

Red Hat Partner Bootcamp

OpenShift Topics

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Agenda

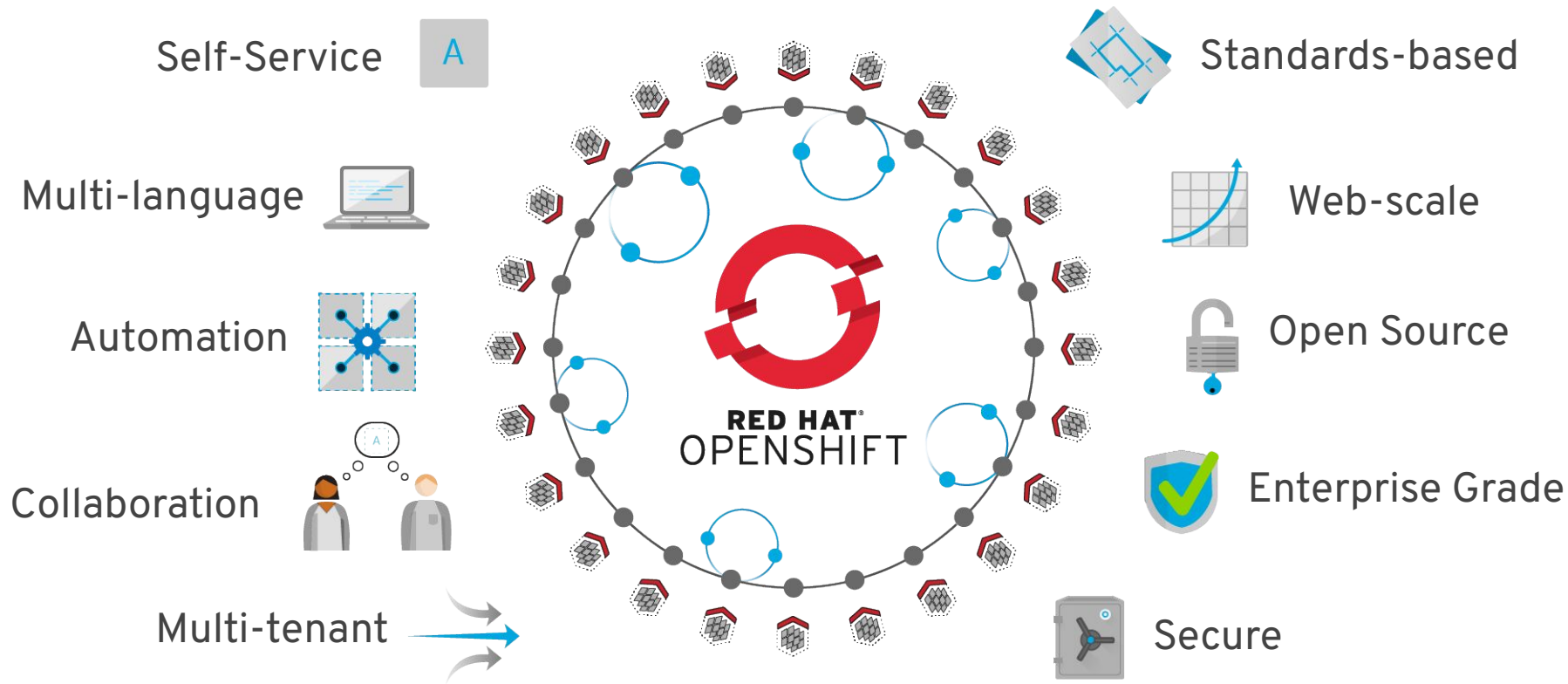
- Innovation without limitation ✓
- OpenShift Architecture
- OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) Install
- OpenShift Plus

