

Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management for Kubernetes

Start 10:20

Presenter's Name
Title

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Why Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management is important

Why you should care

- ▶ App modernization is a top industry priority.
- ▶ Kubernetes is platform modernization.
- ▶ Enterprises are rapidly adopting Kubernetes.
- ▶ There is intense competition for Kubernetes.
- ▶ Not all Kubernetes solutions are equal.
- ▶ Kubernetes management is complicated.

Key solutions



Move quickly and win the platform



Use the best, most complete solution - OpenShift



Differentiate and win Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform



Recognize VMware as the biggest threat

But Hybrid Multi-Cloud management is really hard

As organizations deploy more across multiple clouds, new challenges arise.

- ▶ **Difficult and error prone** to manage at scale
- ▶ **Inconsistent security controls** across environments
- ▶ **Overwhelming to verify** components, configurations, policies, and compliance

IDC Survey of 200 US-based \$1B companies actively using two or more “infrastructure clouds” for production applications

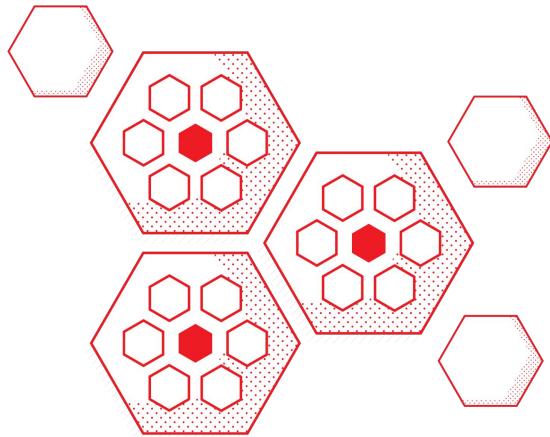


—
Using multiple infrastructure clouds*



—
Using multiple public clouds and one or more private/dedicated clouds*

Kubernetes adoption leads to multicloud



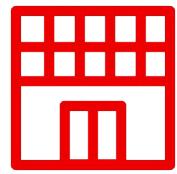
"As Kubernetes gains adoption across the industry, scenarios are arising in which I&O teams are finding **they must deploy and manage multiple clusters**, either in a single region on-premises or in the cloud, or across multiple regions....for a number of reasons, including multi-tenancy, disaster recovery, and with hybrid, multicloud, or edge deployments."

Where is the growth in cluster deployments?



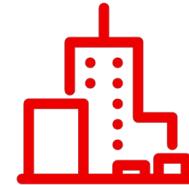
Small Scale Dev teams

- Managing and syncing across Dev/QE/Pre-Prod/Prod clusters can be difficult



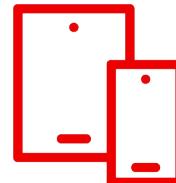
Medium Scale Organizations

- Retail with small clusters across 100s of locations
- Organizations with plan for growth 10-15 clusters moving to 100s



Large Scale

- Global organizations with 100s of clusters, hosting thousand of applications
- Large Retail with 1000s of stores



