

Navigating the Container Seas on IBM Power

Linux Day (Rome – October 26, 2024)

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Kubernetes is one of the largest Open Source projects to date

over 88,000 contributors across 44 countries

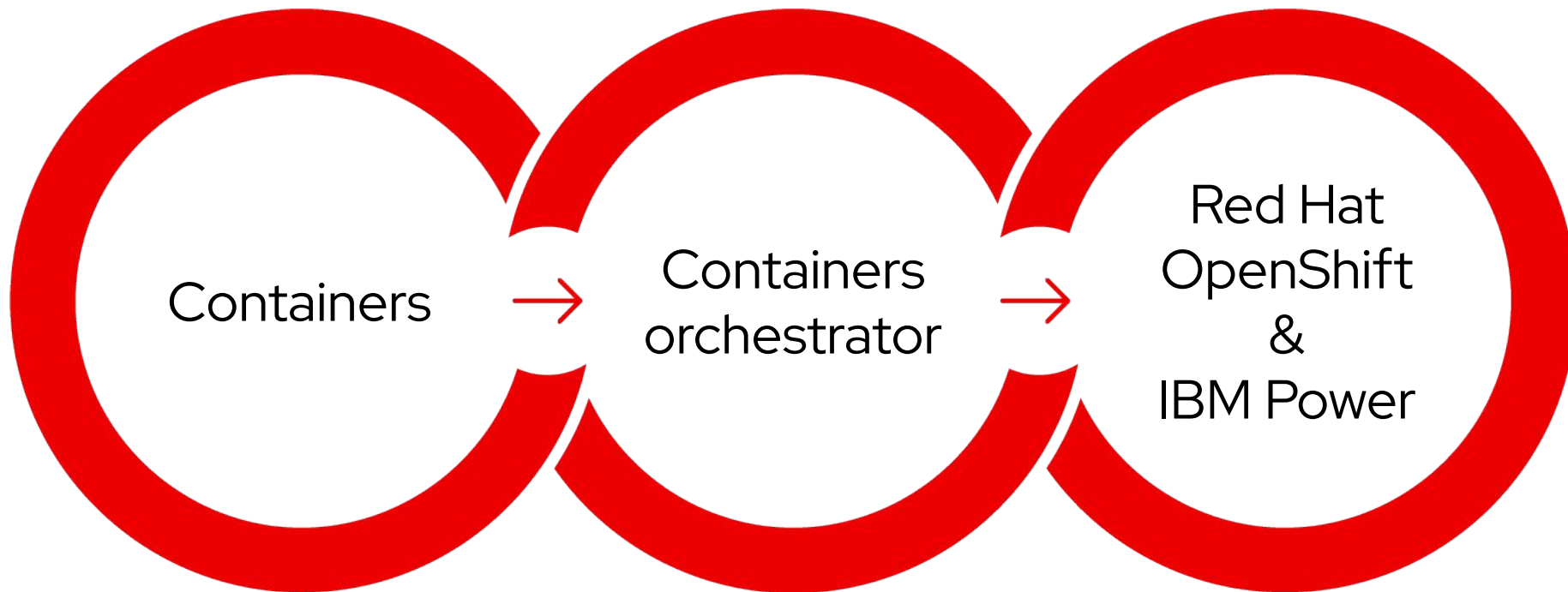
Why Red Hat ?

- ▶ 2nd largest contributor to Kubernetes
- ▶ Part of IBM (6th largest contributor)

