



# Introduction to Red Hat OpenShift

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# Containers are the new normal

\$3.0B

2024 Container Software Market

36.2%

CAGR 2021-2026

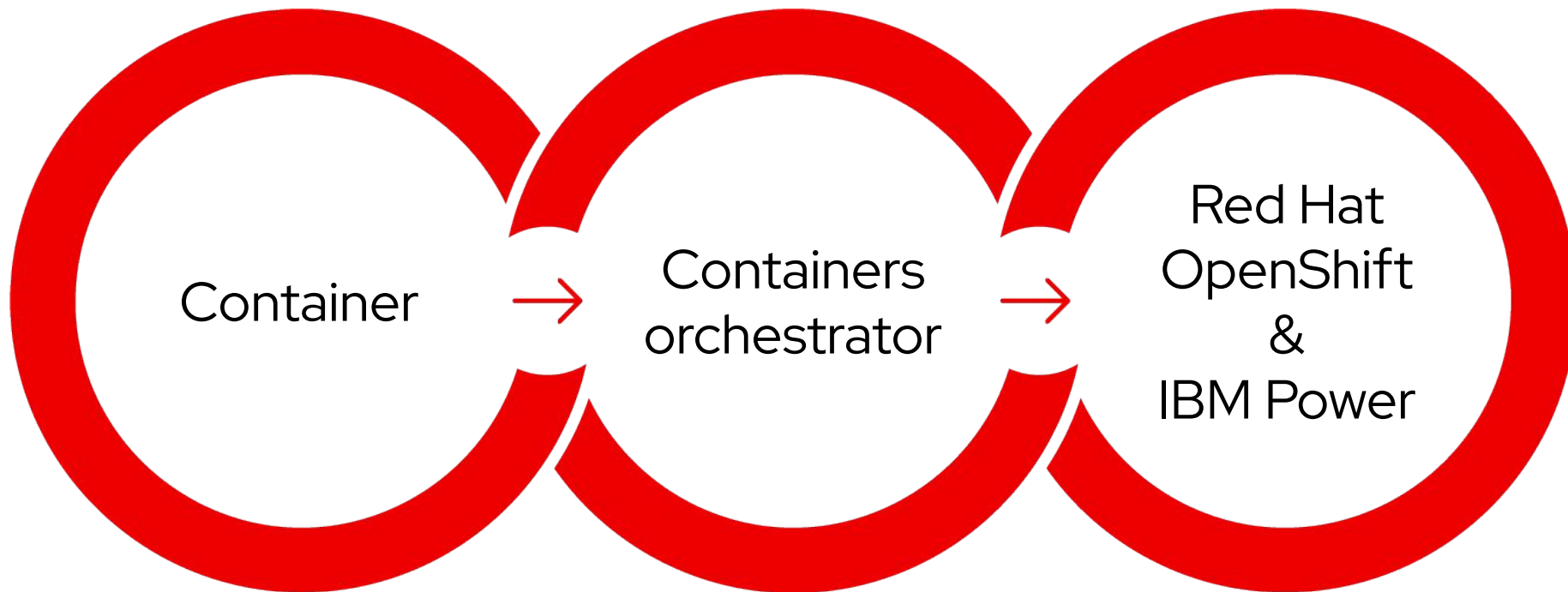
# Why Red Hat ?

- ▶ Leader in the 2024 Gartner® Magic Quadrant™ for Container Management
- ▶ Part of IBM since 2019