Edge Scale Telco

- 100s of zones, 1000s of clusters and nodes across complex topologies

Reasons for deploying clusters



Application availability



Reduced latency



Address industry standards



Geopolitical data residency guidelines



Disaster recovery



Edge deployments



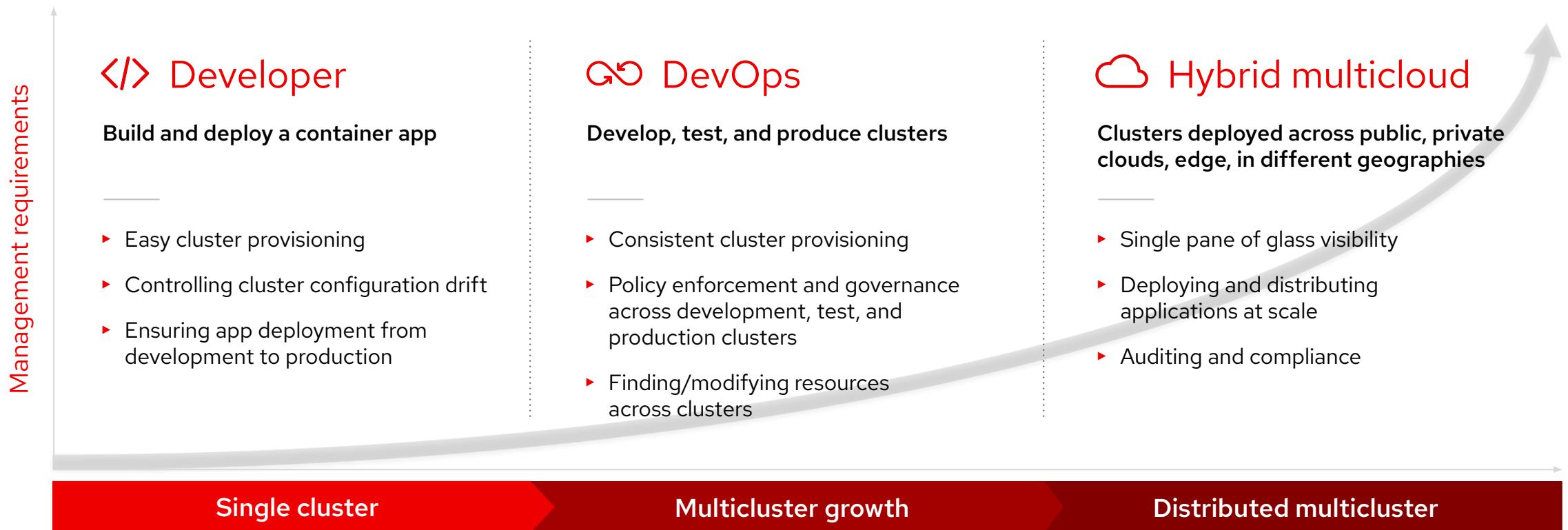
CapEx cost reduction

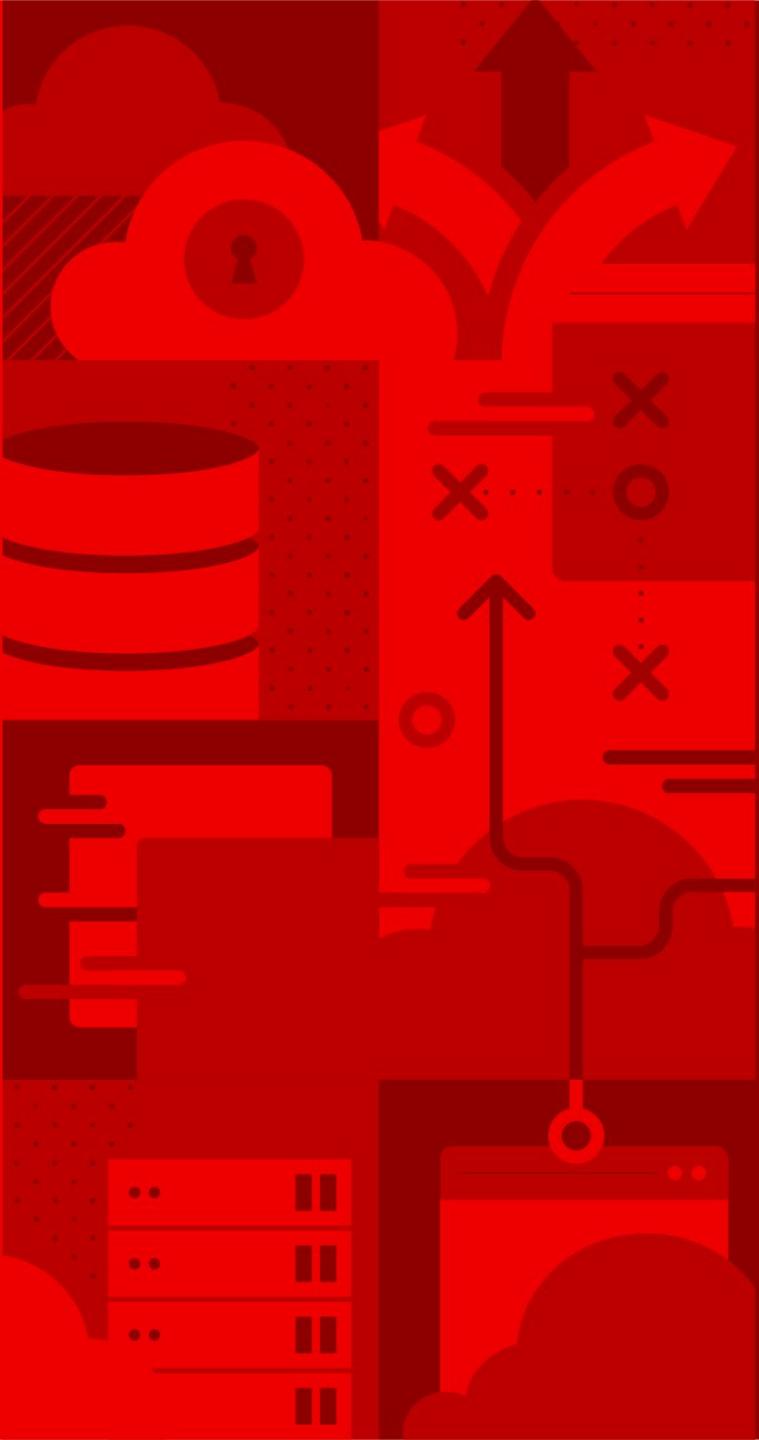


Avoid vendor lock-in

Multicloud management challenges

How do I normalize and centralize key functions across environments?





Introducing Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management For Kubernetes

Robust. Proven. Award winning.



Multicloud lifecycle management



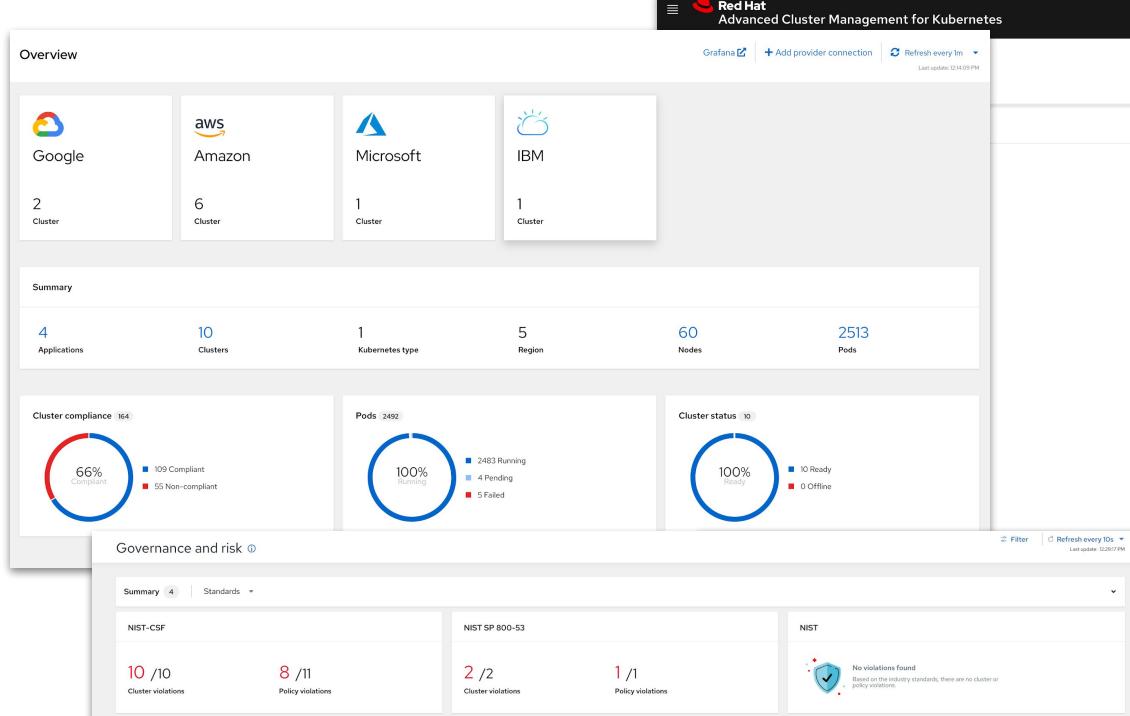
Policy driven governance, risk, and compliance

