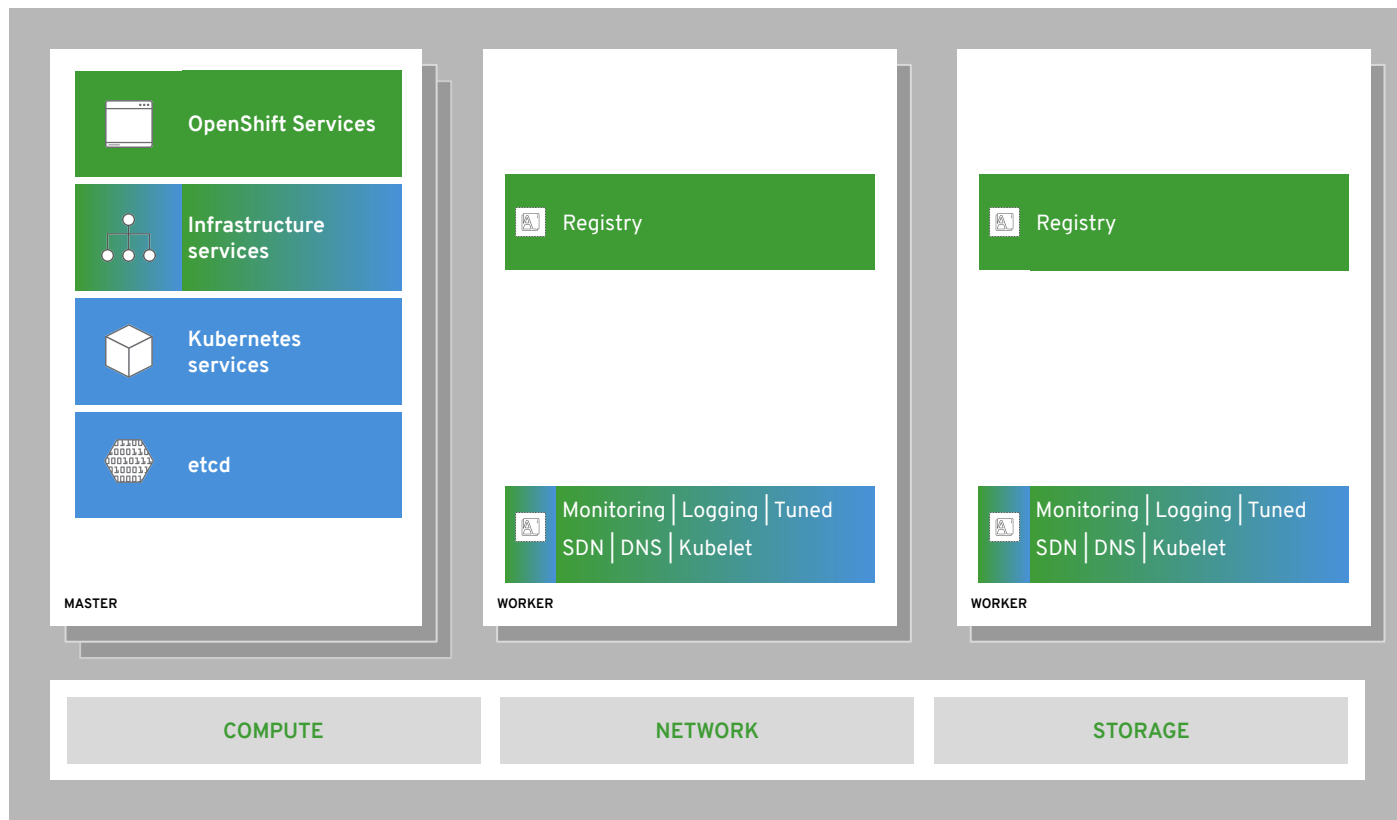
internal and support infrastructure services