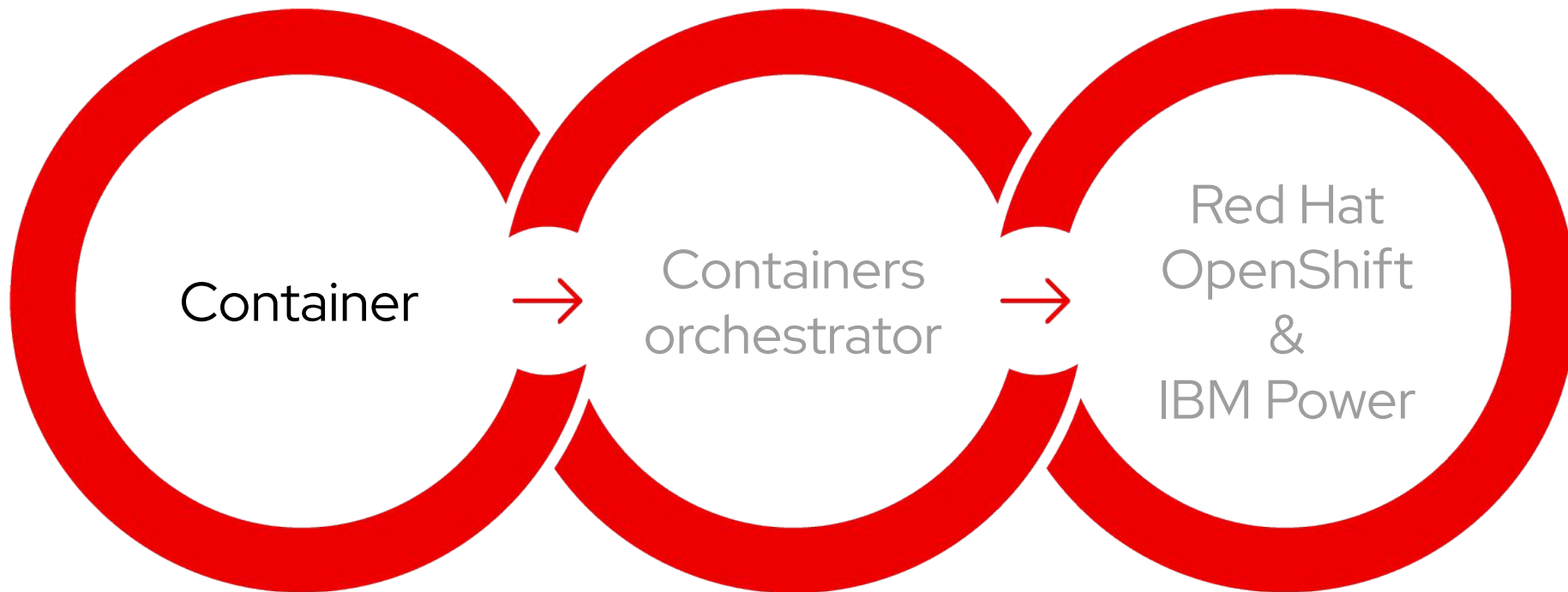
# Why me ?

- ▶ Working on OpenShift as Red Hat associate since 2021
- ▶ Technical Account Manager for OpenShift on selected customers