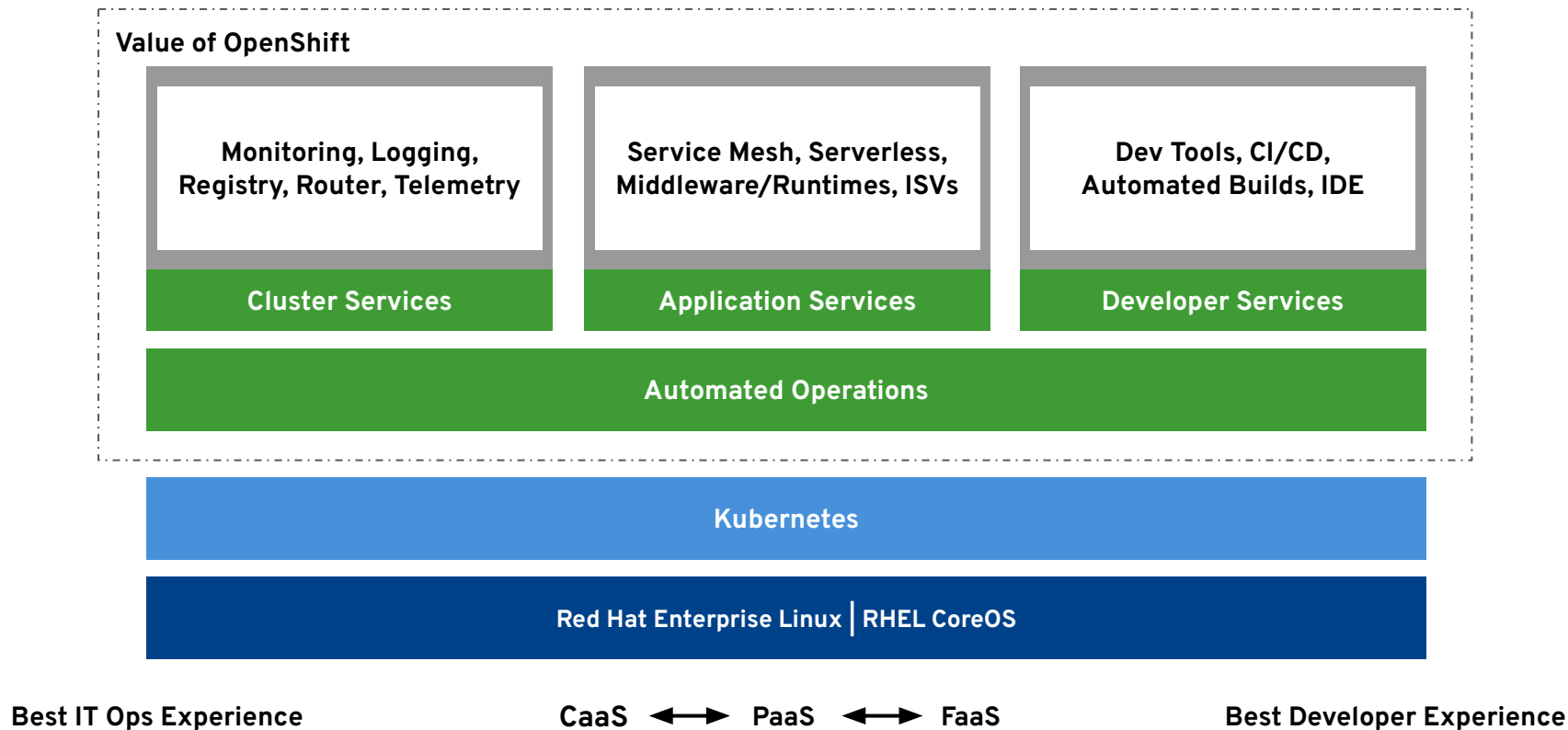
Agenda

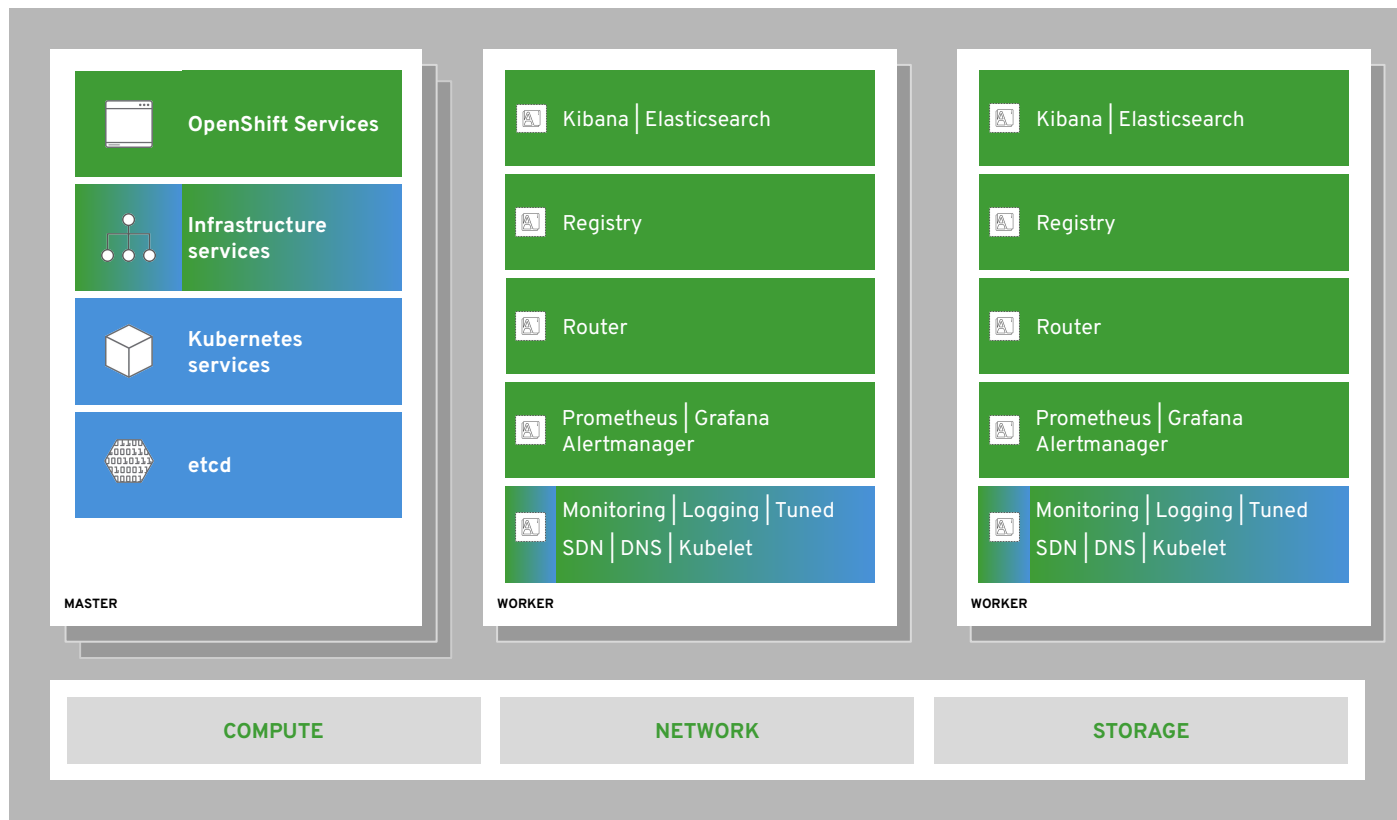
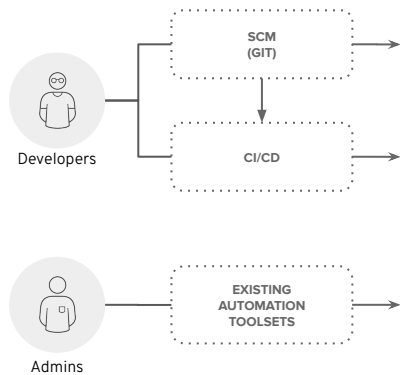
- Innovation without limitation
- **OpenShift Architecture**
- OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) Install
- OpenShift Plus



Functional overview







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


Cloud Native Computing Foundation

Cloud Native Landscape

Redpoint Amplify

l.cncf.io





OpenShift and Kubernetes core concepts

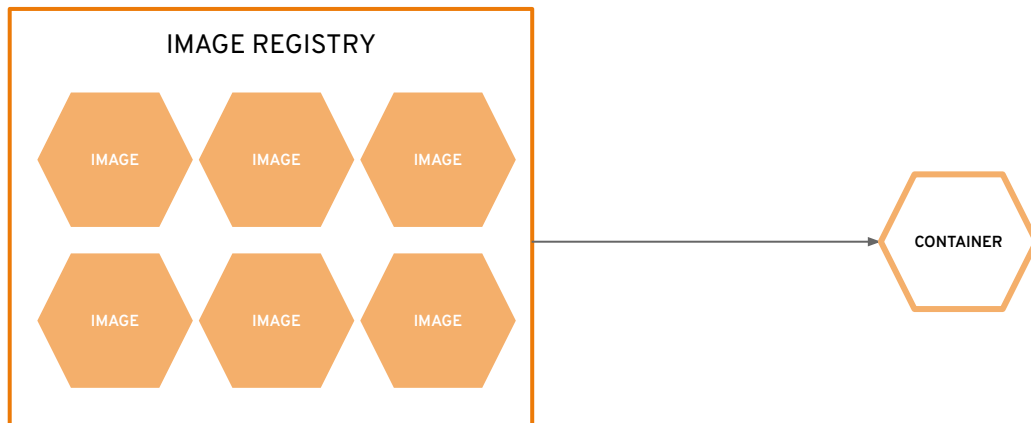
a container is the smallest compute unit



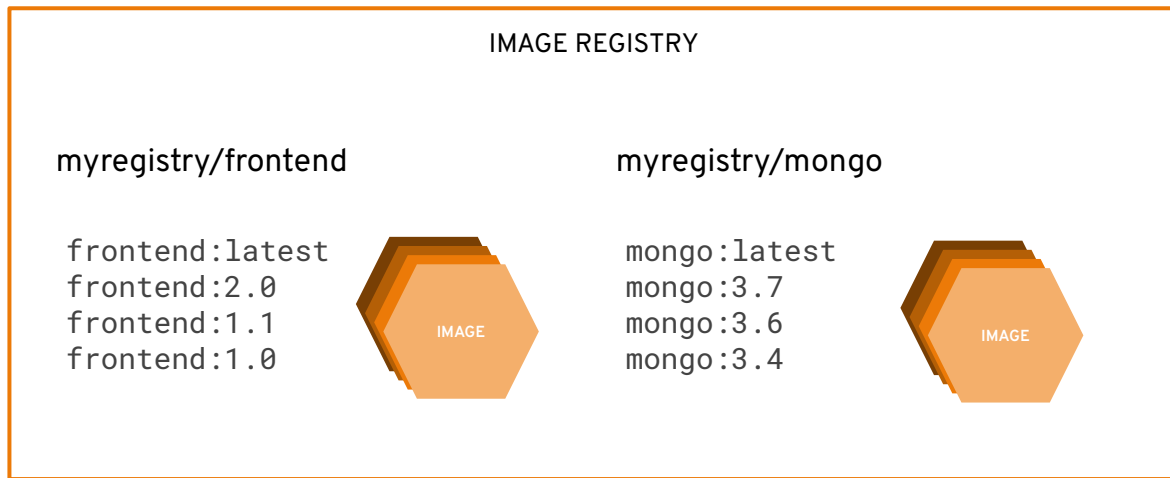
containers are created from container images



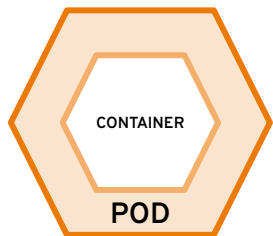
container images are stored in an image registry



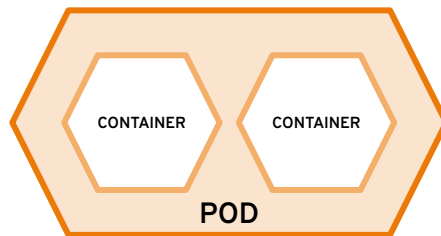
an image repository contains all versions of an image in the image registry



