



OpenStack云系统 第1周

OpenStack 云系统



- ■云管理平台出现的原因
- ■云管理平台的选择
- ■OpenStack简单介绍
- ■OpenStack基本架构介绍
- ■OpenStack储备知识(预览)

OpenStack 云系统 – 出现原因



□ ssh

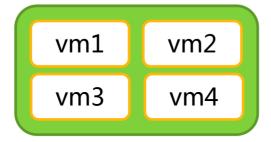
□ VMware□ virutalbox

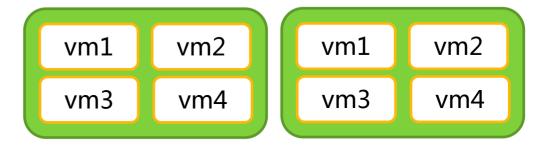
□云管理平台

- ◆多主机/多用户
- ◆多单机/多虚拟机

◆多主机/多虚拟机

user1 user2 user3 user4





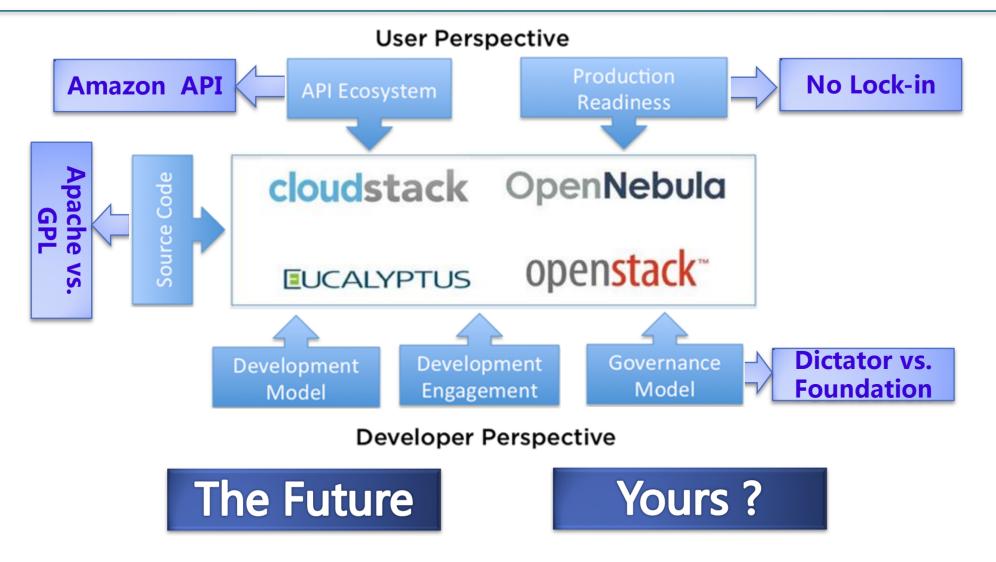
- ✓ 资源依赖
- ✓ 相互影响
- ✓ 无隔离

- ✓ 资源共享
- ✓ 相互隔离

- ✓ 资源调度、业务流程
- ✓ 用户管理、权限管理

OpenStack 云系统 – 云管理平台选择





OpenStack 云系统 – 云管理平台分类

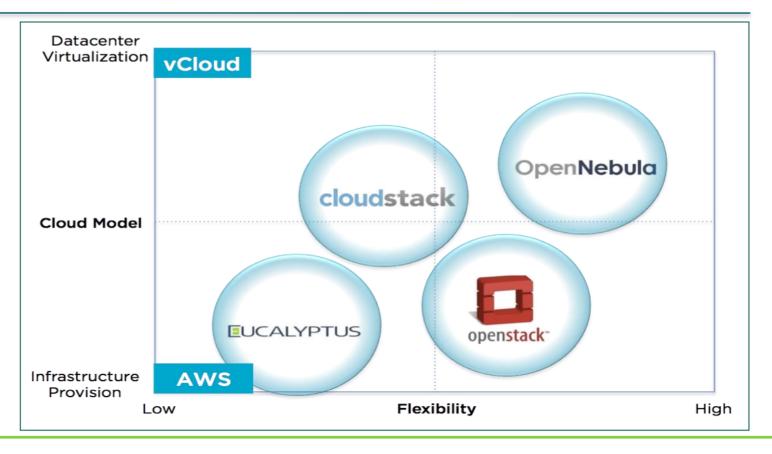


Datacenter virtualization

- **Automation Tools**
 - ■虚拟化的自动化扩展
 - ■简化资源的管理和监控
- 典型代表
 - **vCloud**

Infrastructure Provision

- Provisioning Tools
 - ■资源按需供给
 - 多租户, 自服务
- 典型代表
 - **AWS**



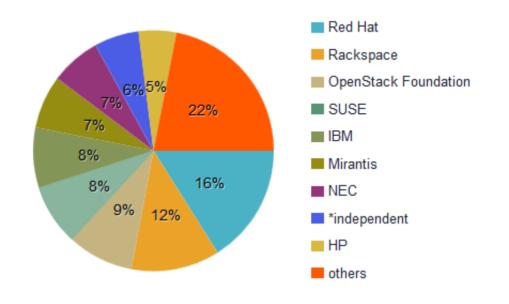
- 进化论的观点
 - 多种CMP将并存,但会出现多极分化
 - OpenStack更接近AWS, OpenNebula更接近vCloud