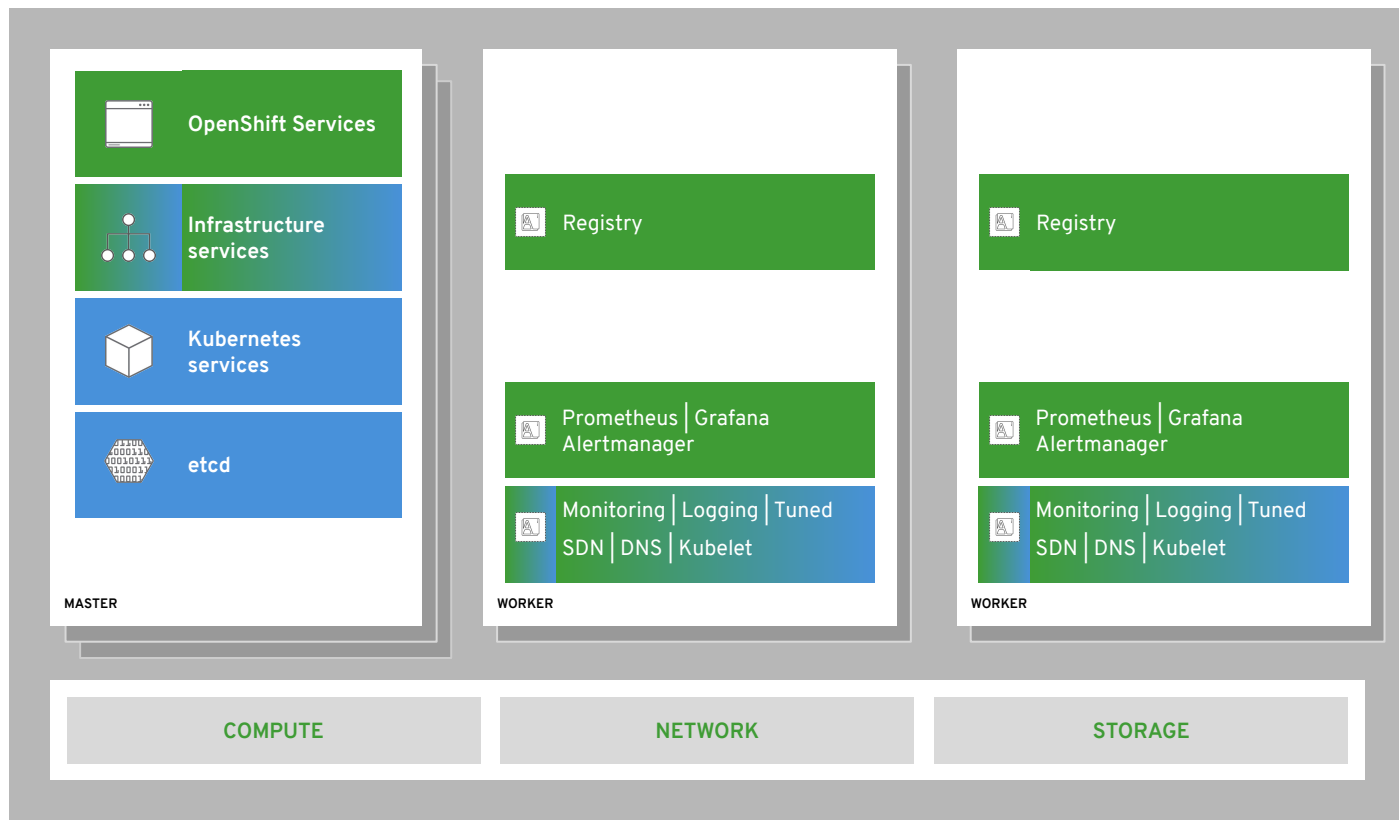
run on all hosts



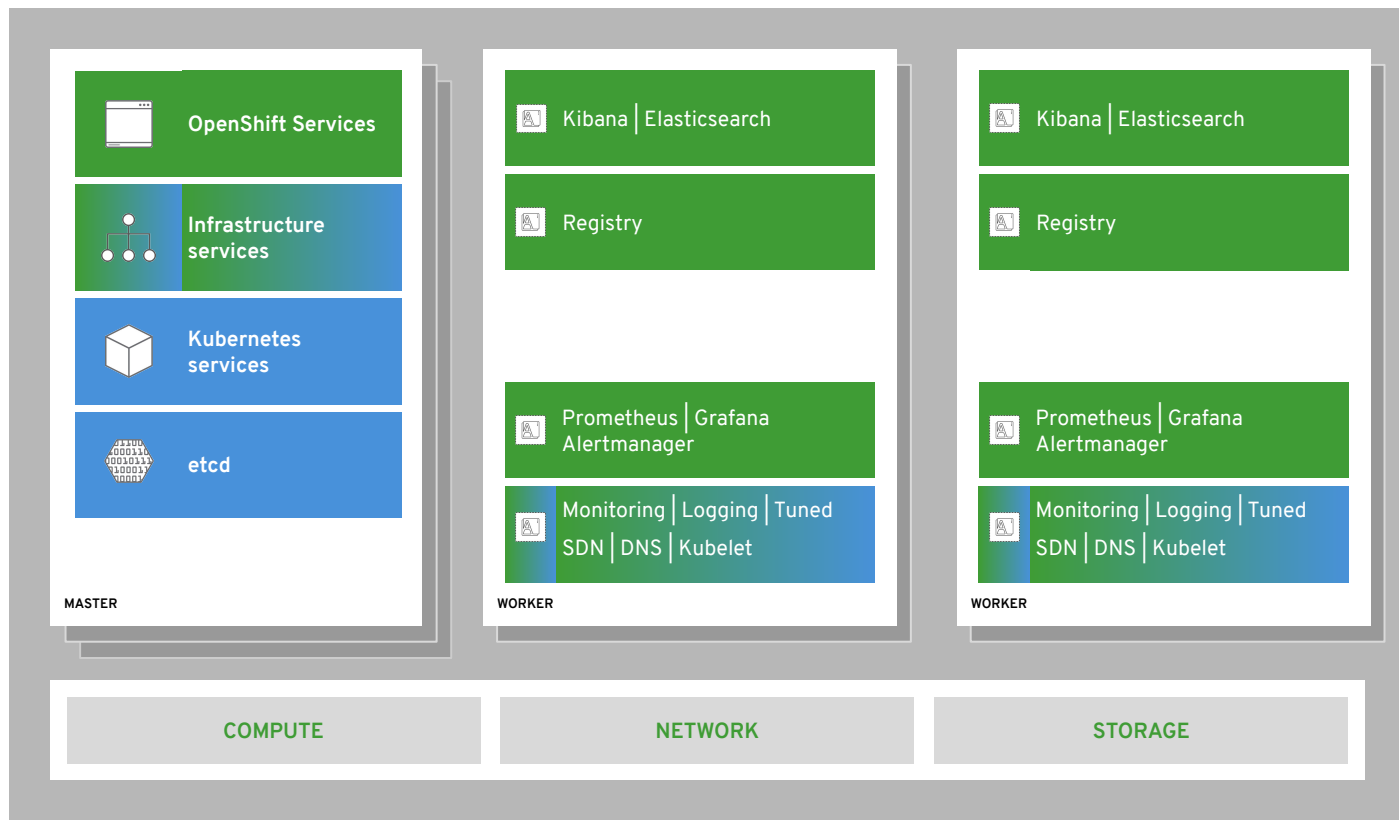
integrated image registry



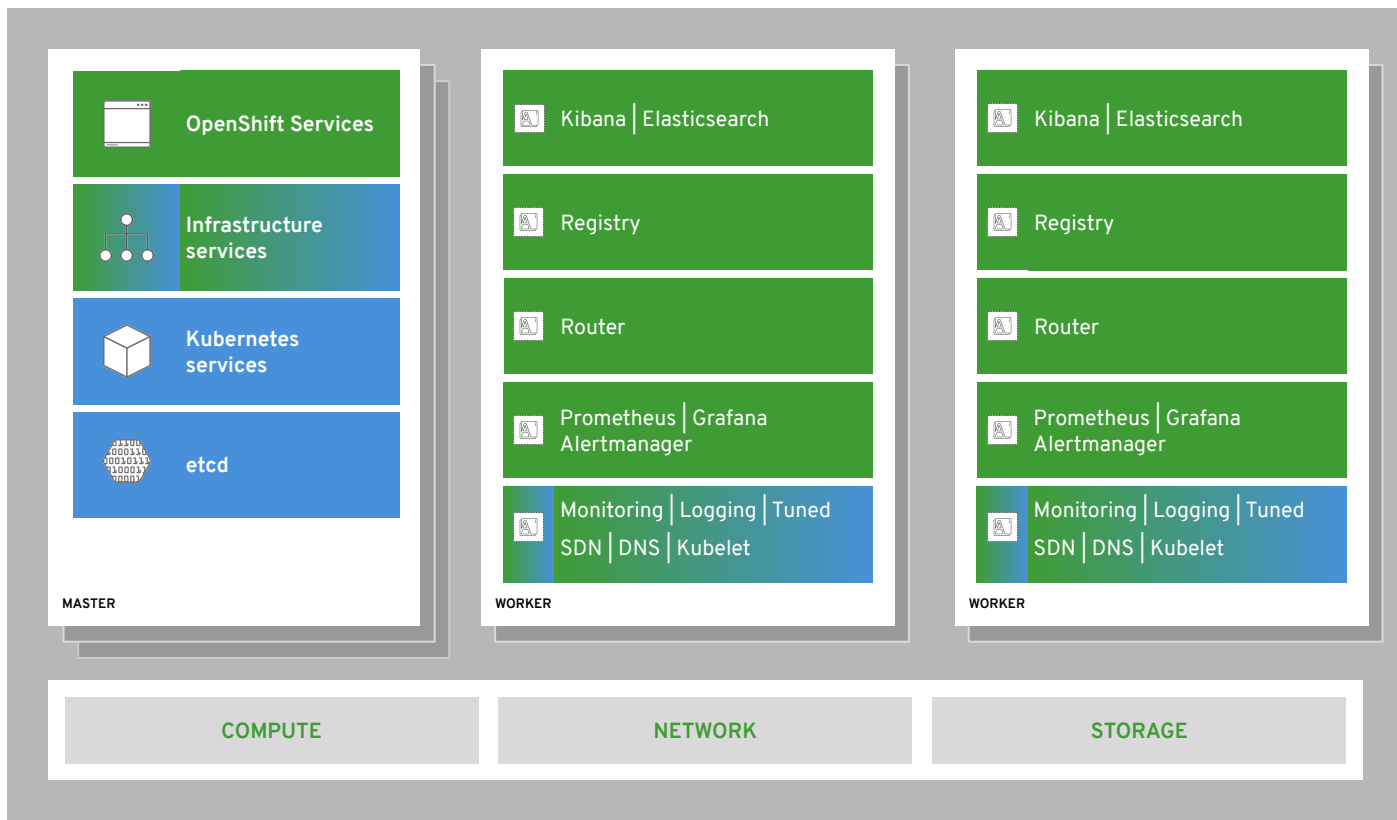
cluster monitoring