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

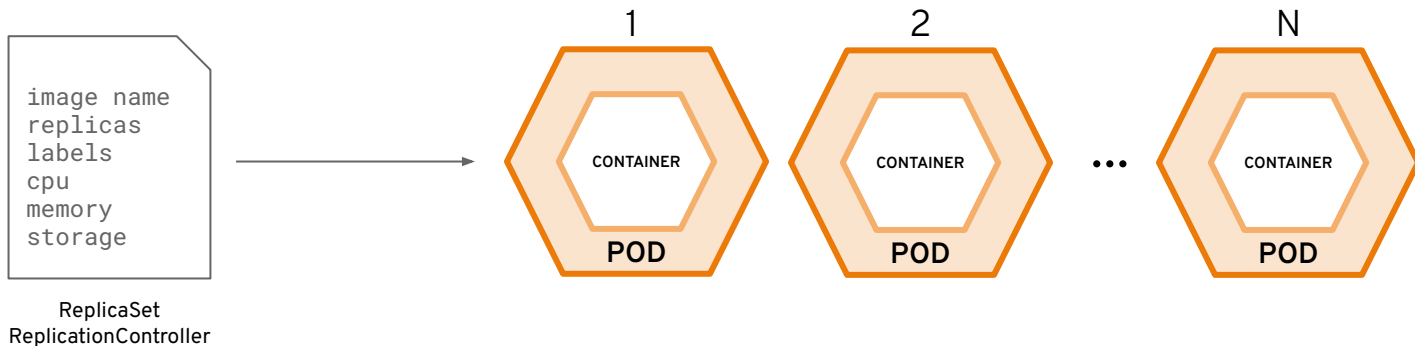


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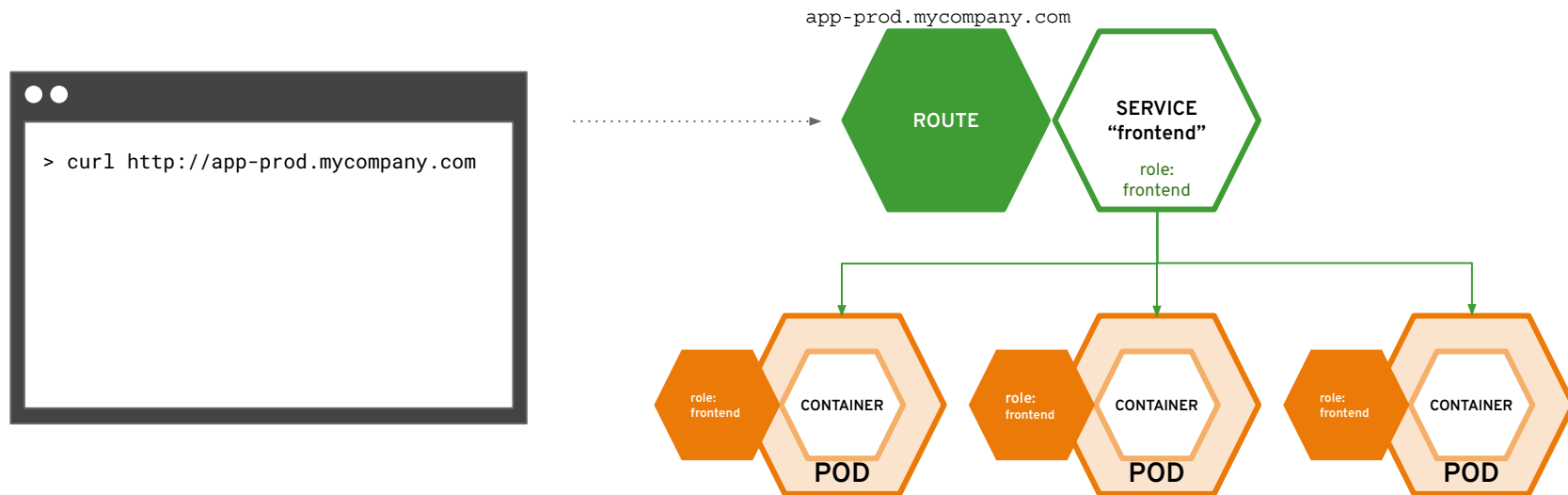


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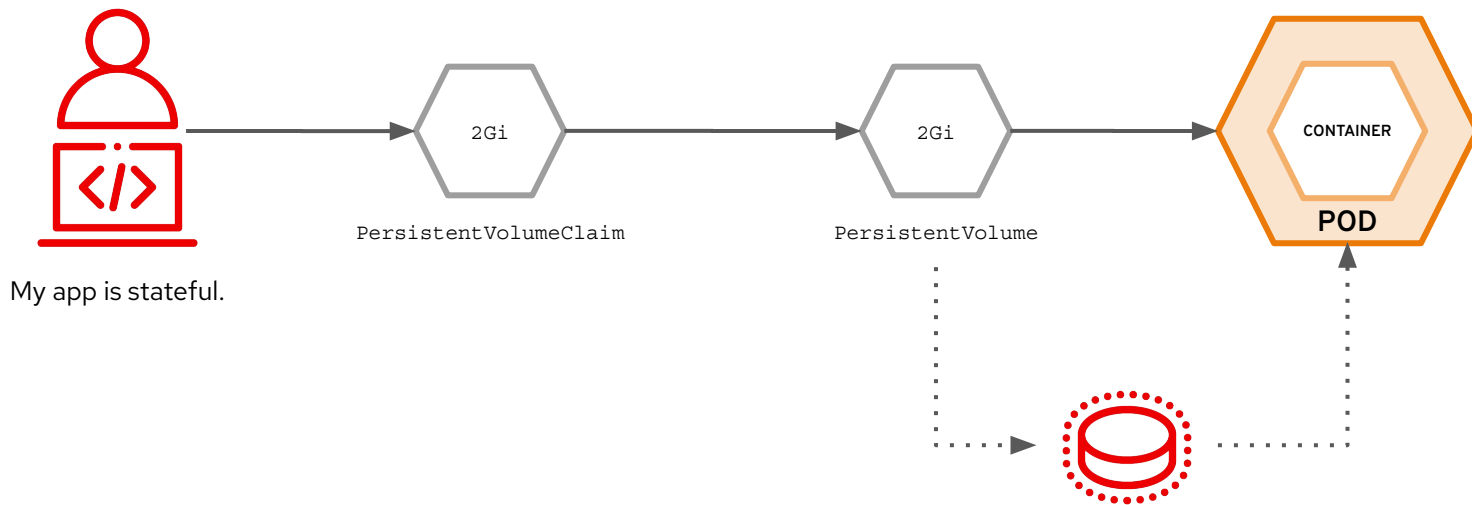
ReplicationControllers & ReplicaSets ensure a specified number of pods are running at any given time