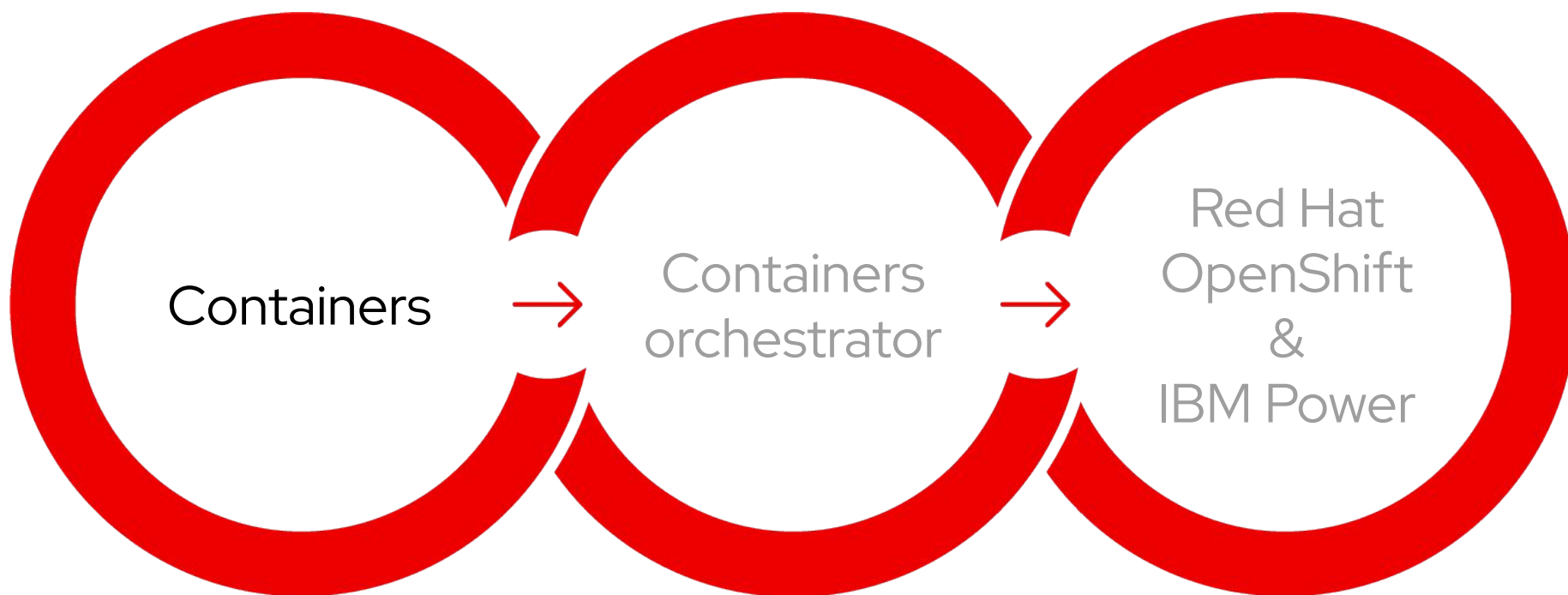
Why me ?

- ▶ Working on Kubernetes since 2019
- ▶ Currently working on OpenShift in Red Hat

What we'll discuss

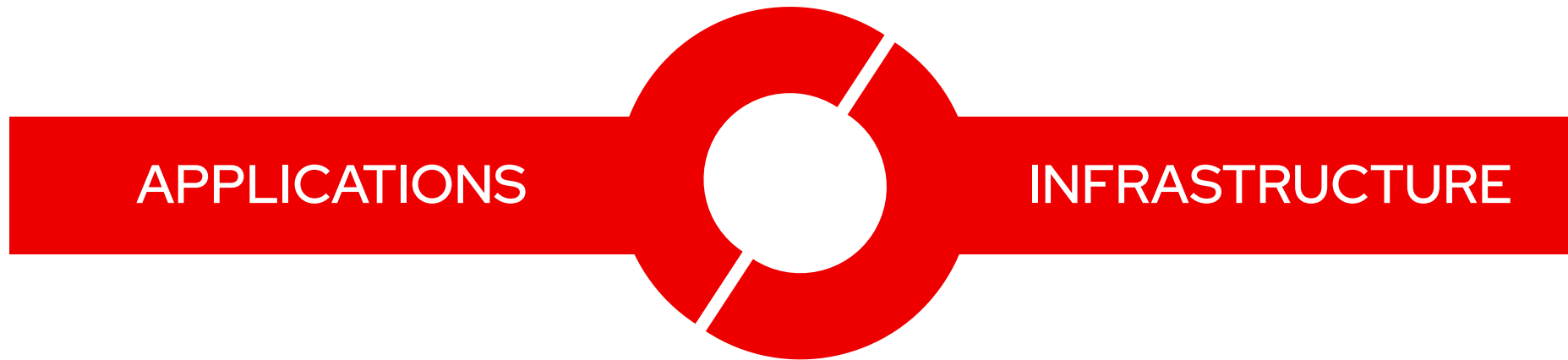


What we'll discuss



What are containers ?