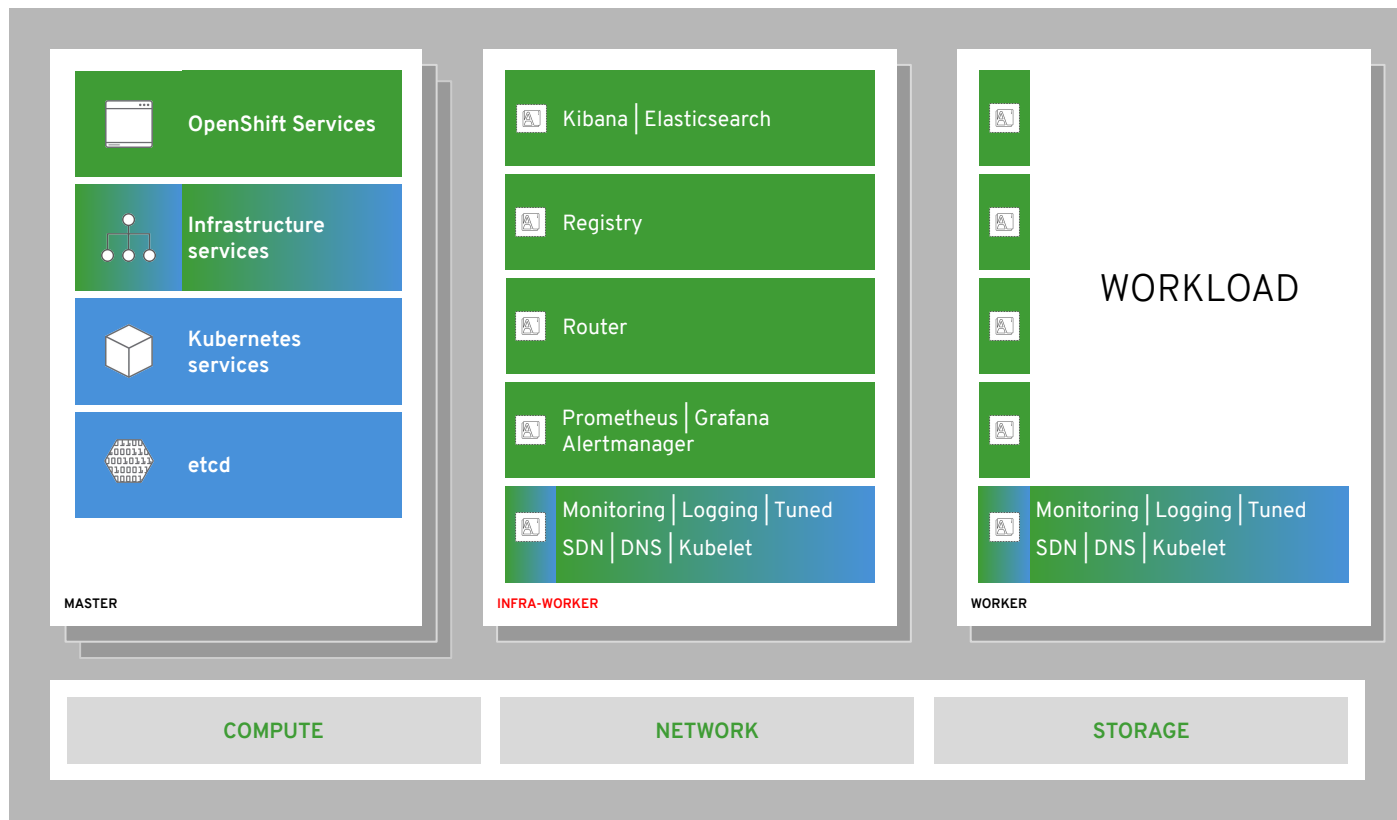
log aggregation



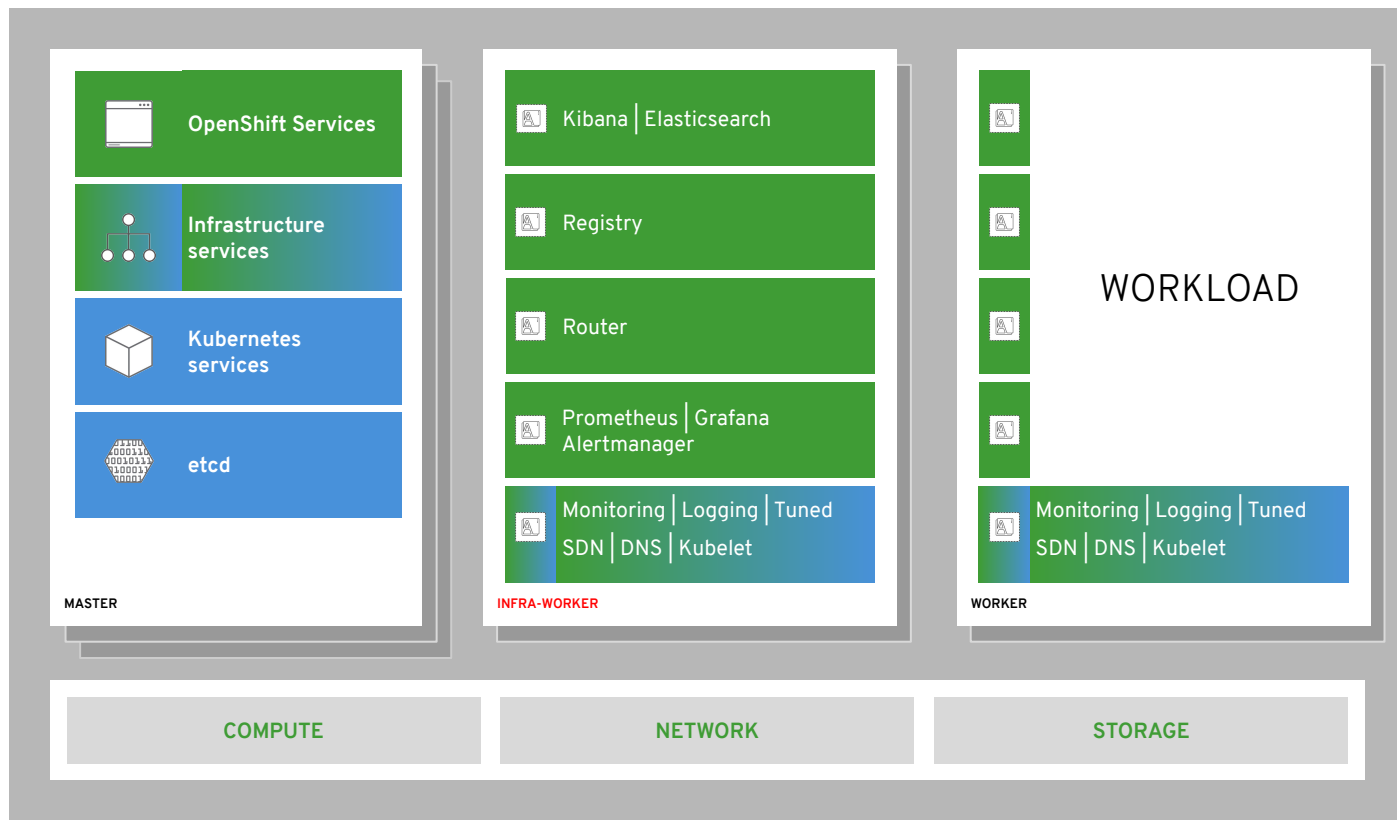
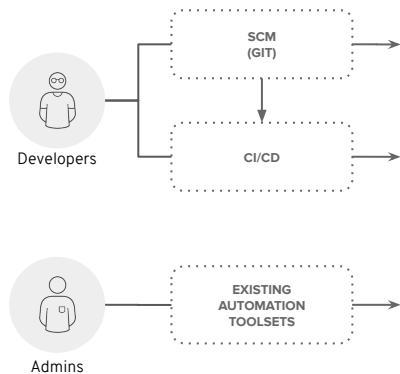
integrated routing



Concept of “InfraNodes”