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



Persistent Volume and Claims





OpenShift 4 Architecture

your choice of infrastructure

COMPUTE

NETWORK

STORAGE

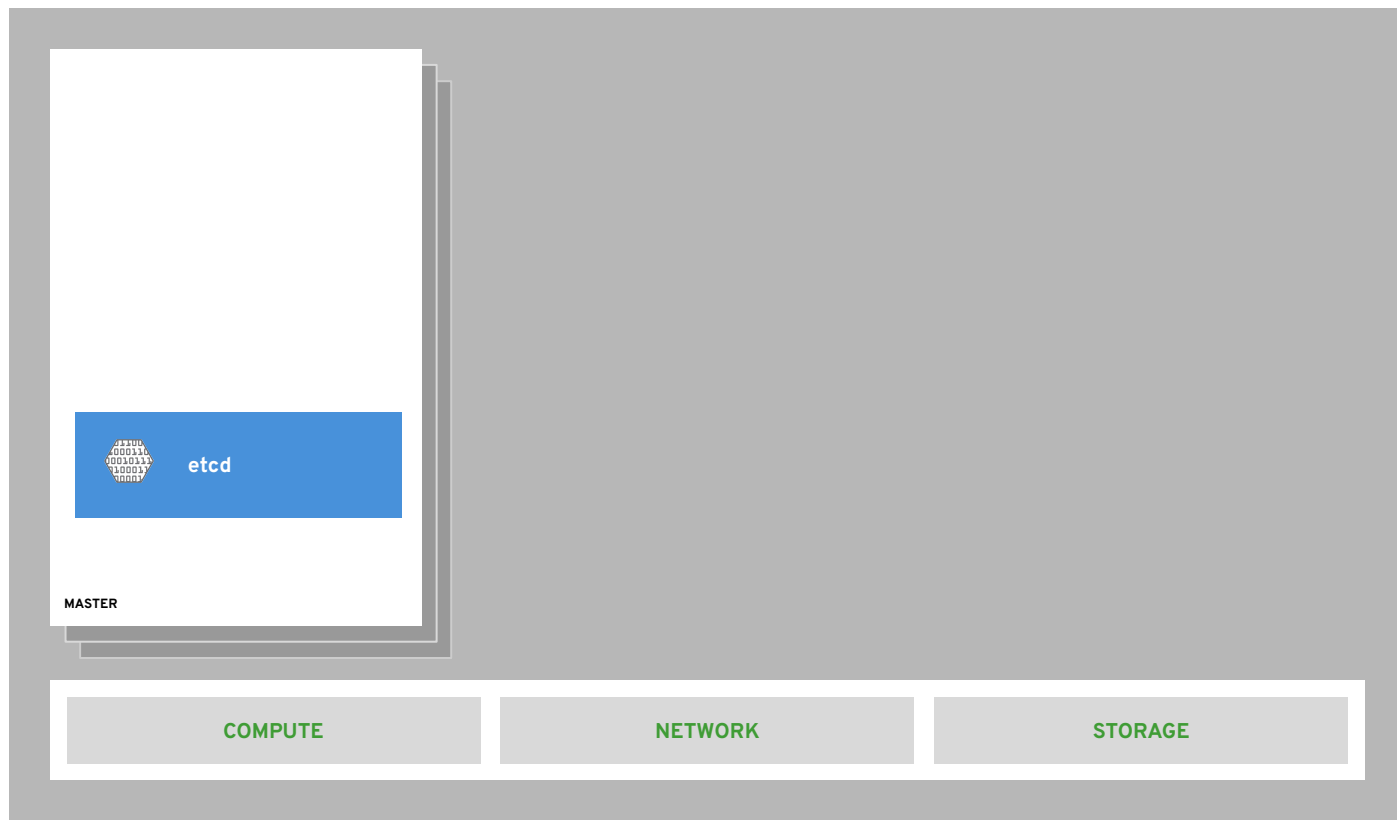
workers run workloads



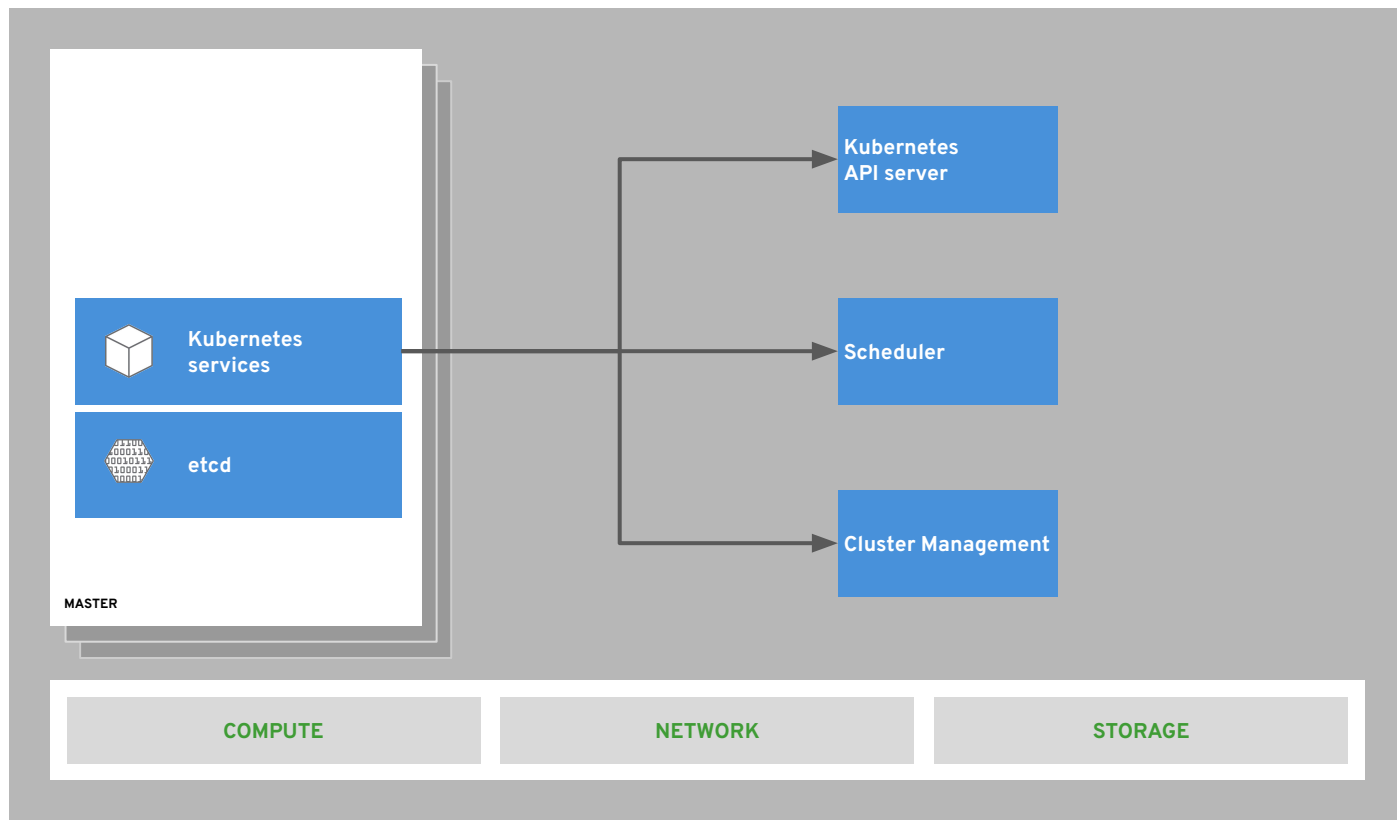
masters are the control plane



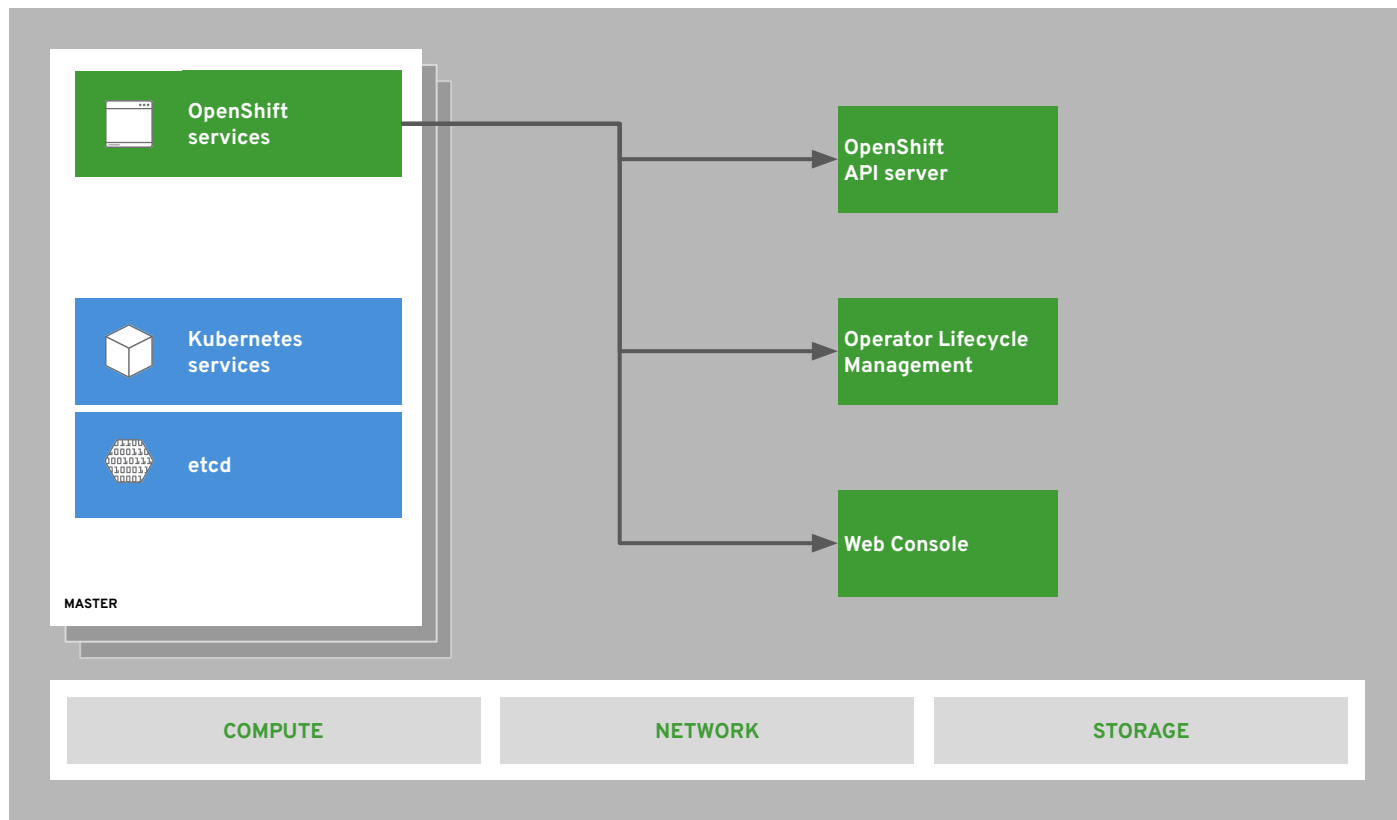
state of everything