- OpenNebula focuses on datacenter virtualization. Other open cloud managers, such as OpenStack, primarily focuses on public cloud features.
 - 《IaaS Cloud Architecture: From Virtualized Datacenters to Federated Cloud Infrastructures》

OpenStack 云系统 – OpenStack简单介绍



- 项目是由Rackspace和NASA(美国国家航空航天局)共同发起的
- OpenStack最初只包括**Nova**(NASA贡献)和**Swift**(RackSpace贡献)
- 最初共有3W行代码,目前已过百万行(<u>http://www.stackalytics.com</u>)

# 🏶	Module	Lines of code 🔻
1	nova	271727
2	openstack-manuals	258629
3	horizon	187305
4	neutron	178524
5	cinder	171252
6	heat	127894
7	keystone	104095
8	api-site	91204
9	openstackid	89010
10	tempest	88944



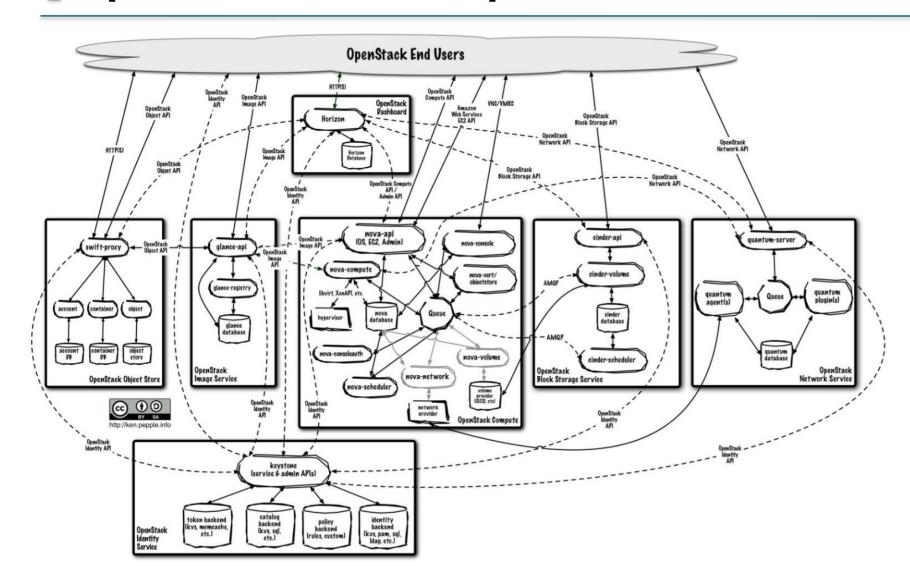
OpenStack 云系统 – OpenStack简单介绍



- Nova 弹性计算模块
 - 围绕虚拟机相关的所有操作(KVM, Xen, Linux Container)
- Neutron 网络模块
 - Linuxbridge+vlan , open vswitch+vlan/gre/vxlan
- Cinder 块存储模块(EBS共享存储)
 - Ceph、GlusterFS、SheepDog
- Swift 对象存储模块
- KeyStone 认证鉴权模块
- Glance 镜像管理模块