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



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

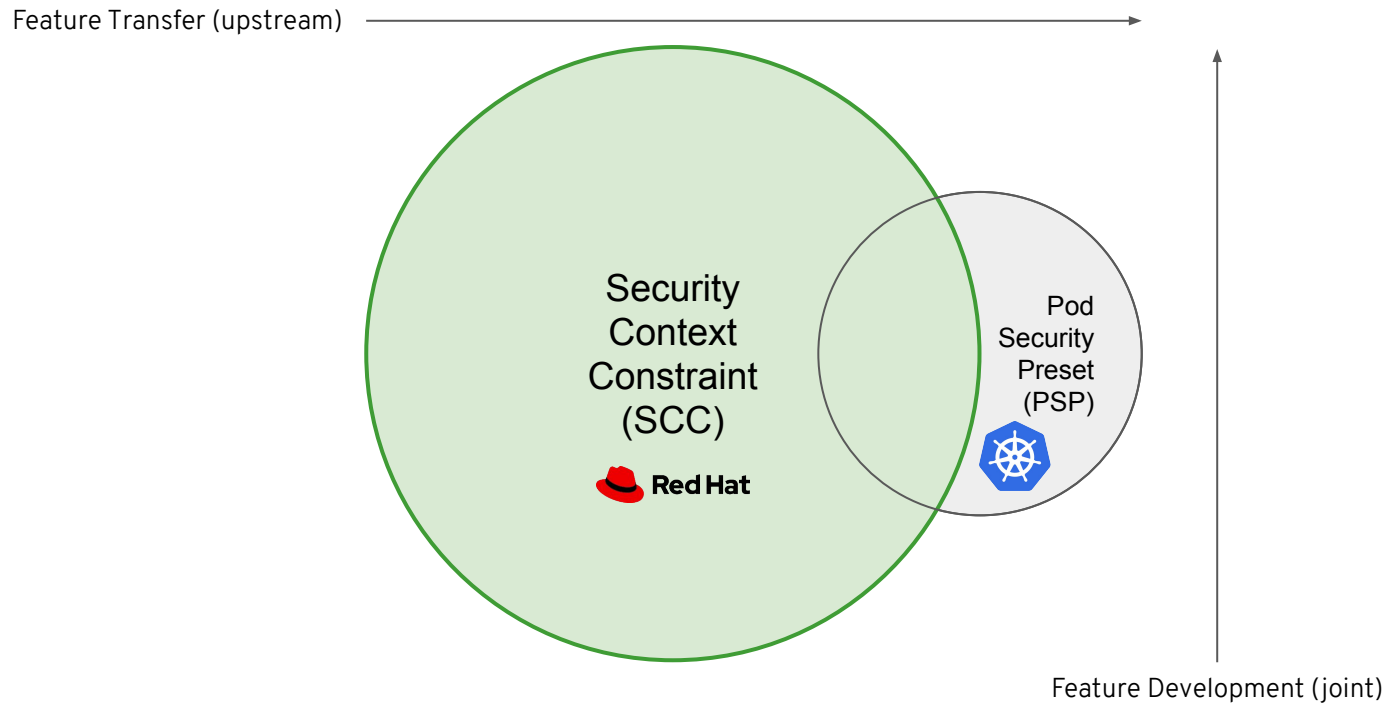
API Management



EXTEND

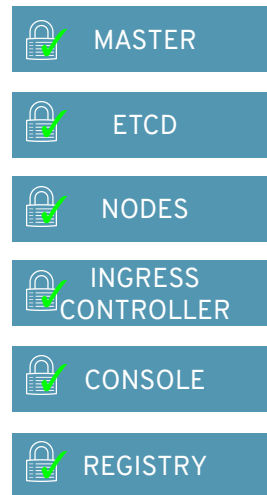
Security Ecosystem

Extended Depth of Protection

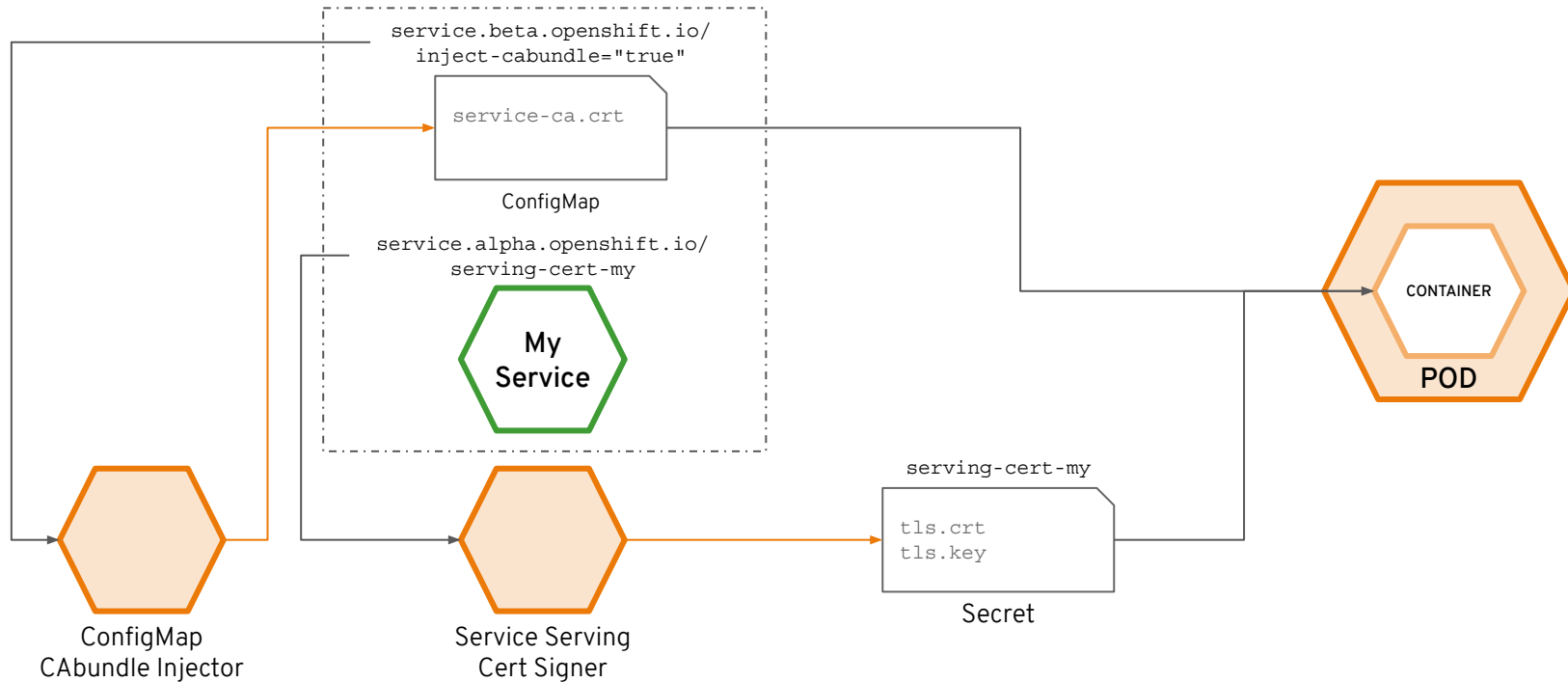


Certificates and Certificate Management

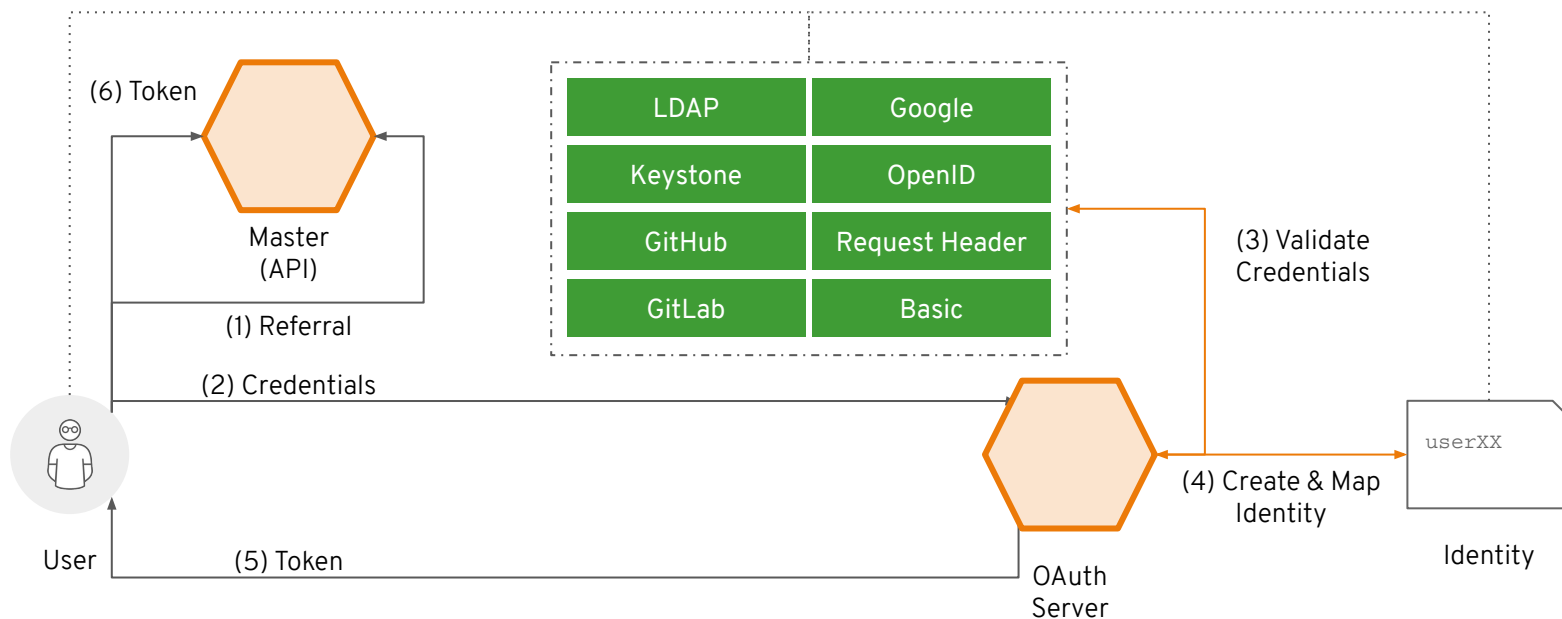
- OpenShift provides its own internal CA
- Certificates are used to provide secure connections to
 - master (APIs) and nodes