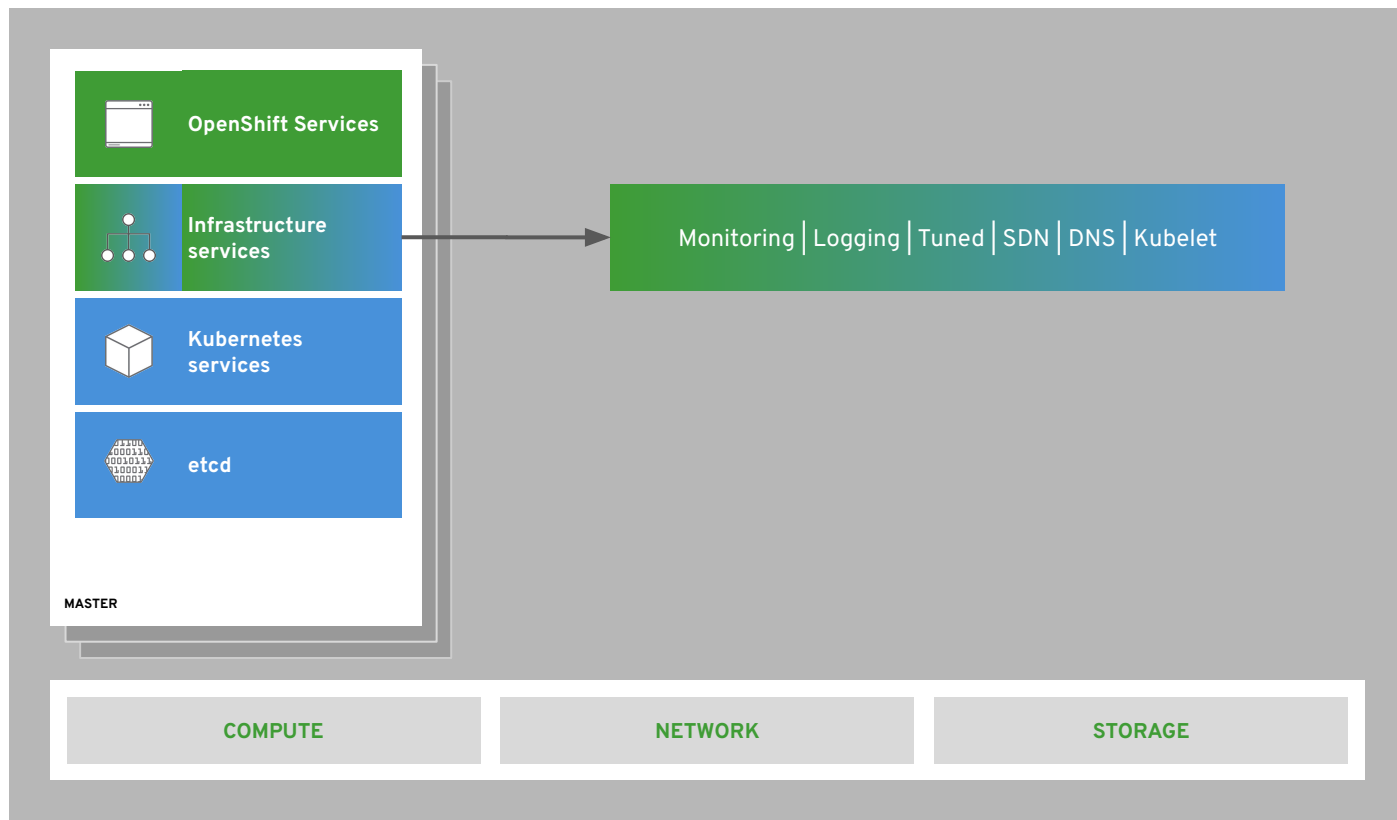
core kubernetes components



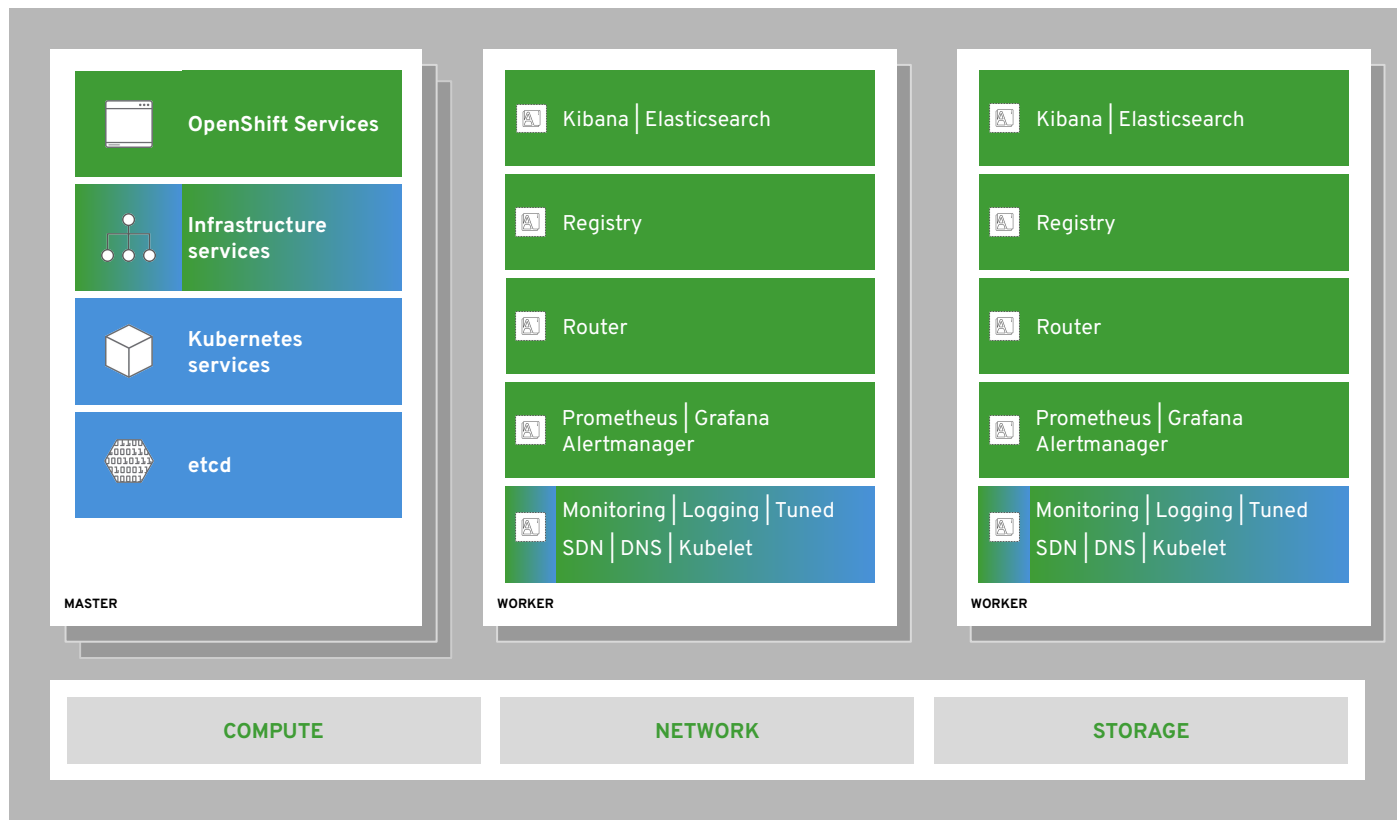
core OpenShift components



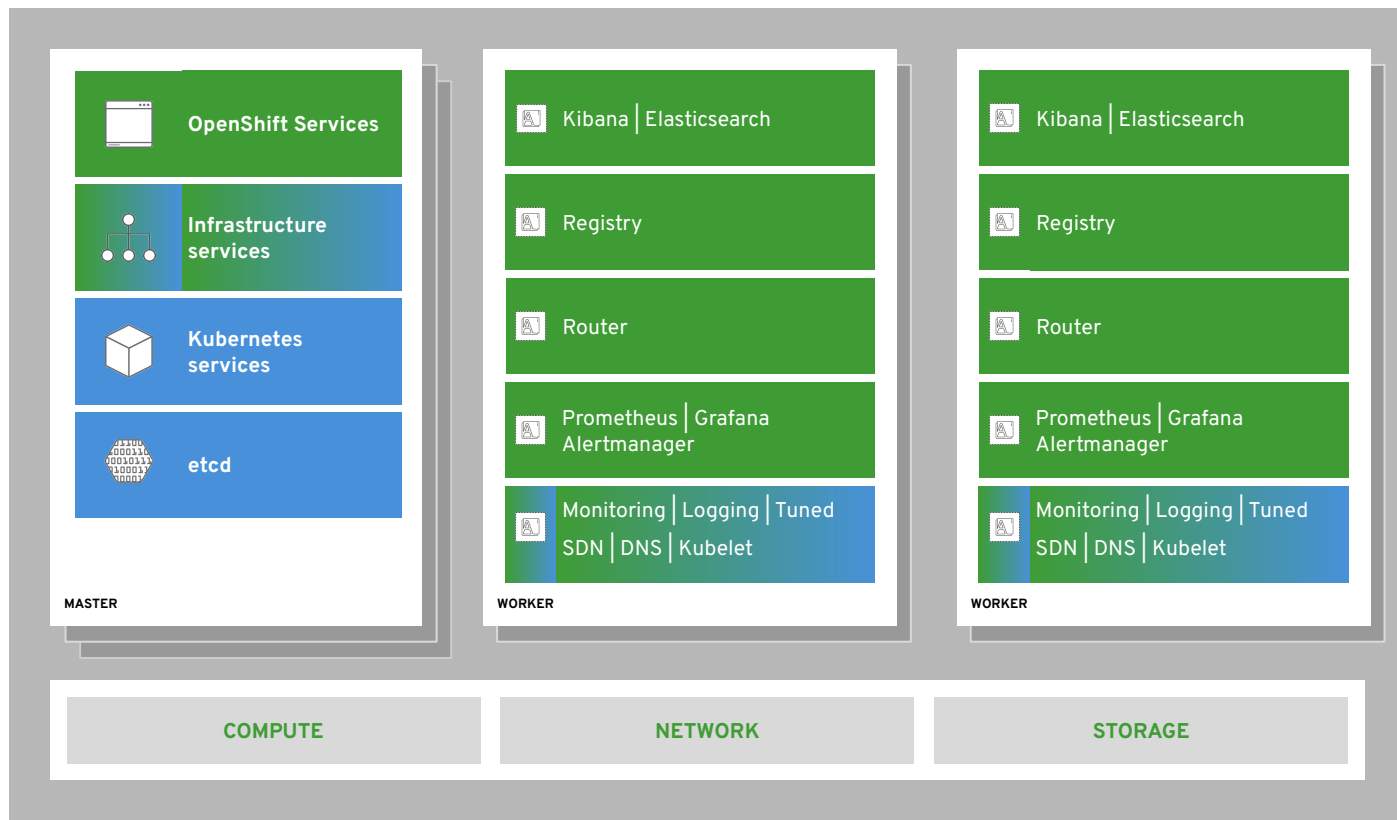
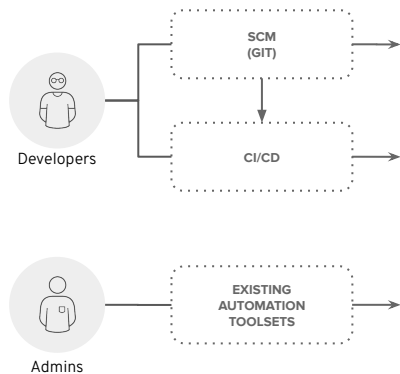
internal and support infrastructure services



integrated routing



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



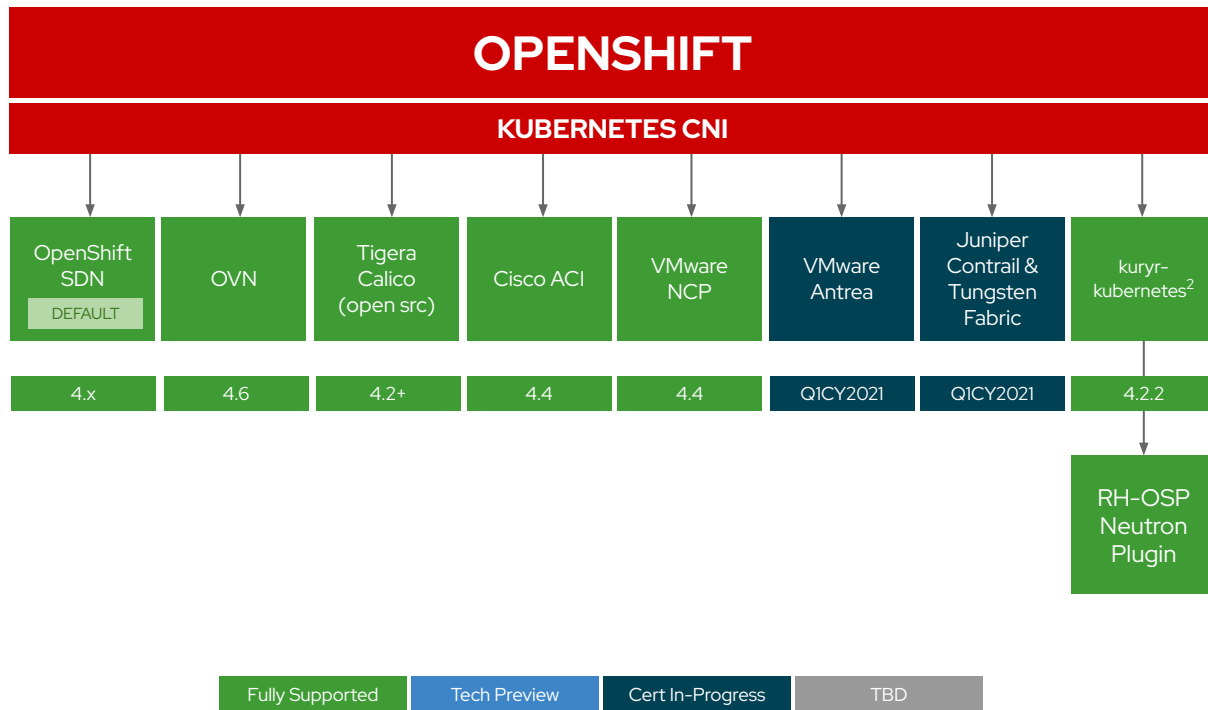
Networking

A pluggable model for