It depends who you ask



The problem

Applications have different requirements: languages, libraries, and tools



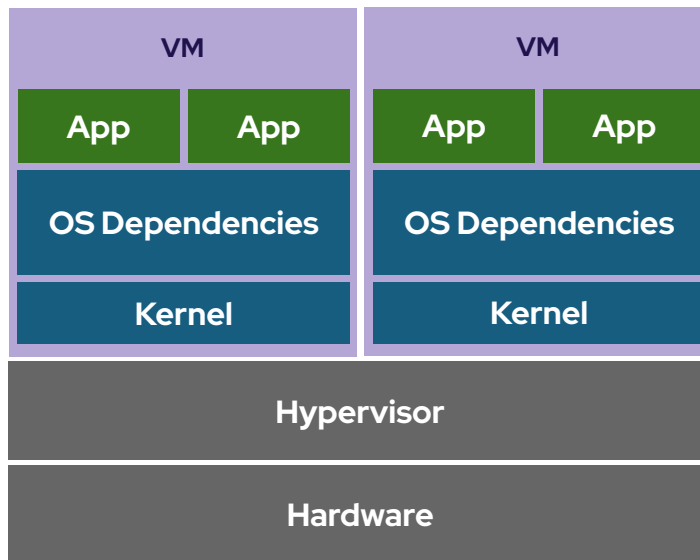
The solution

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



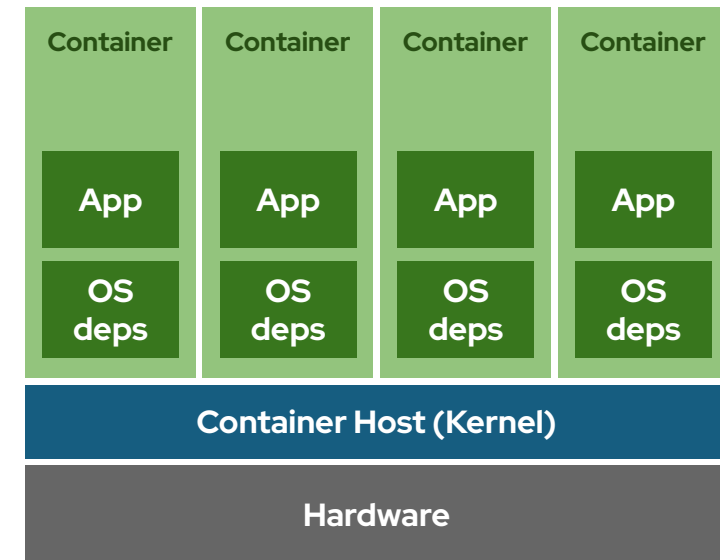
The problem

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



The solution

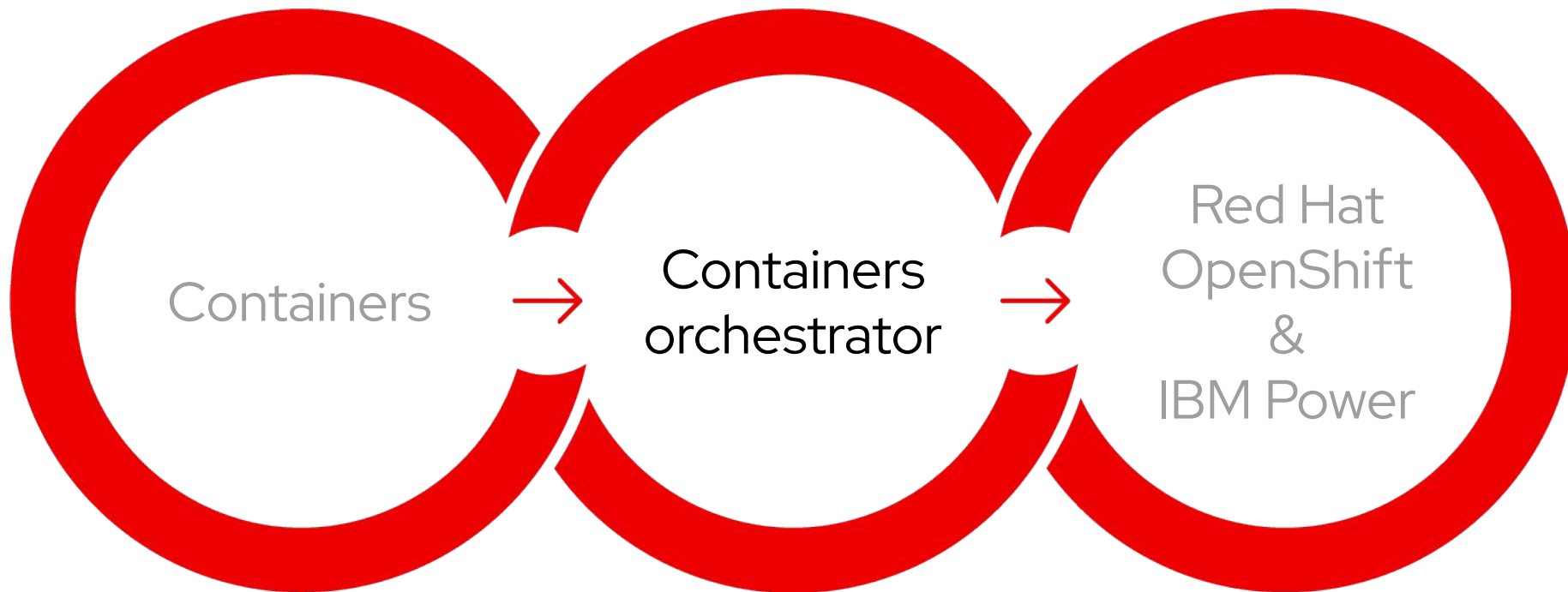
Isolated **processes** on a shared kernel (using Linux technologies)