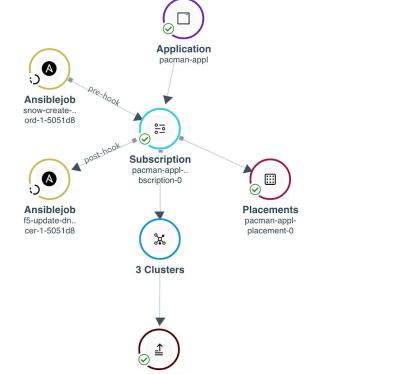


Advanced application lifecycle management

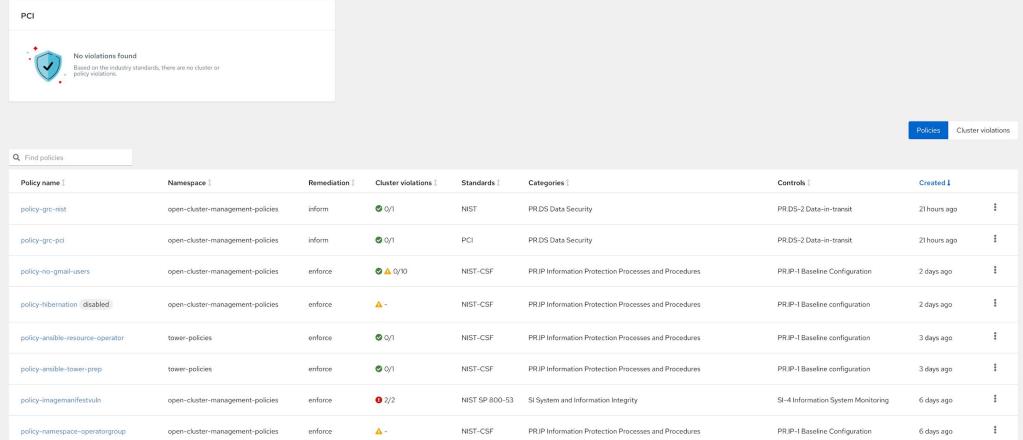


Multicloud observability for health and optimization





Cluster	Overutilization	Requested	Utilized
stage	37.4%	62.5%	25.12%
oregon2	19.21%	36.67%	17.66%
ocp-edge-bm-h27-1	30.92%	48.07%	17.15%
localcluster	1.60%	29.98%	30.67%
chadouze-04	33.27%	49.93%	16.66%
stage3	43.93%	65.68%	21.75%
singapore	20.49%	39.34%	18.85%





Unified Multi-Cluster Management

Single Pane for all your Kubernetes Clusters

The screenshot displays two views of the Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management for Kubernetes platform. The top view is the 'Overview' page, which shows a summary of clusters across four cloud providers: Google (3 clusters), Amazon (5 clusters), Microsoft (1 cluster), and IBM (1 cluster). Below this is a 'Summary' section with metrics: 4 Applications, 10 Clusters, 3 Kubernetes type, 5 Region, 59 Nodes, and 2346 Pods. The bottom view is the 'Cluster management' page, showing a list of 10 clusters. The clusters are categorized by provider: Google Cloud Platform (foxtrot-gcp-europe, foxtrot-whiskey), Amazon Web Services (foxtrot-us-west-1, sberens-eks-west, sberens-roks-south, sberens-rosa-west), Microsoft Azure (sberens-aro-central), and IBM Cloud (sberens-gke-central, sberens-osd-gcp-central). Each cluster entry includes its name, status (Ready), provider icon, distribution version, labels, and the number of nodes. A 'Cluster compliance' section on the left shows a donut chart with 63% Compliant, 120 Not Compliant, and 69 Not Started.

Name	Status	Provider	Distribution	Labels	Nodes
foxtrot-gcp-europe	Ready	Google Cloud Platform	OpenShift 4.6.16 Upgrade available	apps.pacman=deployed apps.ship-tracker=deployed region=europe-west3 +4	6
foxtrot-us-west-1	Ready	Amazon Web Services	OpenShift 4.6.16 Upgrade available	apps.pacman=deployed apps.ship-tracker=deployed enforceSecureImages=true region=us-west-1 +4	6
foxtrot-whiskey	Ready	Amazon Web Services	OpenShift 4.6.16 Upgrade available	apps.ship-tracker=deployed enforceSecureImages=true purpose=production region=us-east-1 shipcommander=deployed +4	6
local-cluster	Ready	Amazon Web Services	OpenShift 4.6.9 Upgrade available	local-cluster=true +6	13
sberens-aro-central	Ready	Microsoft Azure	OpenShift 4.5.30	+4	6
sberens-eks-west	Ready	Amazon Web Services	v1.18.9-eks-d1db3c	+3	2
sberens-gke-central	Ready	Google Cloud Platform	v1.18.12-gke.1206	+3	3
sberens-osd-gcp-central	Ready	Google Cloud Platform	OpenShift 4.6.17	+4	7
sberens-roks-south	Ready	IBM Cloud	OpenShift 4.5.24	region=us-south-1 +4	3
sberens-rosa-west	Ready	Amazon Web Services	OpenShift 4.6.16 Upgrade available	region=us-west-1 +4	7

- **Centrally** create, update and delete Kubernetes clusters **across multiple** private and public clouds
- Search, find and modify **any** kubernetes resource across the **entire** domain.
- **Quickly** troubleshoot and resolve issues across your **federated** domain

Policy based Governance, Risk and Compliance

Don't wait for your security team to tap you on the shoulder

The screenshot shows a dashboard titled 'Governance and risk' with two main sections: 'NIST-CSF' and 'NIST SP 800-53'. Under 'NIST-CSF', there are 10 cluster violations and 4 policy violations. Under 'NIST SP 800-53', there are 2 cluster violations and 1 policy violation. A 'Create policy' button is visible in the top right corner.

Below the dashboard is a detailed view of a specific policy named 'policy-imagemanifestvuln'. It includes fields for 'Namespace' (open-cluster-management-policies), 'Remediation' (enforce), 'Cluster violations' (1/2), 'Standards' (NIST SP 800-53), 'Categories' (SI System and Information Integrity), 'Controls' (SI-4 Information System Monitoring), and 'Created' (12 days ago). A modal window titled 'Create policy' is open, showing YAML code for a policy definition. The code specifies a policy for a Pod, including remediation actions, metadata, and object definitions.