 - Ingress controller and registry
 - etcd
- Certificate rotation is automated
- Optionally configure external endpoints to use custom certificates



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

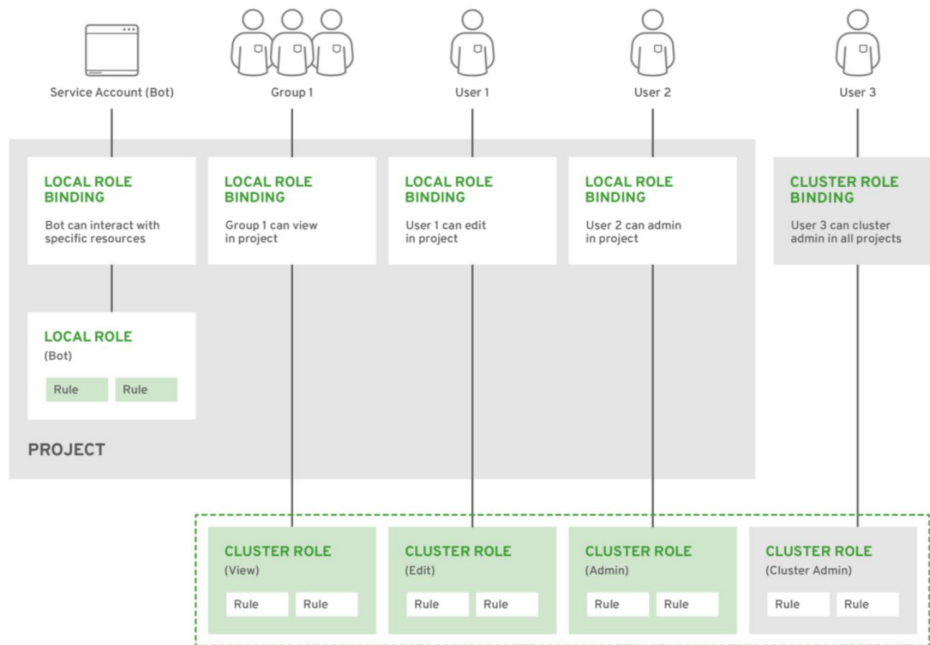


Figure 12 - Authorization Relationships

OpenShift Monitoring

An integrated cluster
monitoring and alerting
stack

OpenShift Cluster Monitoring



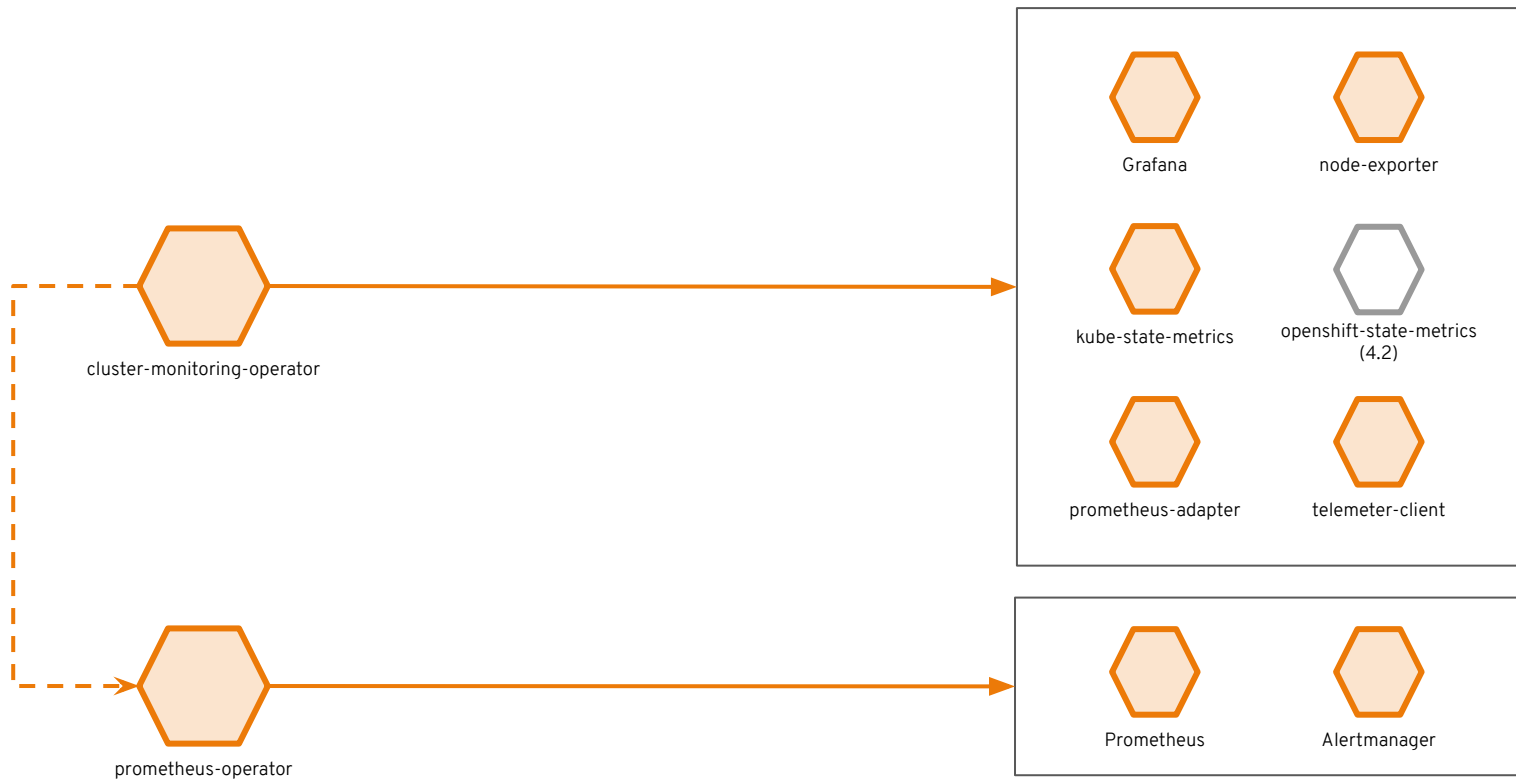
Metrics collection and storage
via Prometheus, an
open-source monitoring system
time series database.