network interface
controls in kubernetes

OpenShift Networking Plug-ins

3rd-party Kubernetes CNI plug-in certification primarily consists of:

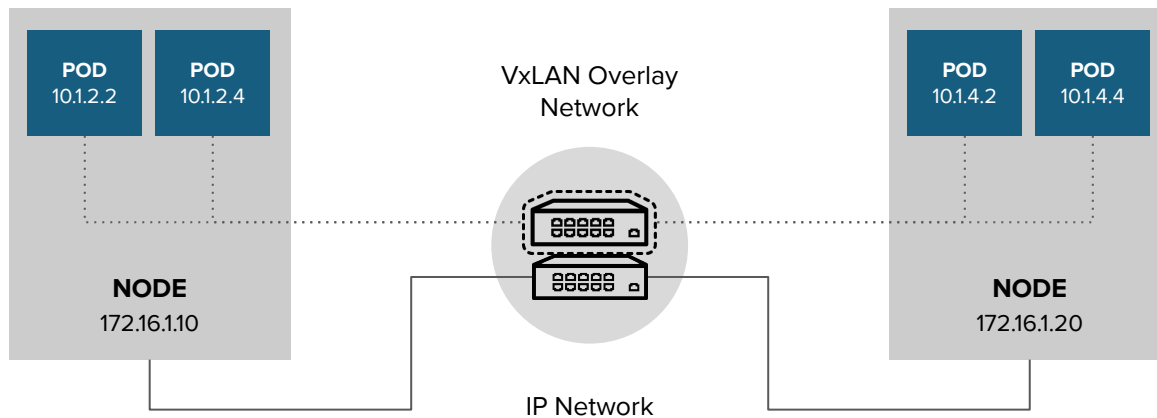
1. Formalizing the partnership
2. Certifying the container(s)
3. Certifying the Operator
4. Successfully passing the same Kubernetes networking conformance tests that OpenShift uses to validate its own SDN