- **Centrally** set & enforce policies for security, applications, & infrastructure
- Quickly **visualize** detailed **auditing** on configuration of apps and clusters
- Built-in compliance policies and audit checks
- **Immediate** visibility into your compliance posture based on **your** defined standards

Advanced Application Lifecycle Management

Simplify your Application Lifecycle

The screenshot displays the Open Cluster Management Application Builder interface. It includes:

- Create an application** form with fields for Name (newapp) and Namespace (default).
- Application YAML** editor showing the following YAML code:

```
apiVersion: app.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: Application
metadata:
  name: newapp
  namespace: default
spec:
  componentKinds:
    - group: apps.open-cluster-management.io
      kind: Subscription
      description: {}
      selector:
        matchExpressions:
          - key: app
            operators: In
            values:
              - newapp
  ...
  apiVersion: apps.open-cluster-management.io/v1
  kind: Subscription
  metadata:
    annotations:
      apps.open-cluster-management.io/git-branch: master
      apps.open-cluster-management.io/git-path: .git
      apps.open-cluster-management.io/reconcile-option: merge
  labels:
    app: newapp
    name: newapp-subscription-1
    namespace: default
  ...

```

- Resource topology** diagram illustrating the relationships between various Kubernetes resources across clusters.
- Cluster** details view for two clusters:
 - foxtrot-gcp-europe**: Namespace: foxtrot-gcp-europe, Status: ok, CPU: 12%, Memory: 7%, Created: 9 days ago.
 - foxtrot-us-west-1**: Namespace: foxtrot-us-west-1, Status: ok, CPU: 12%, Memory: 7%, Created: 9 days ago.

- **Easily deploy an Application using the Application Builder**
- Deploy Applications from **Multiple Sources** (GIT / HELM / Object Storage)
- Quickly **visualize** application relationships **across** clusters and those that **span** clusters

Benefits

Red Hat OpenShift and Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management for Kubernetes



Accelerate development to production

Self-service provisioning allows app dev teams to request clusters directly from a catalog removing central IT as a bottleneck.



Increase application availability

Placement rules can allow quick deployment of clusters across distributed locations for availability, capacity, and security reasons.



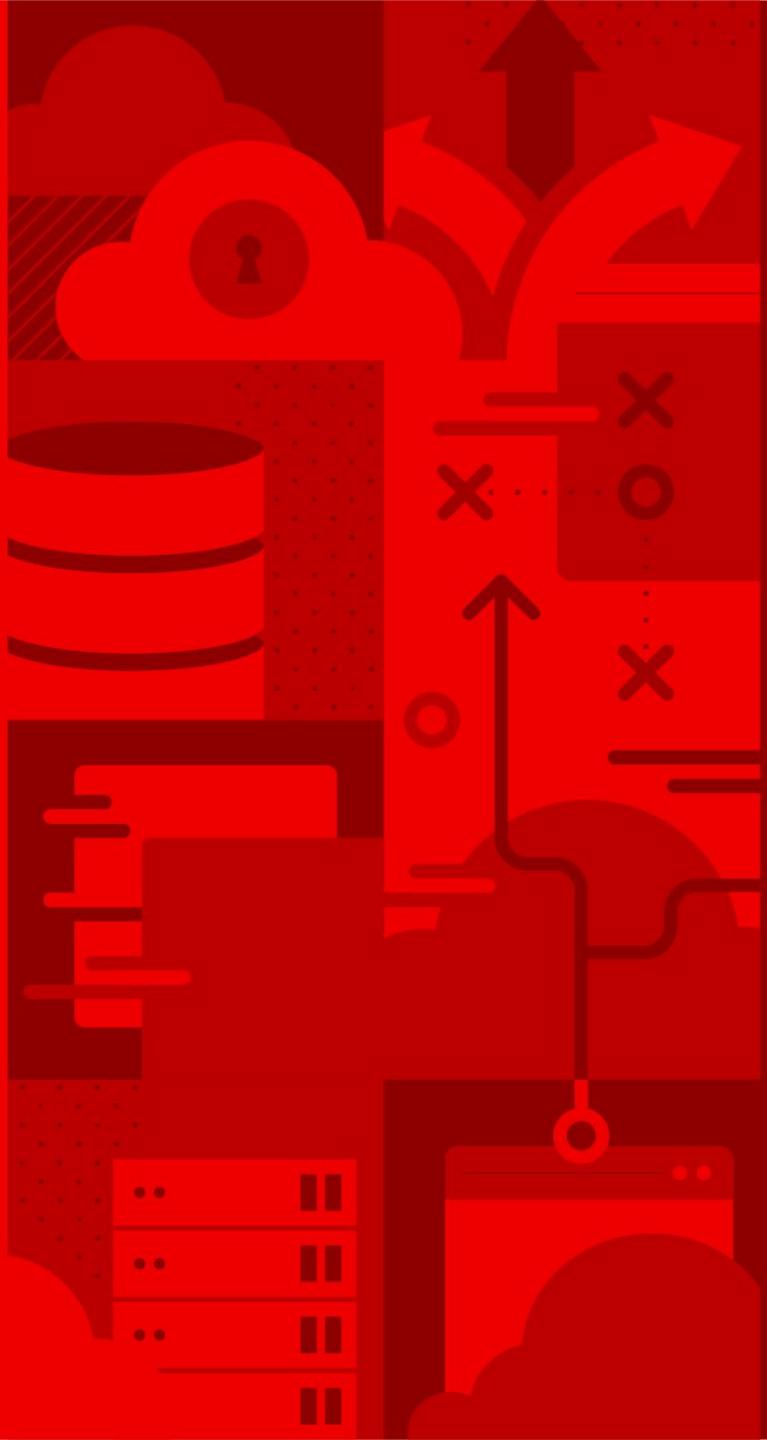
Reduce costs

Centralized management of clusters reduces operational cost, makes the environment consistent, and removes the need to manually manage individual clusters.



Ease compliance

Policies can be written by the security team and enforced at each cluster, allowing environments to conform to your policy.