# What we'll discuss

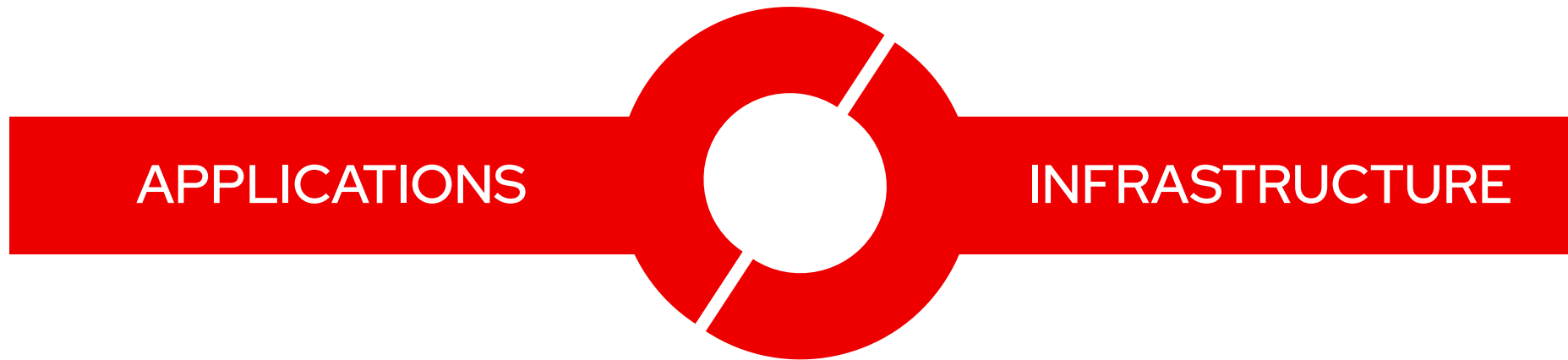


# What we'll discuss



# What are containers ?

It depends who you ask



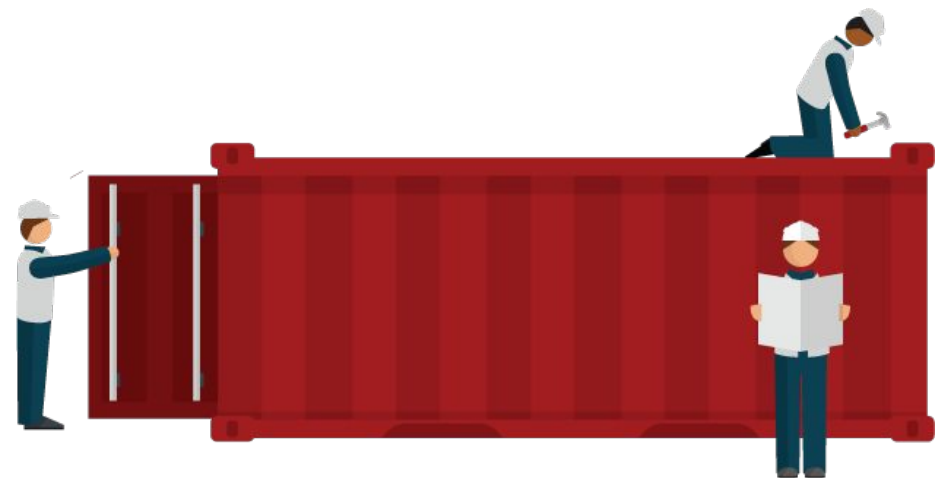
## The problem

Applications have different requirements: languages, libraries, and tools



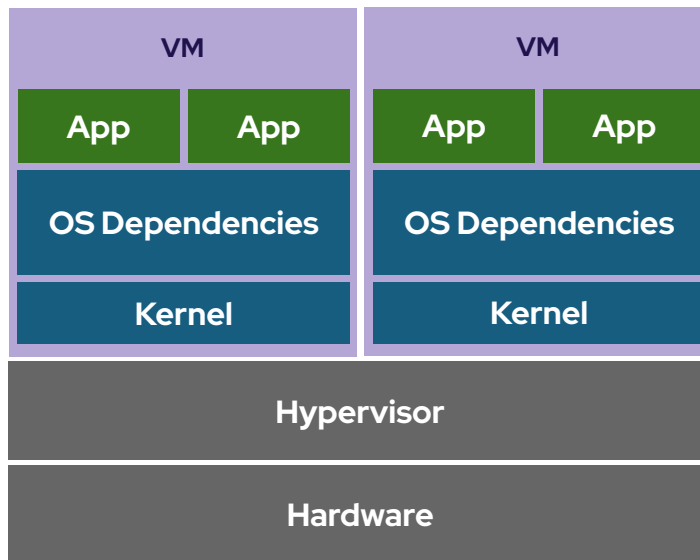
## The solution

Package applications as units of software that hold together all the needed components



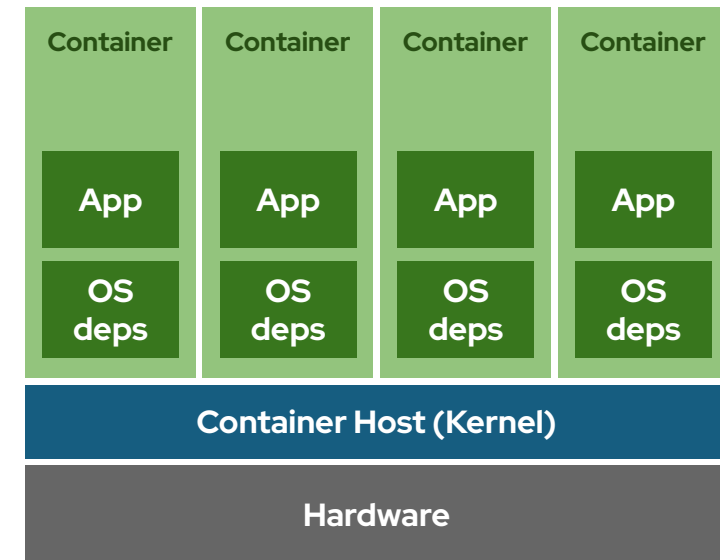
## The problem

VMs are “heavy” and usually **not** portable across hypervisors



## The solution

Isolated **processes** on a shared kernel (using Linux technologies)