OpenShift SDN

An Open
vSwitch-based
Software Defined
Network for
kubernetes

OpenShift SDN high-level architecture



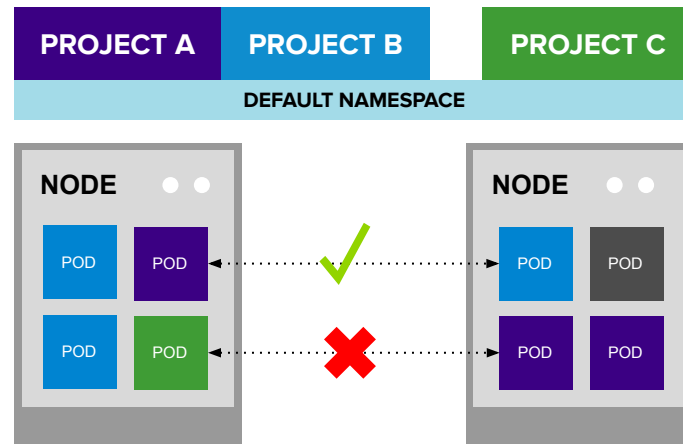
OpenShift SDN “flavors”

OPEN NETWORK (Default)

- All pods can communicate with each other across projects

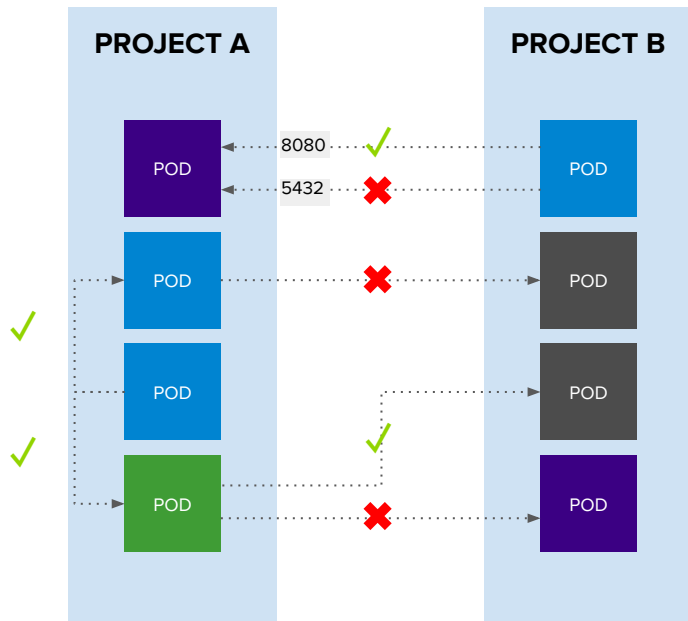
MULTI-TENANT NETWORK

- Project-level network isolation
- Multicast support
- Egress network policies



Multi-Tenant Network

NetworkPolicy



Example Policies

- Allow all traffic inside the project
- Allow traffic from green to gray
- Allow traffic to purple on 8080

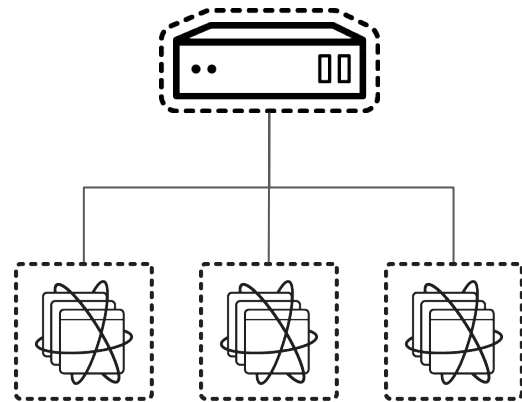
```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-to-purple-on-8080
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      color: purple
  ingress:
    - ports:
      - protocol: tcp
        port: 8080
```

routes and ingress

How traffic enters the
cluster

Routing and Load Balancing

- Pluggable routing architecture
 - HAProxy Router
 - F5 Router
- Multiple-routers with traffic sharding
- Router supported protocols
 - HTTP/HTTPS
 - WebSockets
 - TLS with SNI
- Non-standard ports via cloud load-balancers, external IP, and NodePort

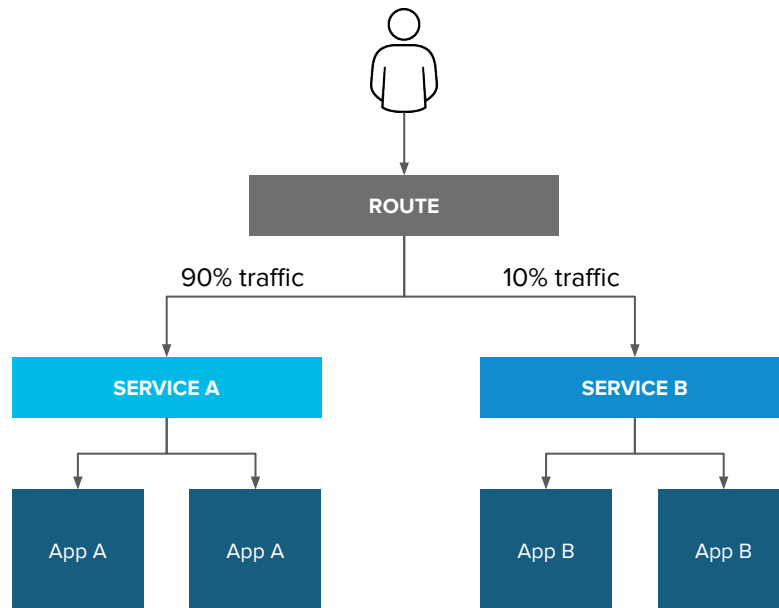


Routes vs Ingress

| Feature | Ingress | Route |
|---|---------|-------|
| Standard Kubernetes object | X | |
| External access to services | X | X |
| Persistent (sticky) sessions | X | X |
| Load-balancing strategies (e.g. round robin) | X | X |
| Rate-limit and throttling | X | X |
| IP whitelisting | X | X |
| TLS edge termination | X | X |
| TLS re-encryption | X | X |
| TLS passthrough | X | X |
| Multiple weighted backends (split traffic) | | X |
| Generated pattern-based hostnames | | X |
| Wildcard domains | | X |

Router-based deployment methodologies

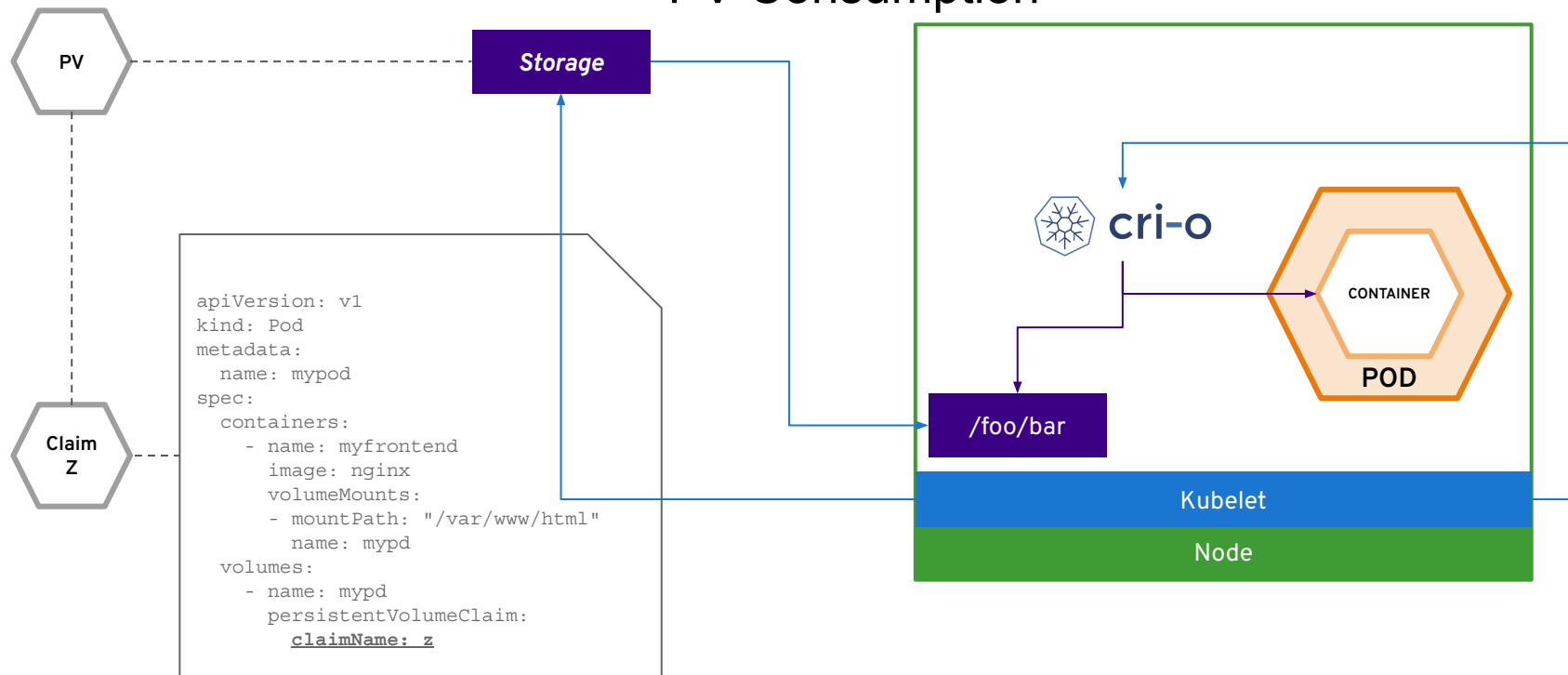
Split Traffic Between
Multiple Services For A/B
Testing, Blue/Green and
Canary Deployments