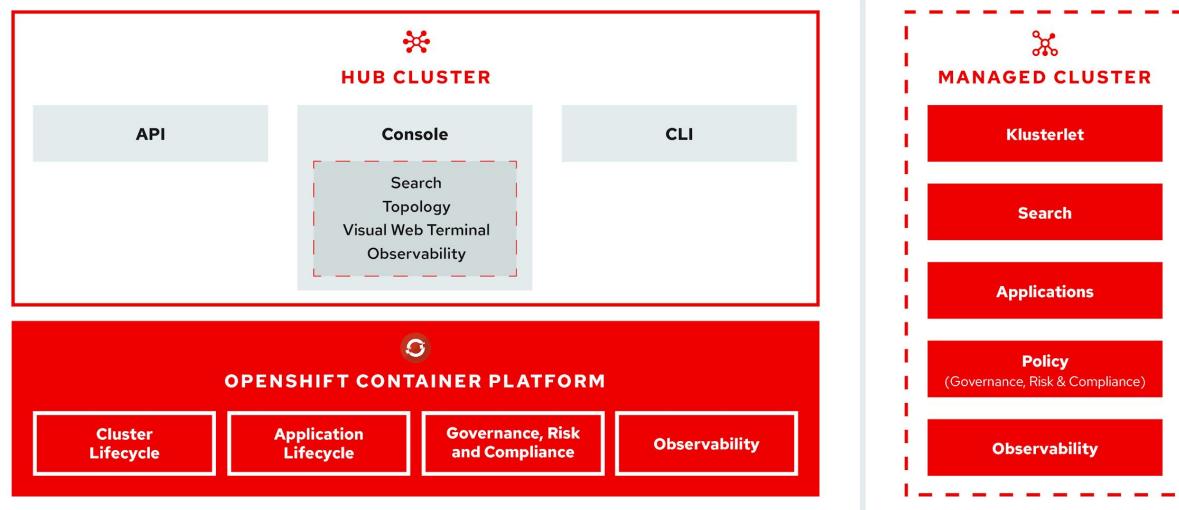
Architecture

Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management For
Kubernetes

Architecture overview



IT Operations



Hub architecture and components

Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management uses the **multicluster-hub** operator and runs in the **open-cluster-management** namespace

Managed cluster architecture and components

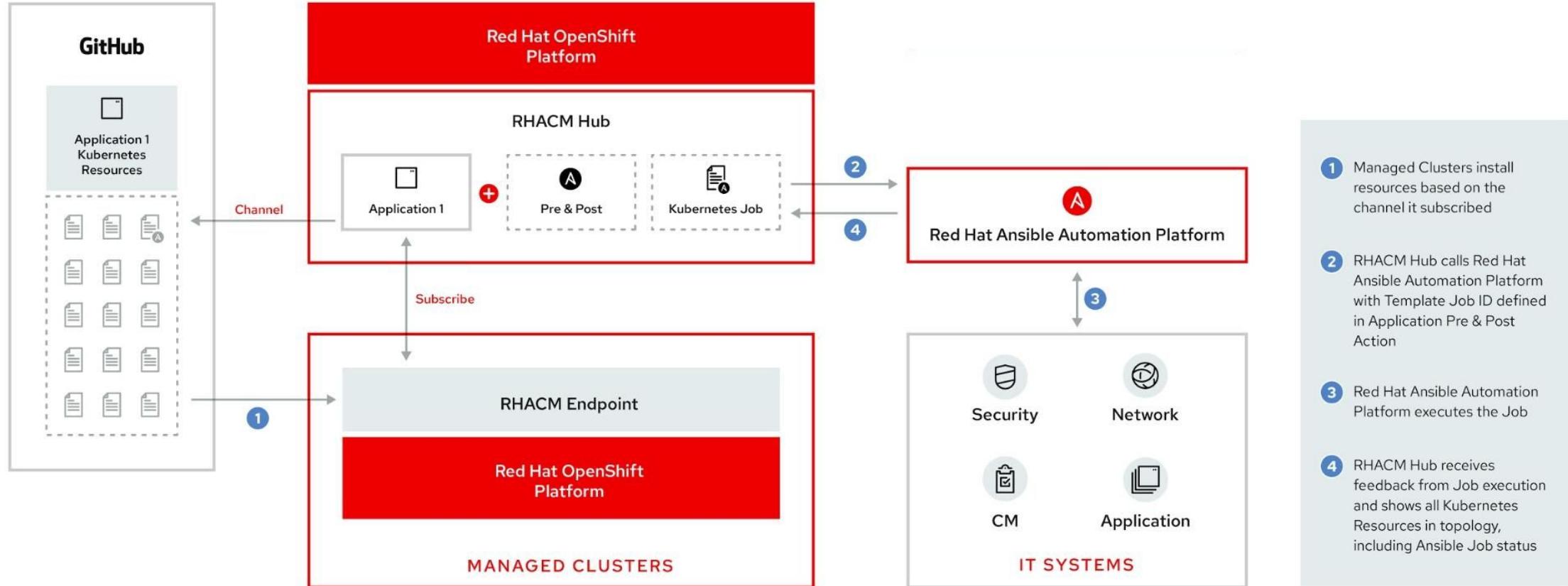
Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management managed clusters use the **multicluster-endpoint** operator which runs in the **open-cluster-management** namespace