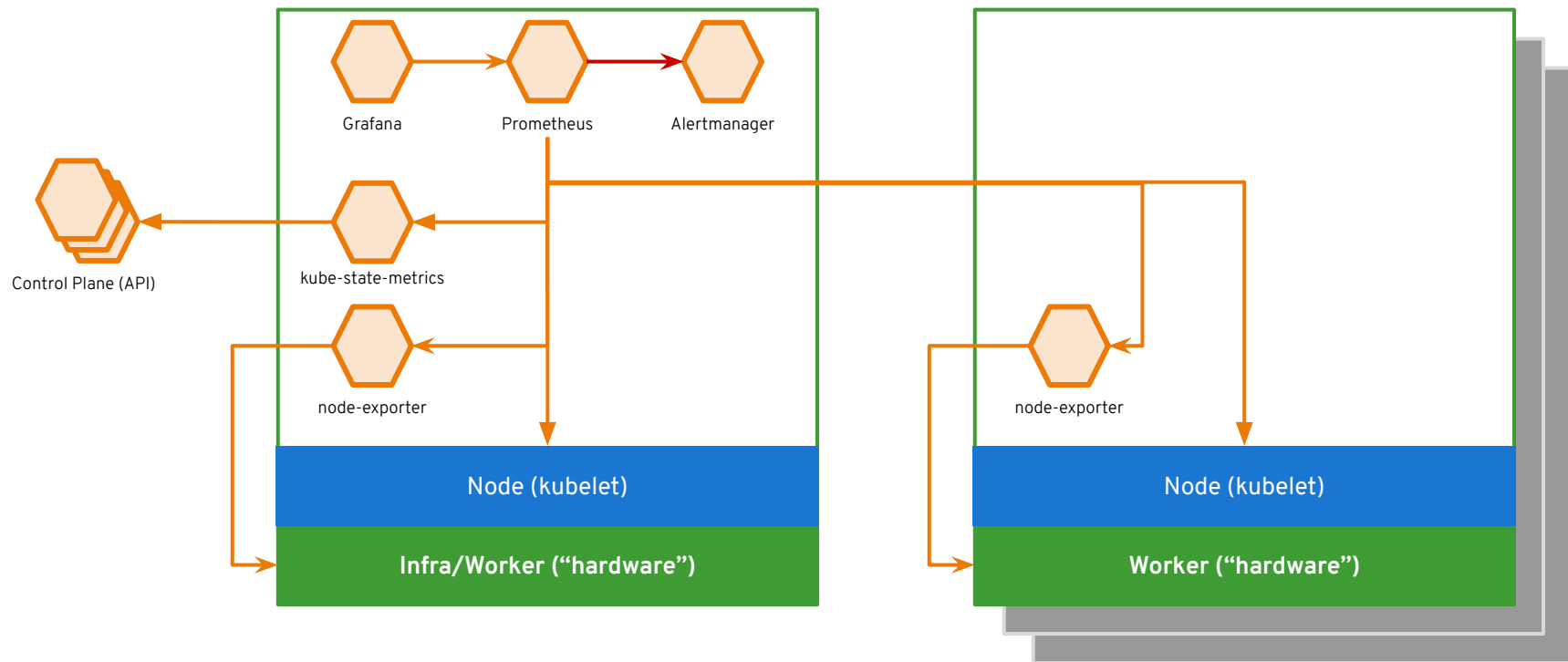


Alerting/notification via
Prometheus' Alertmanager, an
open-source tool that handles
alerts send by Prometheus.



Metrics visualization via
Grafana, the leading metrics
visualization technology.





OpenShift Logging

An integrated solution for
exploring and
corroborating application
logs

Observability via log exploration and corroboration with EFK

Components

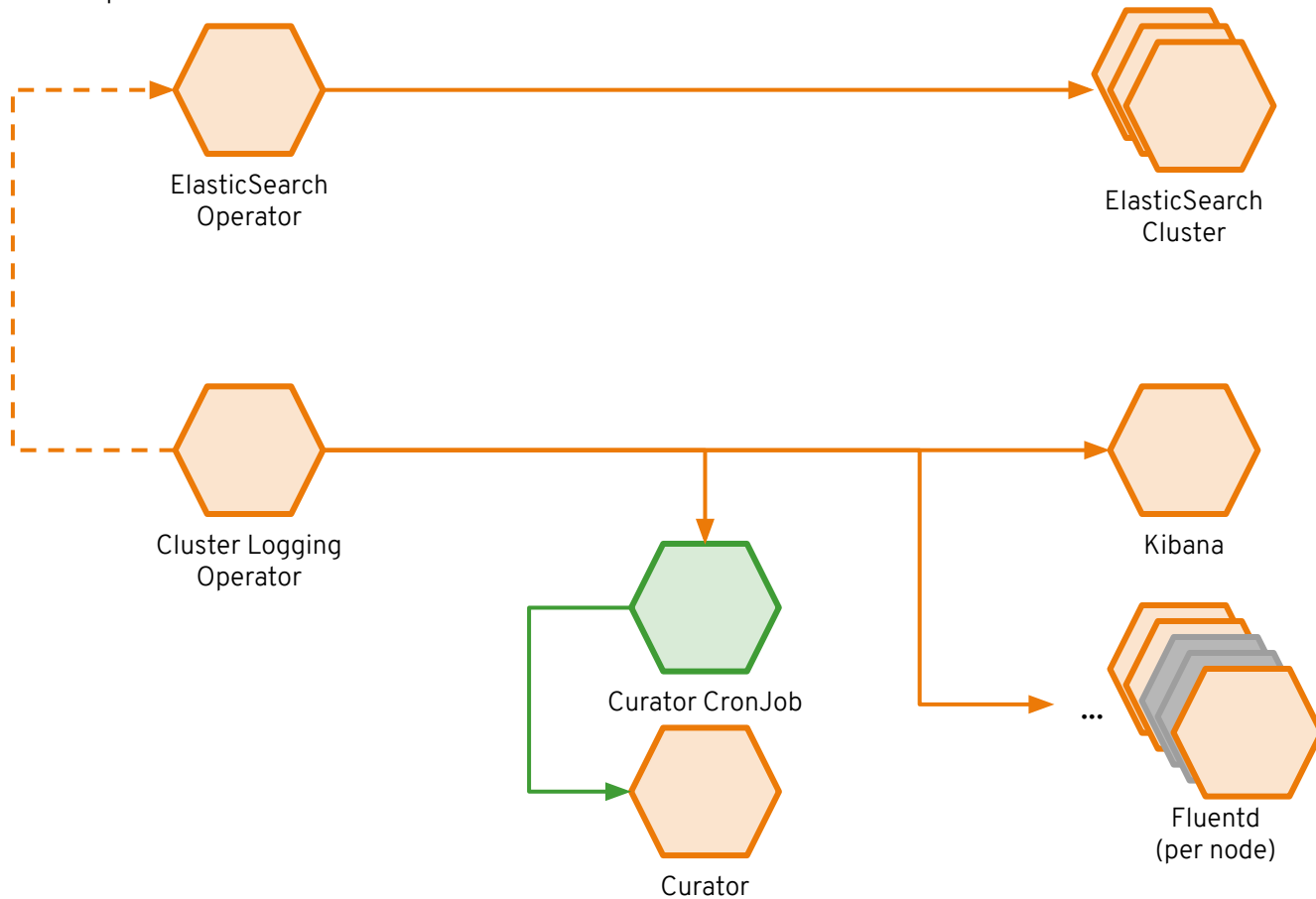
- **Elasticsearch:** a search and analytics engine to store logs
- **Fluentd:** gathers logs and sends to Elasticsearch.
- **Kibana:** A web UI for Elasticsearch.