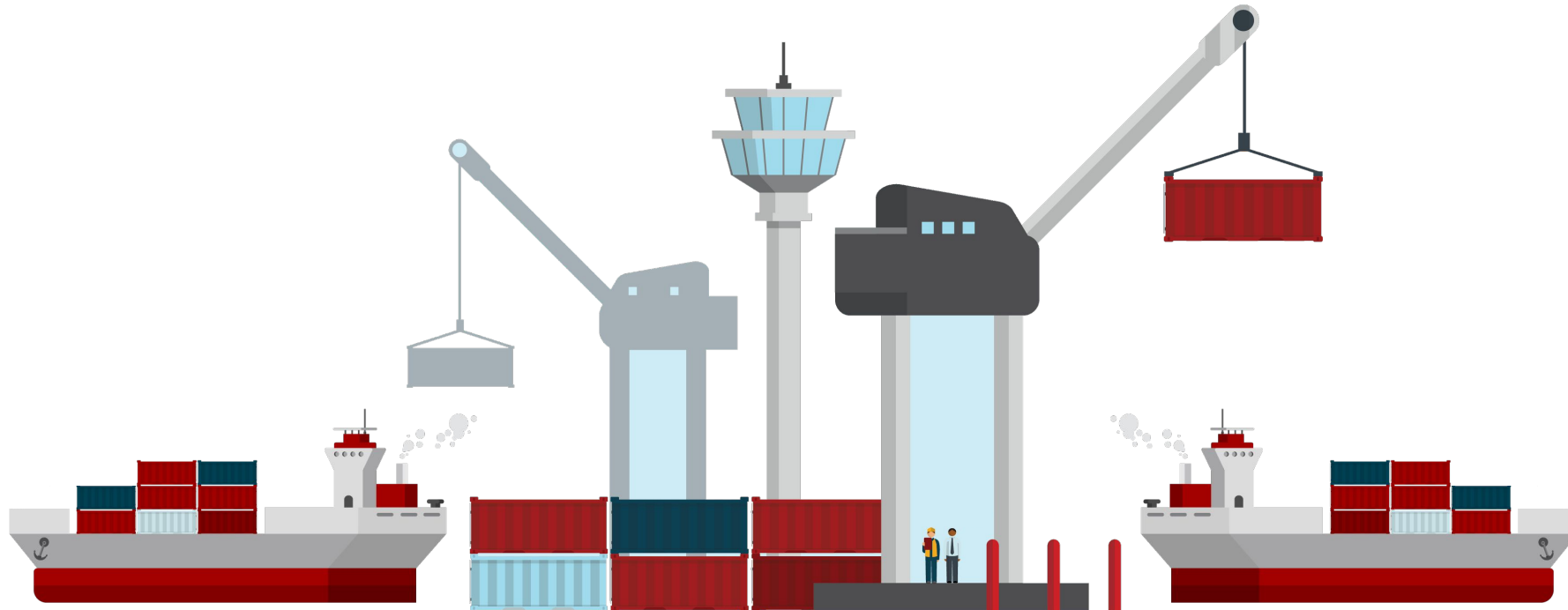
DEMO 1

Create and run a container locally

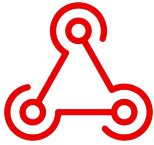
What we'll discuss



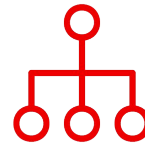
How to manage containers at scale ?



How to manage containers at scale ?