Tech preview

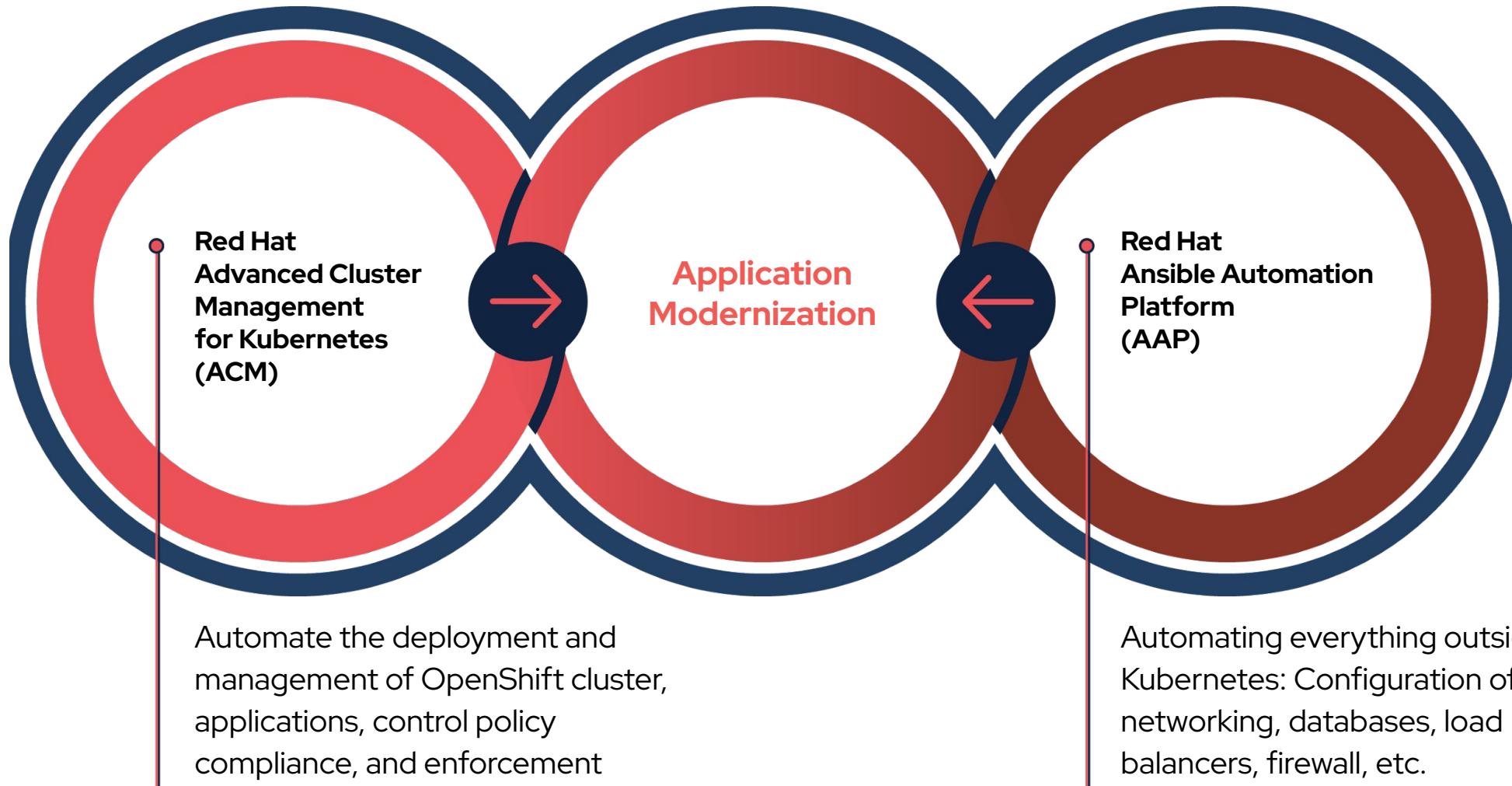
Architecture Overview for Application Lifecycle



Red Hat
Advanced Cluster
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for Kubernetes

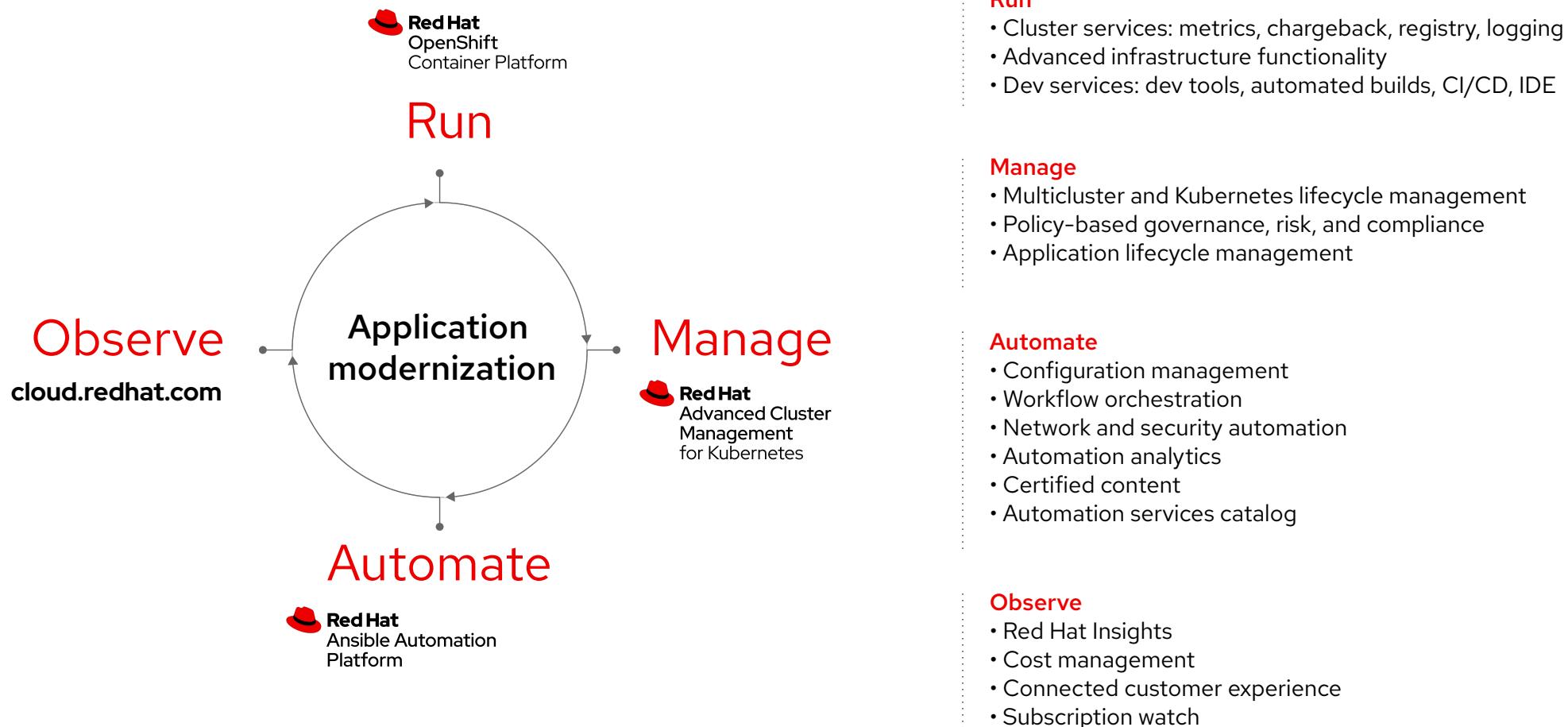


Application modernization driven by Automation of Kubernetes and beyond....