Access control

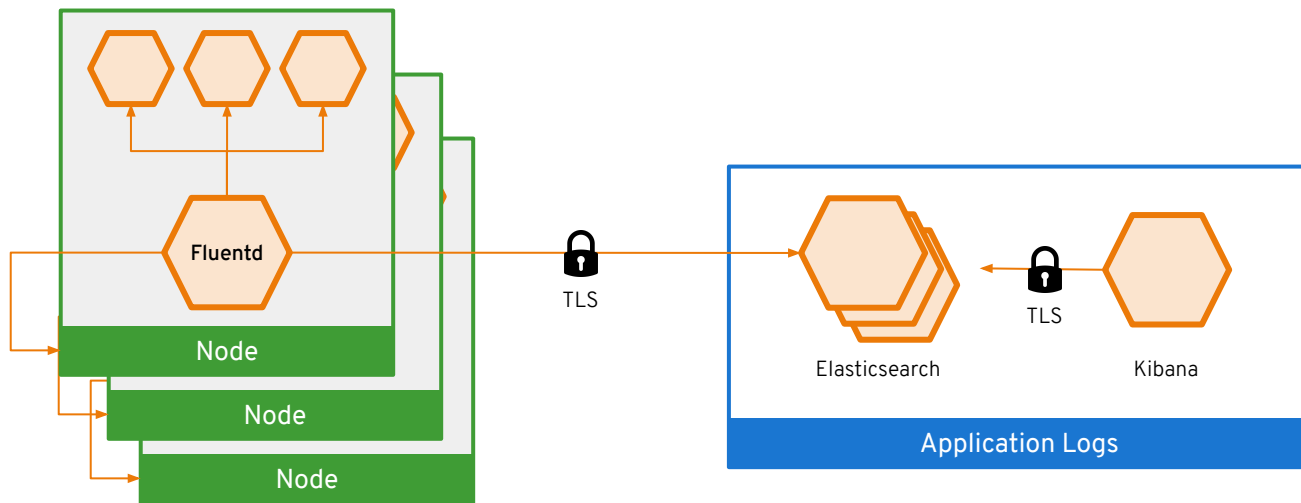
- Cluster administrators can view all logs
- Users can only view logs for their projects