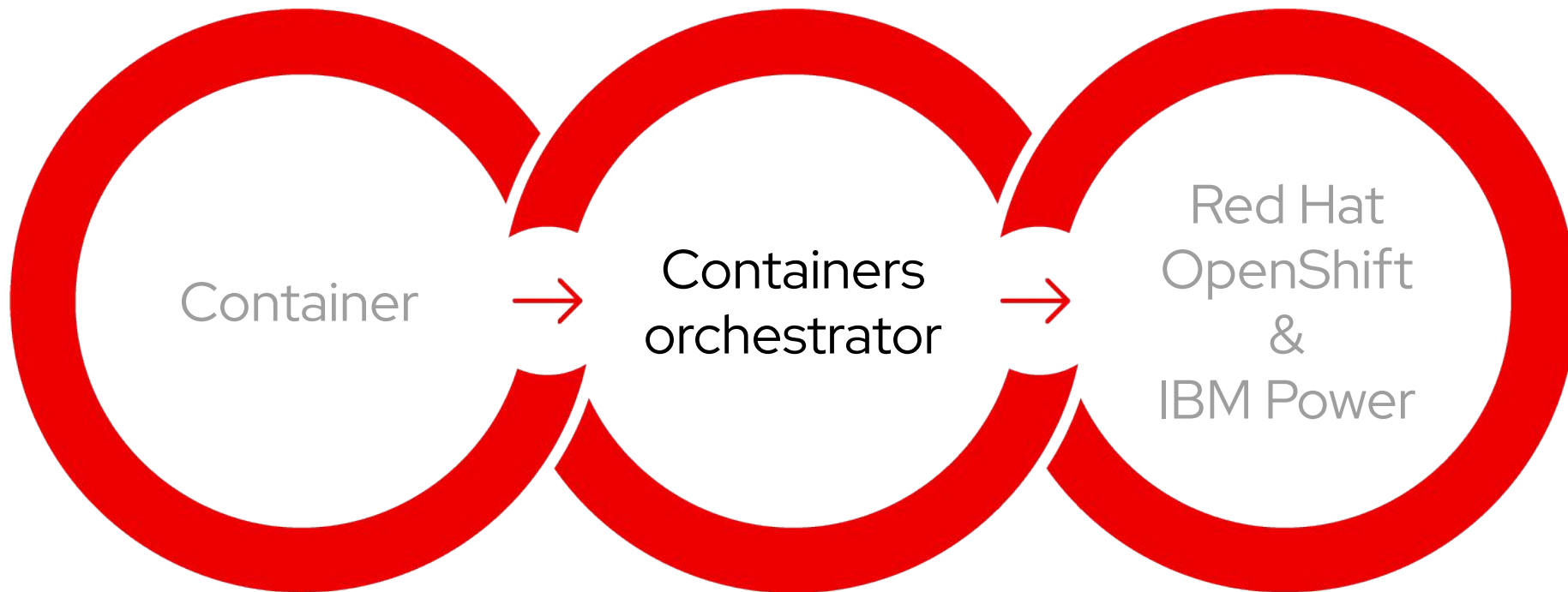




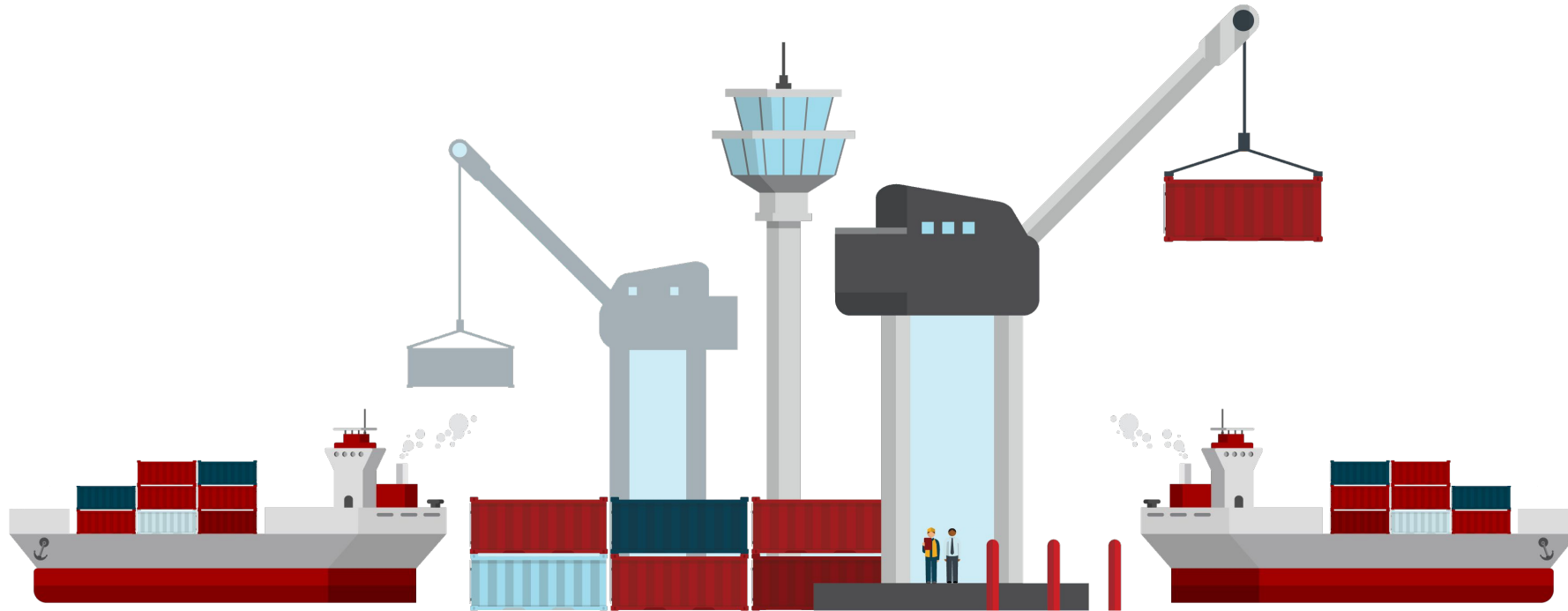
# DEMO 1

Create and run a container locally

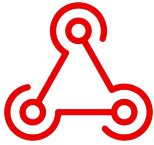
# What we'll discuss



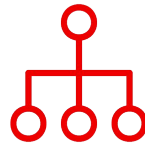
# How to manage containers at scale ?



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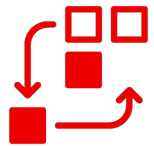
Service discovery