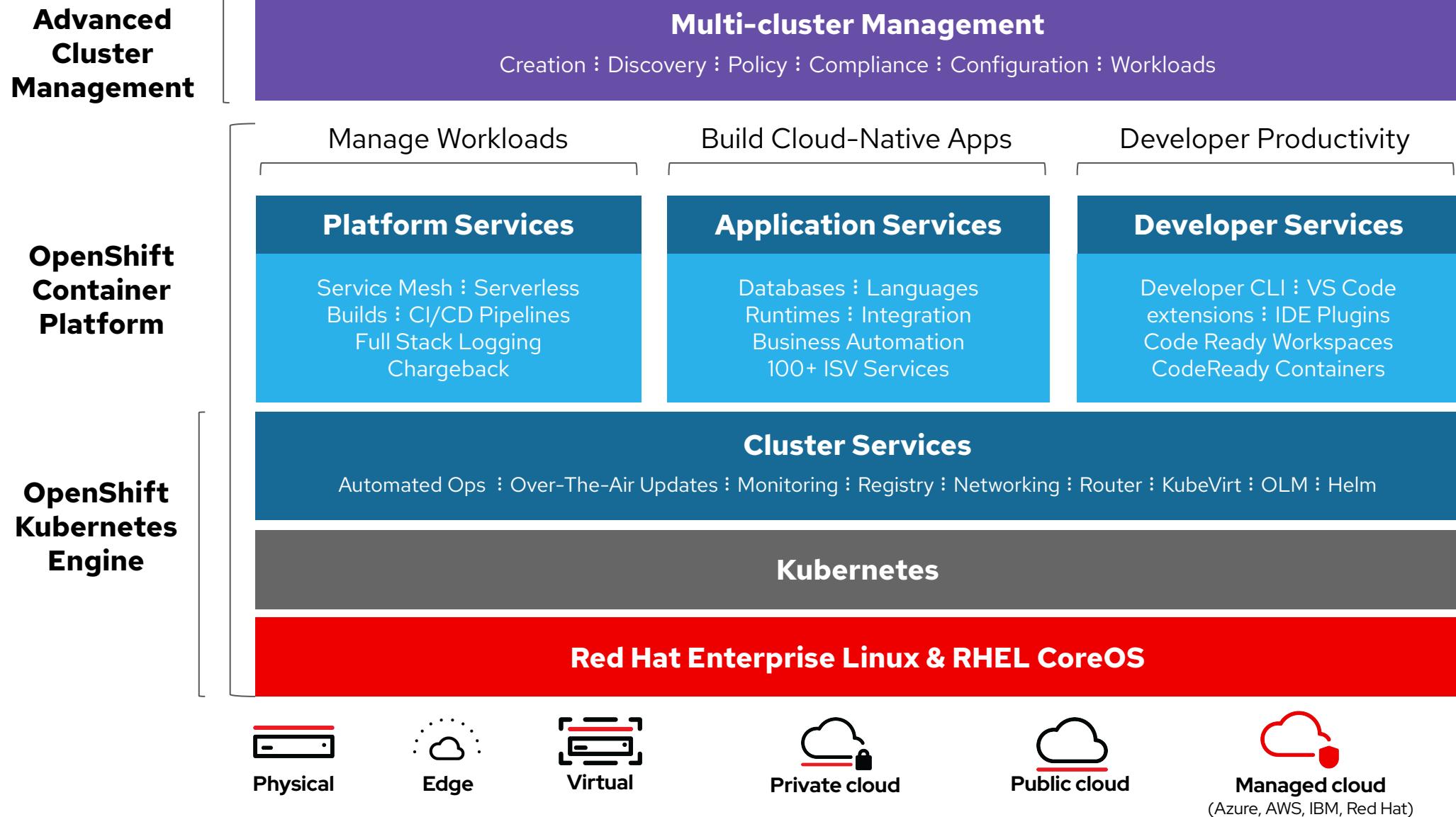


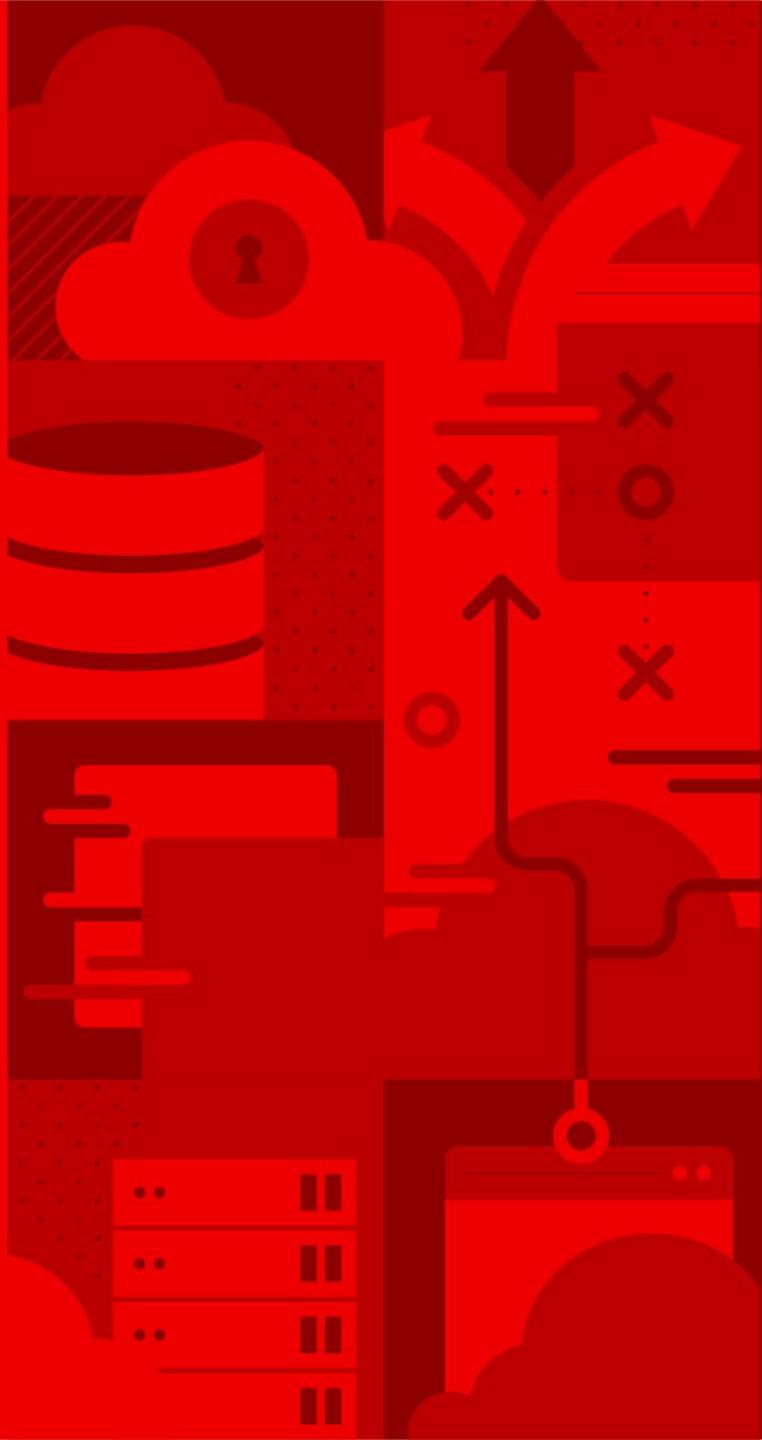
How ACM works with OpenShift

Supporting application modernization



Draw Me a Picture!





Installation

Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management For
Kubernetes

Installation and Foundation

Operator Install for Hub



IT Operations

Hub Cluster

- Operator based installation
- Available on OperatorHub
- Requires OCP 4.5.x - **Latest**

Full Management of OCP clusters

- OpenShift 3.11*, 4.1.x - **Latest**
- Public cloud hosted: OCP

Limited Support for Public cloud managed Kubernetes

- EKS, AKS, GKE, IKS, ROKS

High Availability

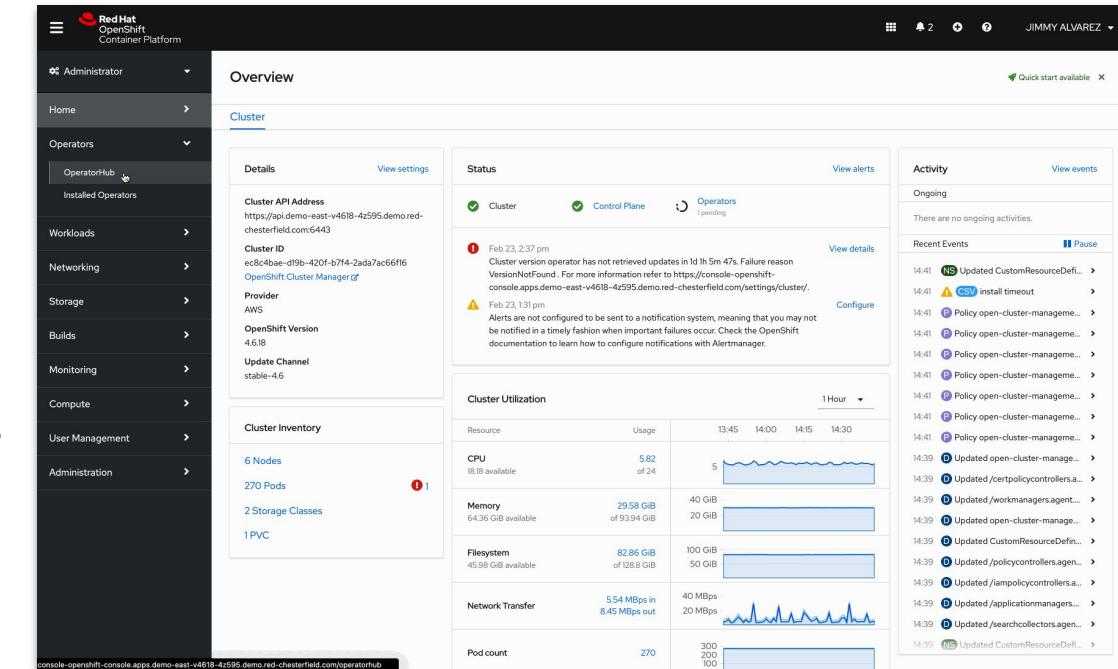
- Supports OCP Availability Zone
- Limitation for Search component based on RedisGraph

Resource Requirements

- **Test:** 3 master, 3 workers, 6 vCPU and 16GB RAM
- **Production:** 3 masters, 3 workers, 16 vCPU and 24GB RAM*

* Production requirements vary based on number of clusters in the management domain and types of workloads being run.

* vCPU/RAM Numbers are per node.



Installation and foundation

Operator install for managed cluster



IT Operations



Managed cluster

The **multicloud-endpoint** operator controls the deployment of components on the managed cluster.

List of included components:

- ▶ Application manager
- ▶ Connection manager
- ▶ Work manager
- ▶ Policy controller
- ▶ Search collector
- ▶ Service registry
- ▶ IAM policy controller
- ▶ Certificate policy controller
- ▶ CIS policy controller

Role Based Access Control

How to control User Access



CONFIDENTIAL designator

Security Ops

- RBAC in RHACM is based on kubernetes concepts and is enforced through openshift.
- Cluster-Admin Role is an Openshift super-user role and can perform all actions cluster-wide.
- Additional Roles are available out of the box to assign users Admin, Edit or View level access to RHACM artifacts, for more please see the [documentation](#)

Role	Description
open-cluster-management:cluster-manager-admin	A user with cluster-wide binding to this role, is an RHACM super user can perform any action on RHACM resources
open-cluster-management:admin:managed-cluster-x	A user with cluster binding to this role, has admin access to ManagedCluster "X" resource
open-cluster-management:view:managed-cluster-x	A user with cluster-wide binding to this role, has view access to ManagedCluster "X" resource
OCP Default admin / edit / view roles	A user with namespace binding to these roles has access to resources like policies, applications etc in that namespace or ManagedCluster. A user with cluster-wide binding to these roles has access to resources like policies, applications etc in all namespaces or for all ManagedClusters.

Thank you

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