Ability to forward logs elsewhere

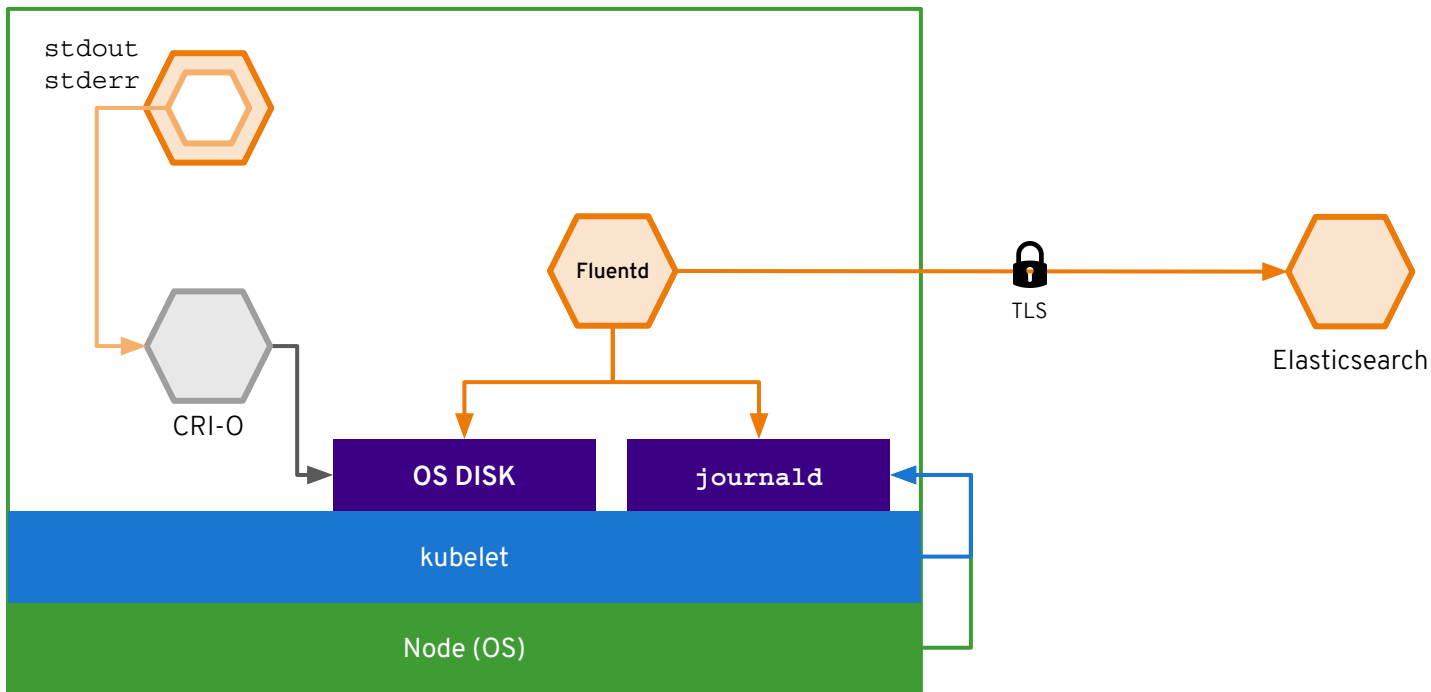
- External elasticsearch, Splunk, etc



Log data flow in OpenShift



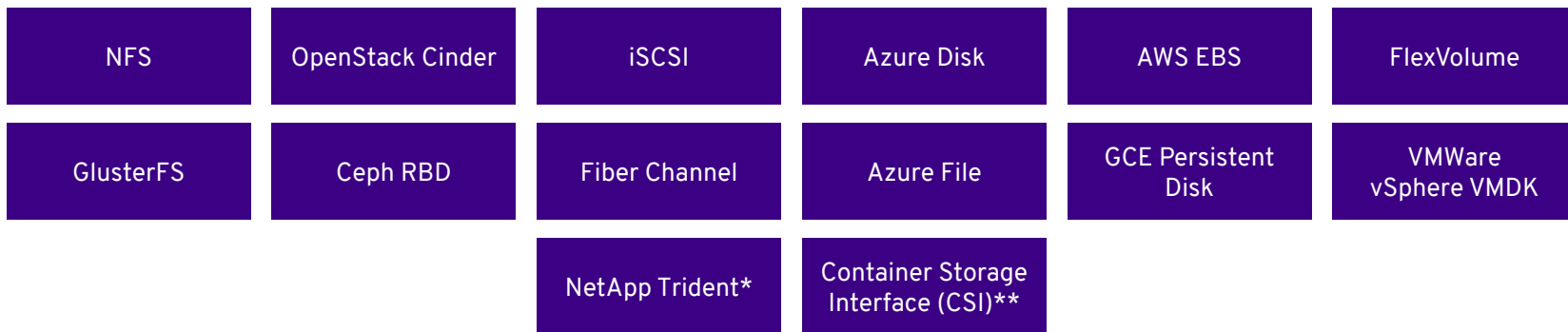
Log data flow in OpenShift



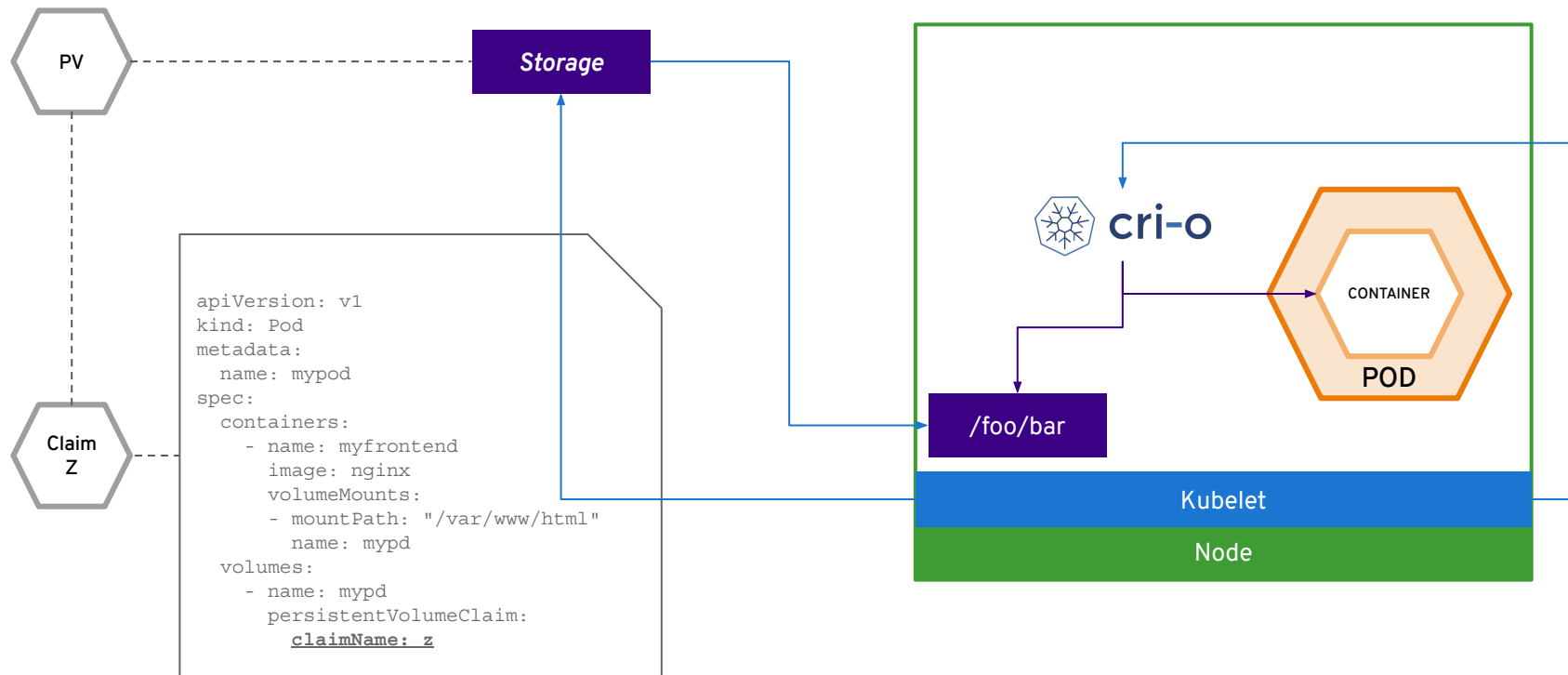
Persistent Storage

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

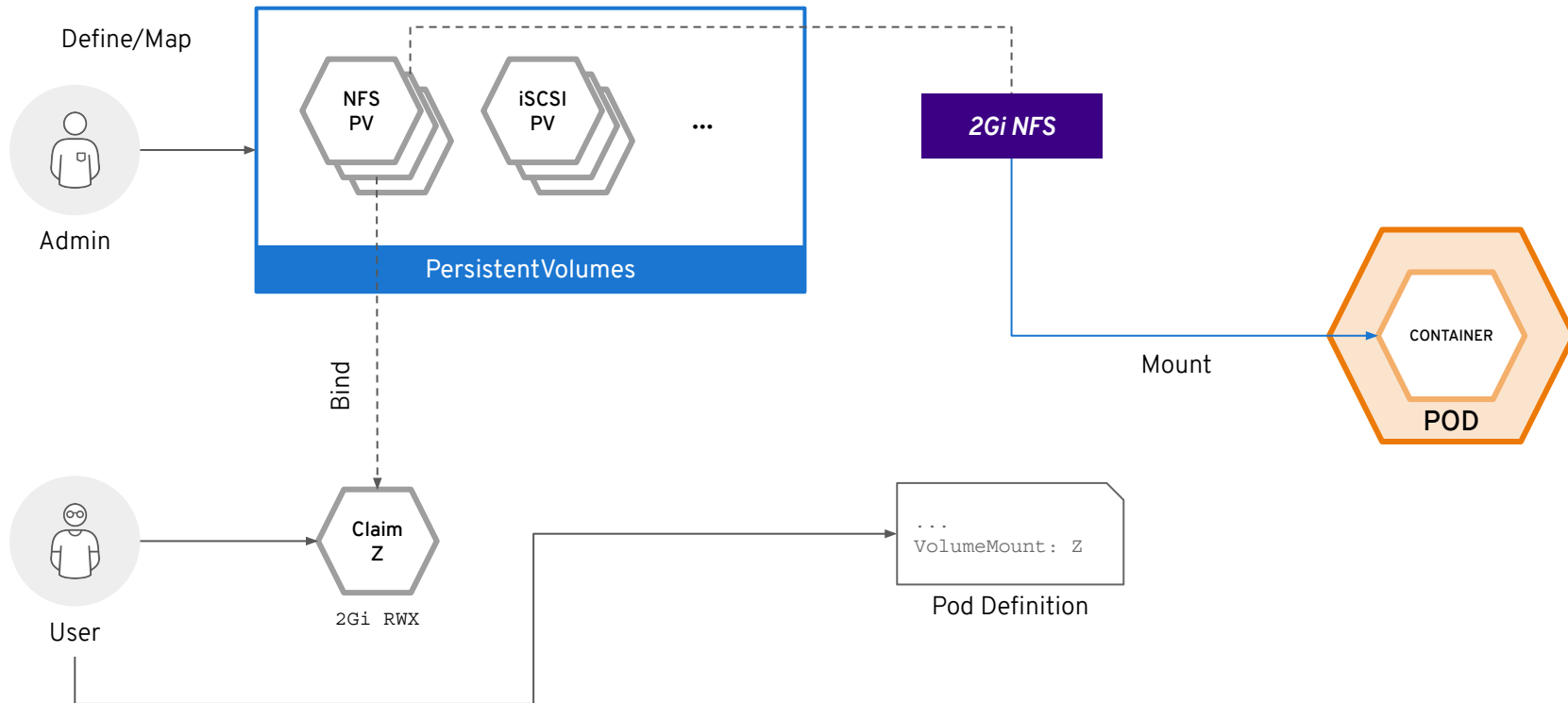
A broad spectrum of static and dynamic storage endpoints



PV Consumption



Static Storage Provisioning



Dynamic Storage Provisioning