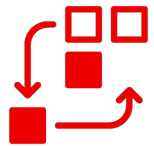
Service discovery



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**

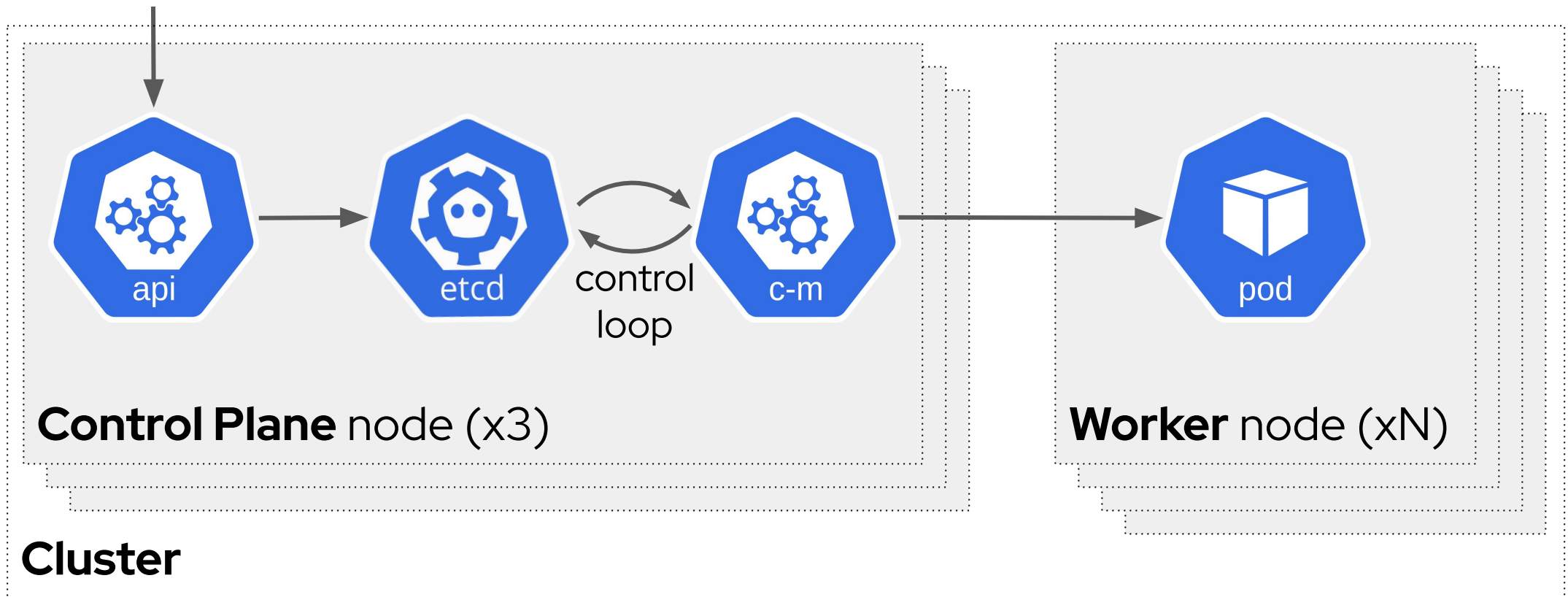
and the **use of reconciliation loops to drive the actual state toward the desired state**