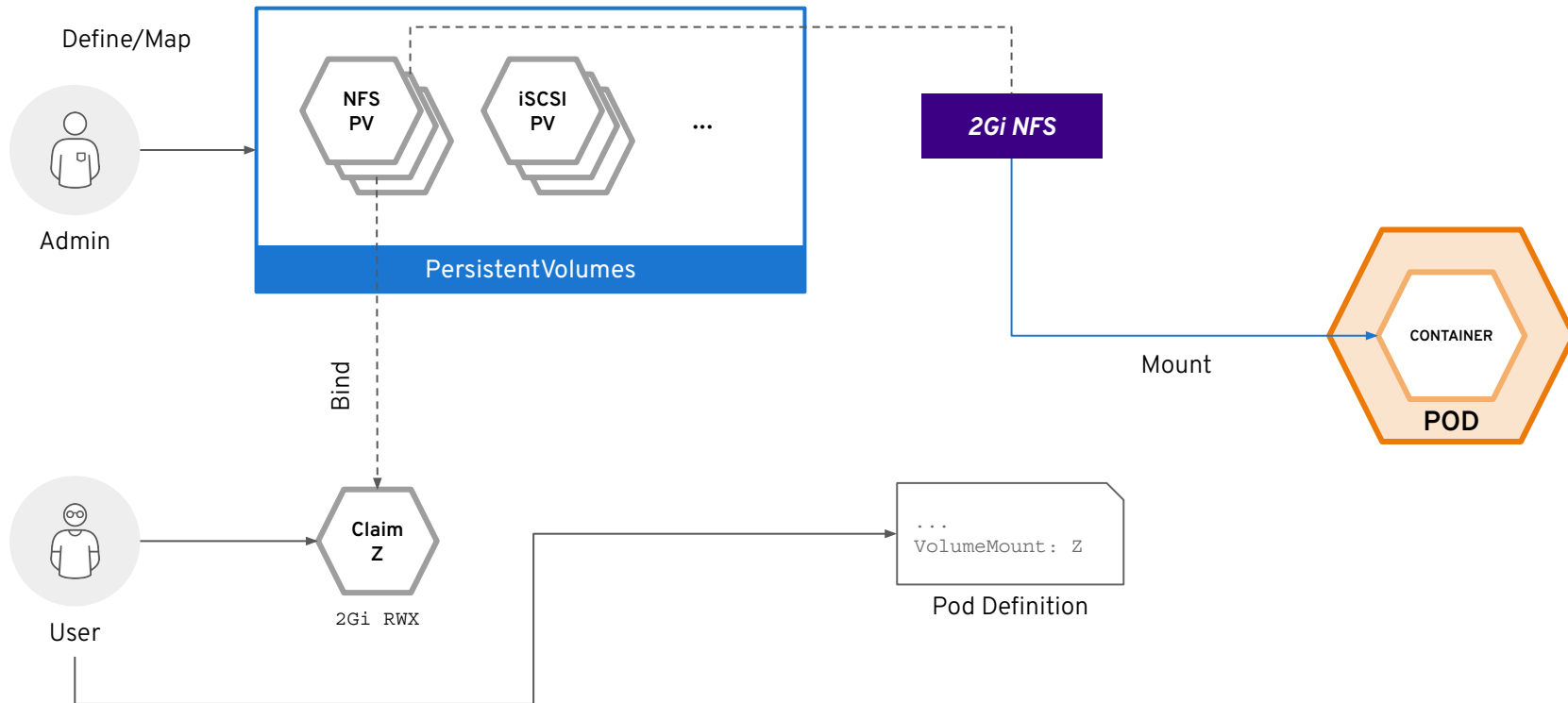
Persistent Storage

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

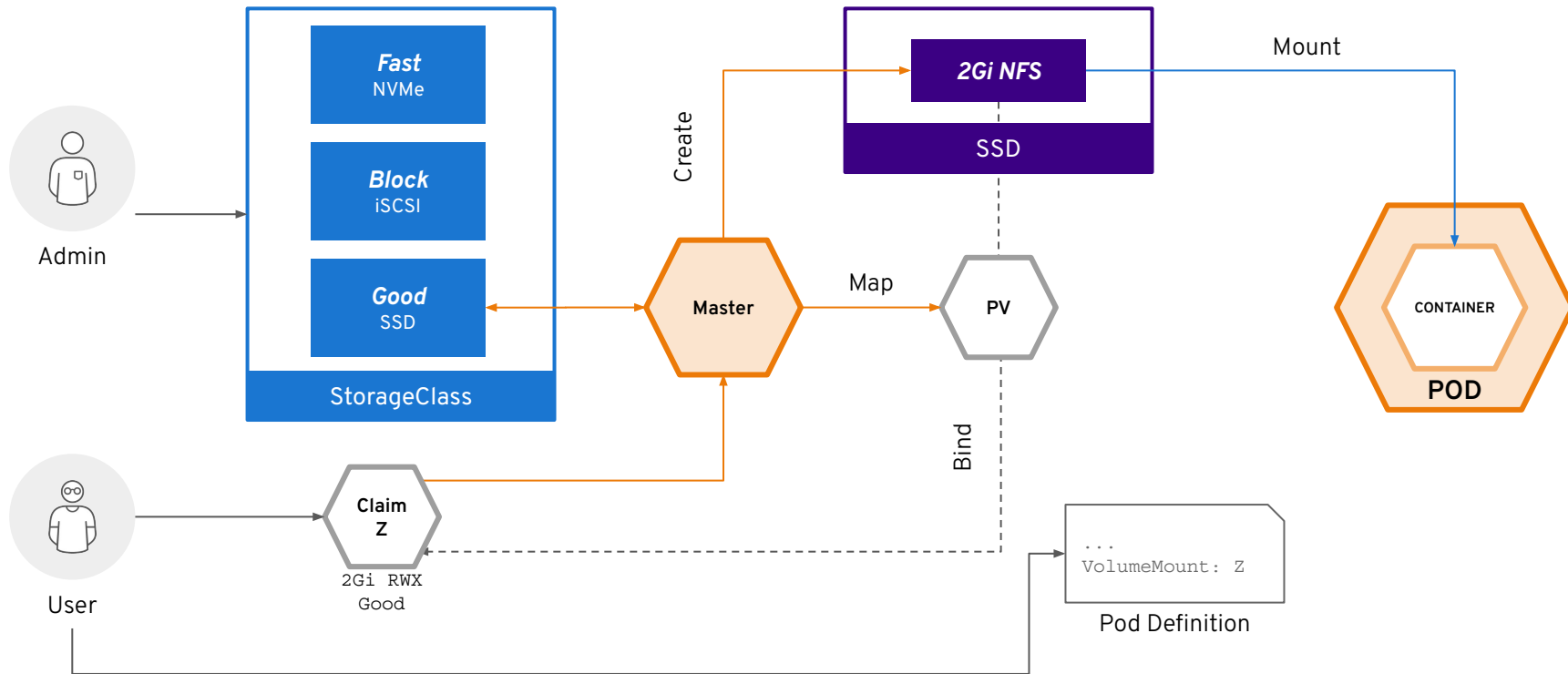
PV Consumption



Static Storage Provisioning



Dynamic Storage Provisioning





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