Load balancing



Storage orchestration



Automated rollouts  
and rollbacks



Self-healing



Secret and  
configuration  
management

# How to manage containers at scale ?

Use a containers *orchestrator*



# kubernetes

# Kubernetes objects

Entities representing the state of the orchestrator



**Pod** : unit of computing (group of one or more containers)



**Deployment** : set of identical Pods (replicas of the same app)



**Service** : way to expose Pods over the network



**PersistentVolume** : unit of storage ("disk" that is usable by a Pod)



**ConfigMap** : way to set configurations in Pods



**Secret** : way to store confidential data (ex. connection strings)

# Anatomy of a Kubernetes object

Represented as a YAML file

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: demo-pod
  labels:
    app: http-server
spec:
  containers:
    - name: demo-container
      image: quay.io/.../demo-container:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 8000
```

# Reconciliation / Control loop

A core Kubernetes concept

Kubernetes is based on the concept of a **declarative specification of the desired state**

and the **use of reconciliation loops to drive the actual state toward the desired state**

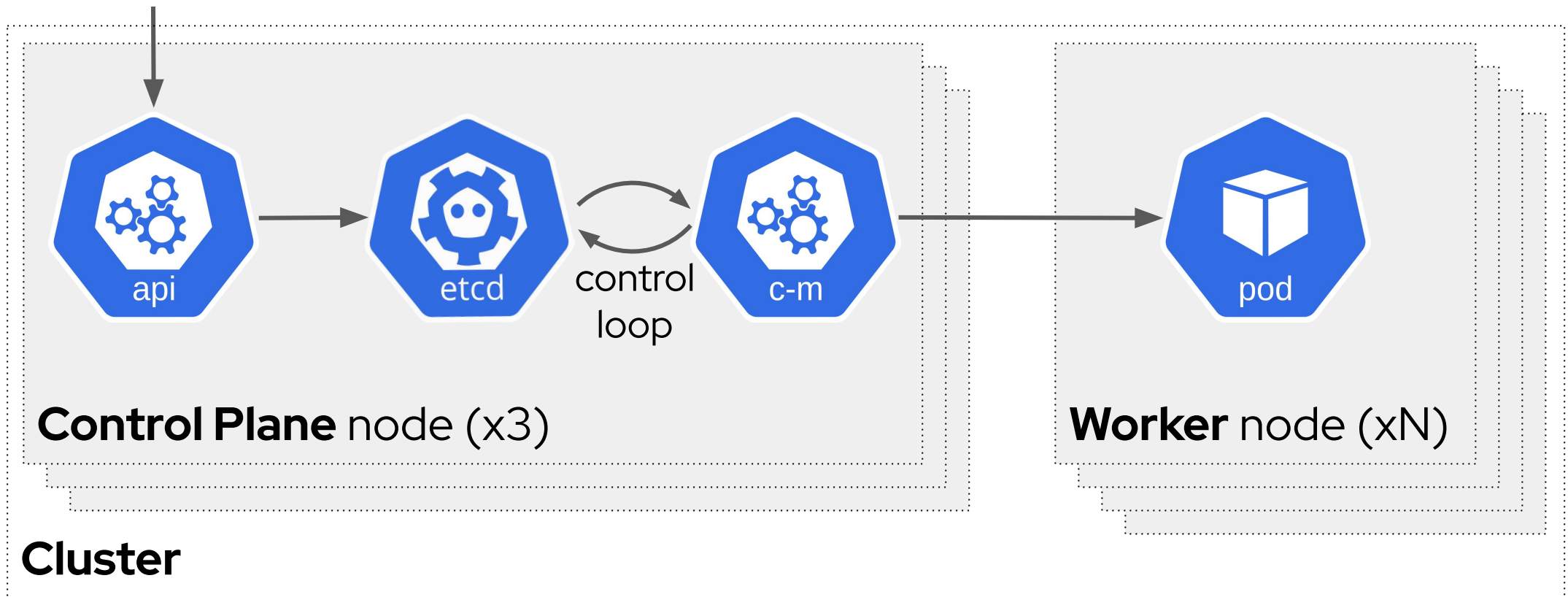




# Kubernetes architecture

## Simplified view

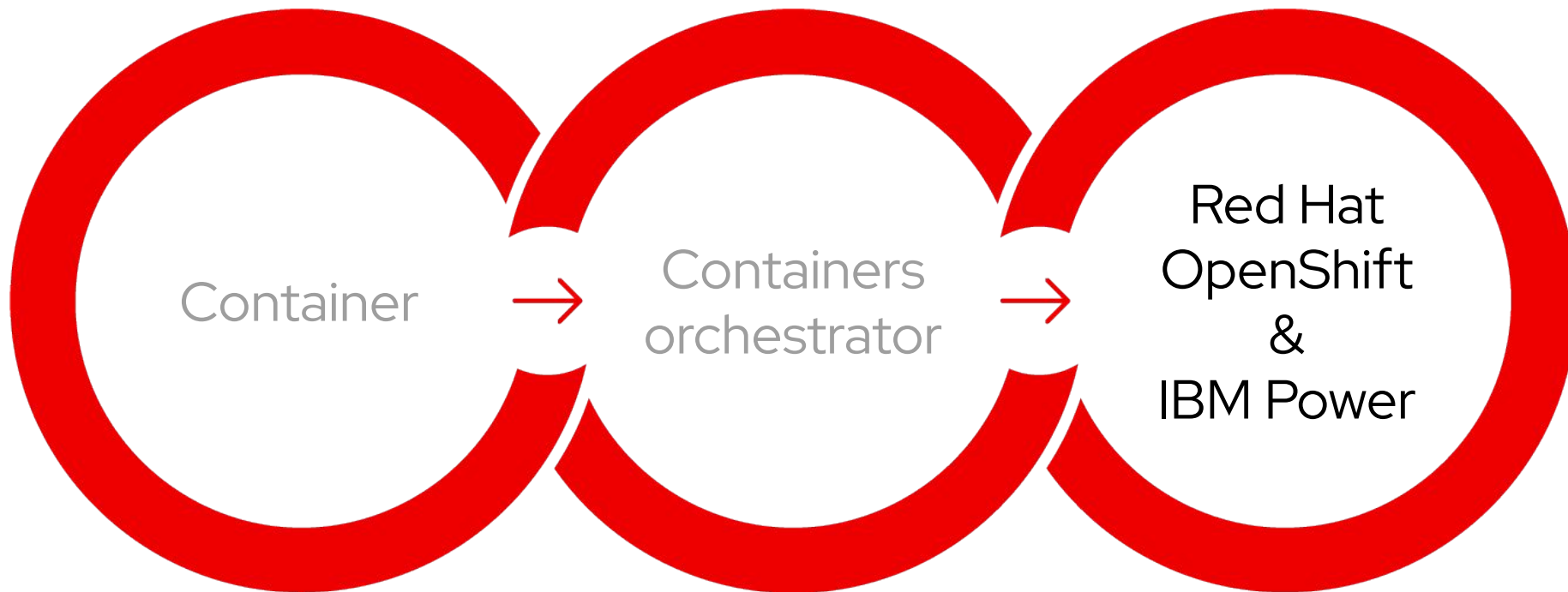
```
> kubectl apply -f pod.yaml
```