Kubernetes architecture

Simplified view

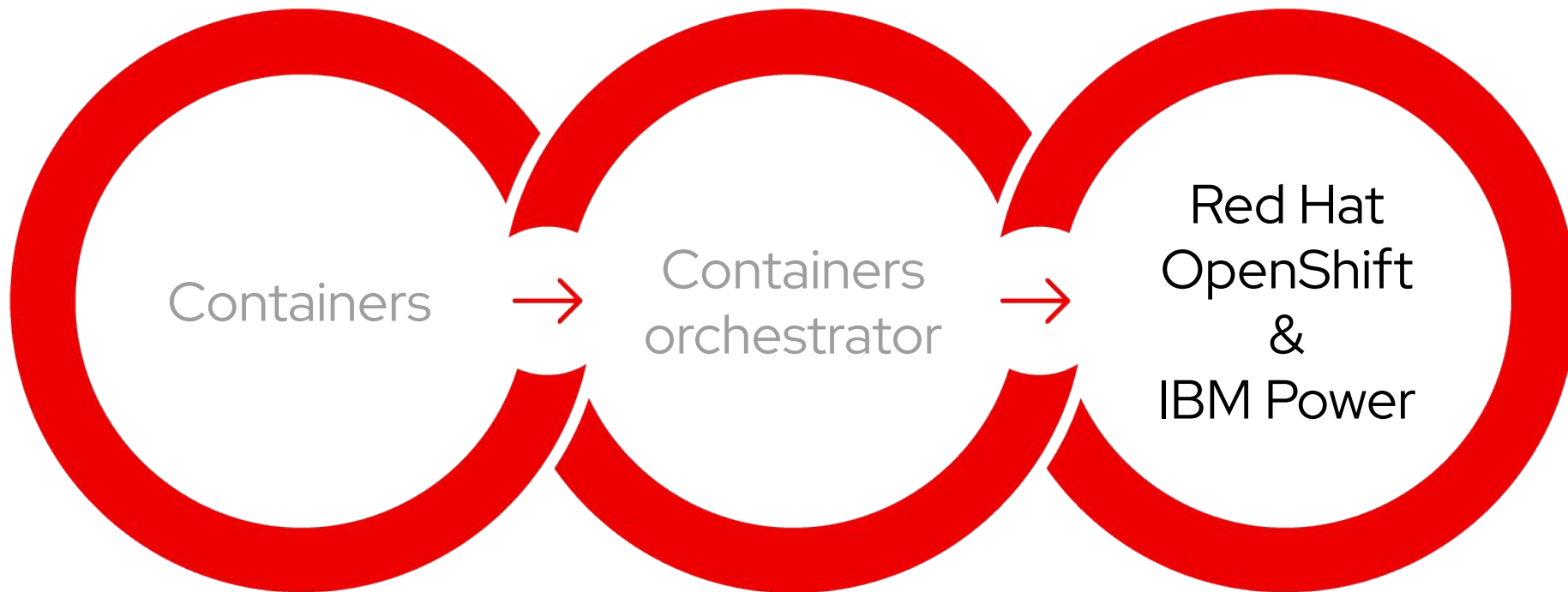
```
> kubectl apply -f pod.yaml
```



DEMO 2

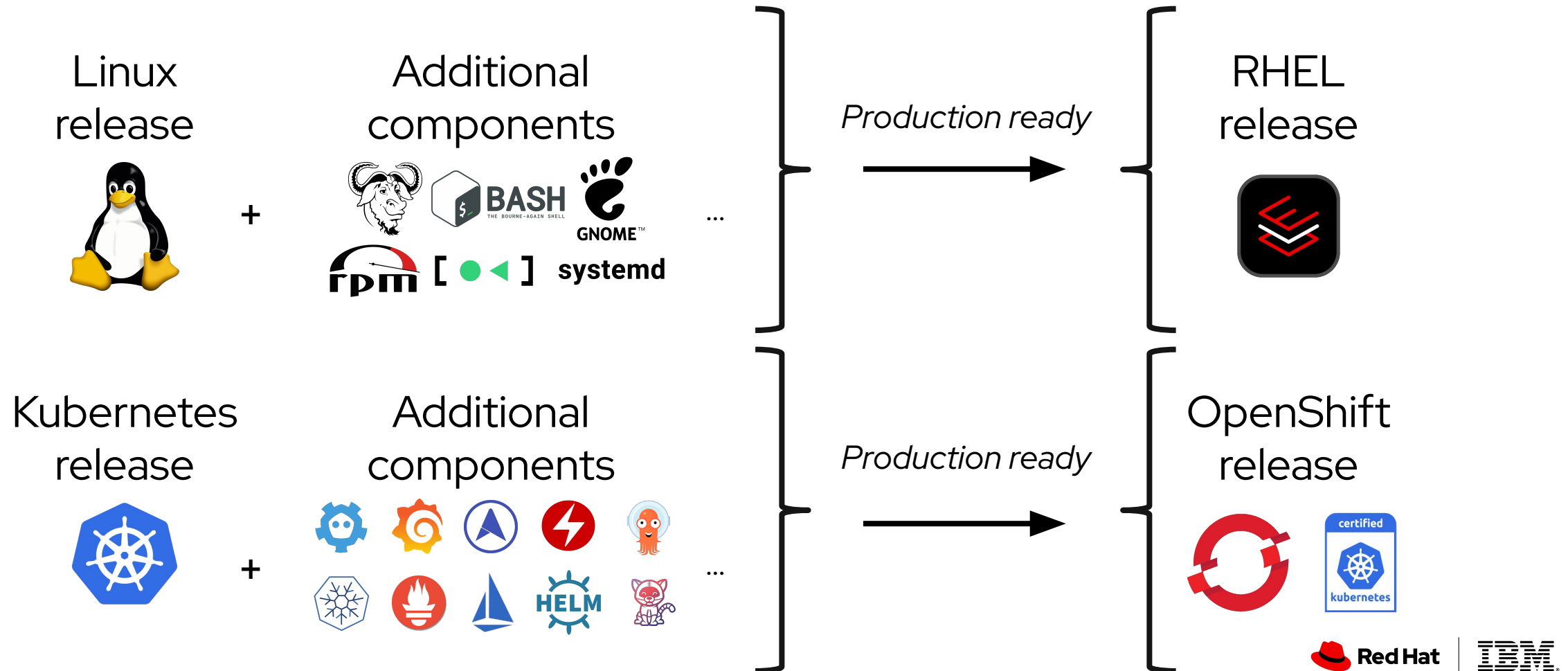
Create and run a pod on K8s

What we'll discuss



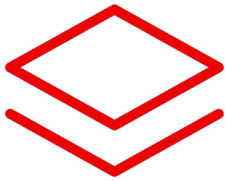
OpenShift Container Platform

Kubernetes-based platform that includes additional tools, features, and services



Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS

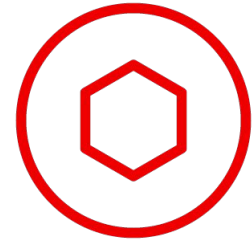
The default operating system for all OpenShift cluster nodes



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

Thank you

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