# DEMO 2

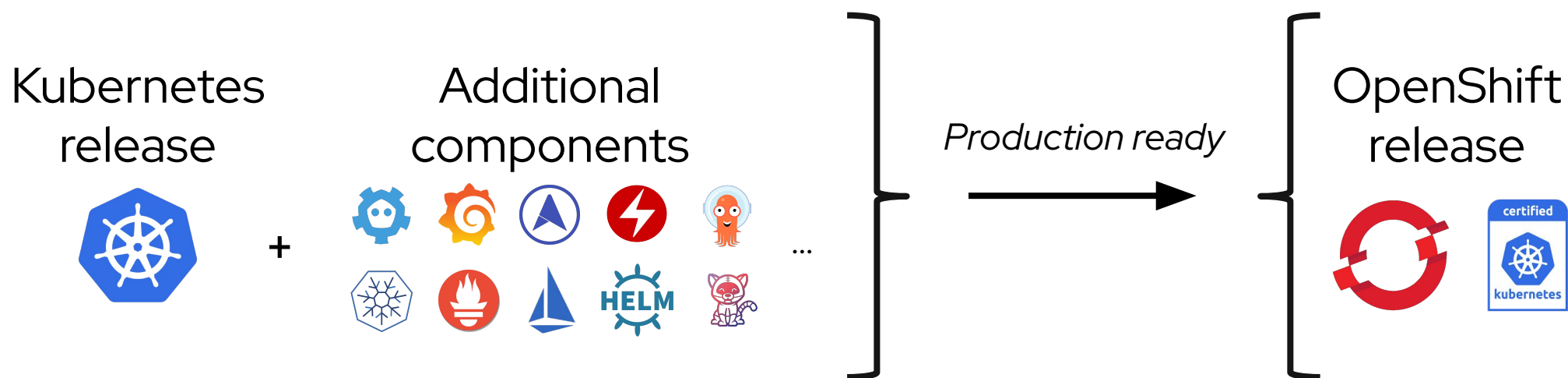
Create and run a pod on K8s

# What we'll discuss



# OpenShift Container Platform

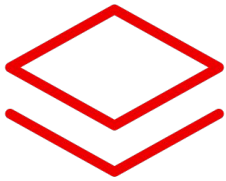
Trusted, comprehensive, and consistent platform to develop, modernize, and deploy applications at scale



*Red Hat is a leading Kubernetes contributor since day 1,  
and a major contributor to most CNCF projects*

# Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS

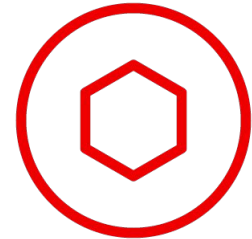
The default operating system for all OCP cluster nodes



Based on **RHEL**



Controlled **immutability**



**Container**-centric

# OpenShift on IBM Power

Securely build new OpenShift apps  
adjacent to data on AIX, IBM i



- **Incremental modernization:** value delivered as you go
- **Performance and scalability:** leveraging the POWER processors
- **Enhanced security:** hardware-based encryption, secure boot, and memory isolation capabilities
- **Reliability and availability:** redundant components, error correction and dynamic resource allocation
- **AI capabilities:** integrated accelerators

# DEMO 3

## Microservices app on OCP on Power

# Thank you

Red Hat is the world's leading provider of enterprise open source software solutions. Award-winning support, training, and consulting services make Red Hat a trusted adviser to the Fortune 500.



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