OpenStack 云系统 – OpenStack基本架构





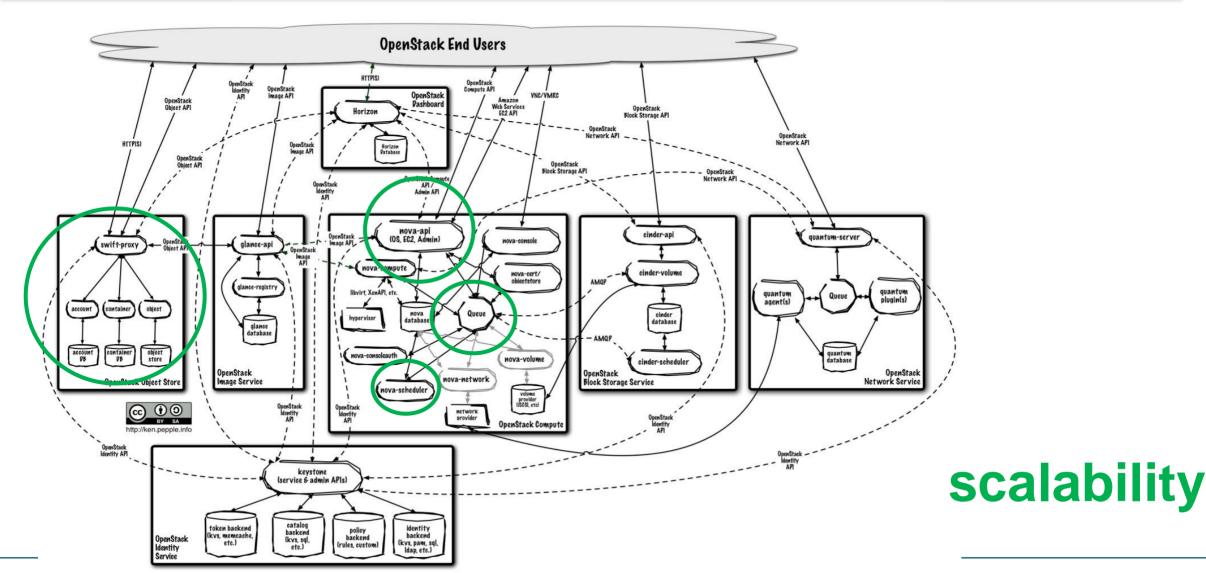
scalability

Bottle-neck

Communication

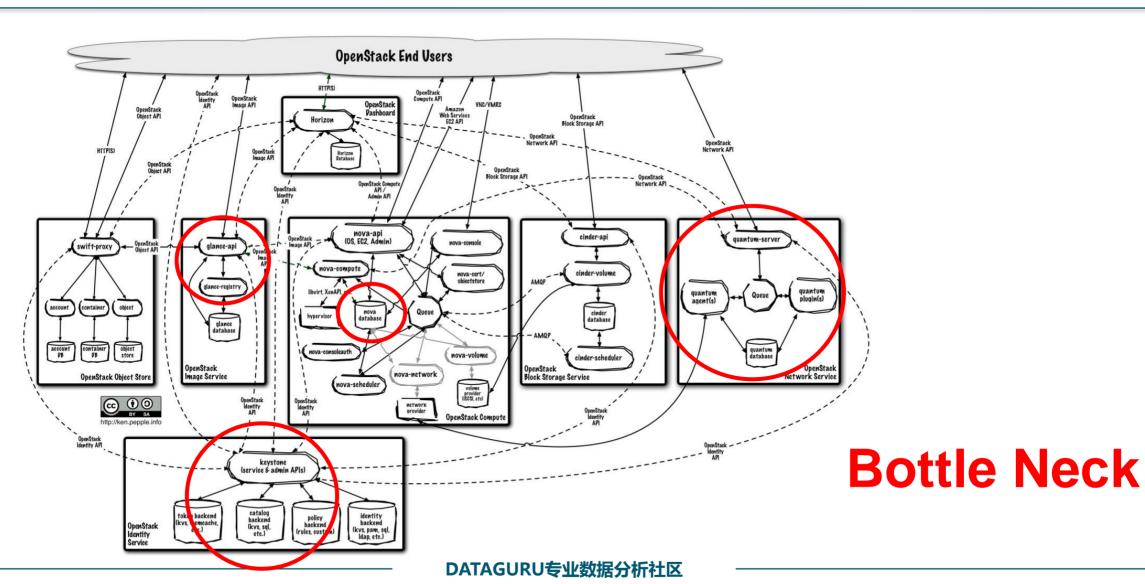
OpenStack 云系统 – OpenStack基本架构





OpenStack 云系统 – OpenStack基本架构





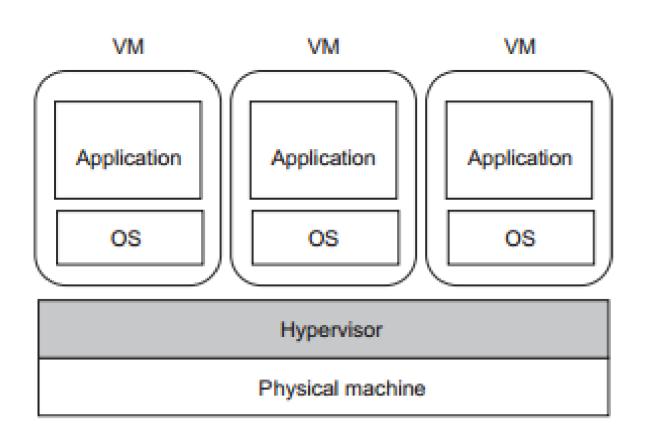
OpenStack 云系统 – 储备知识

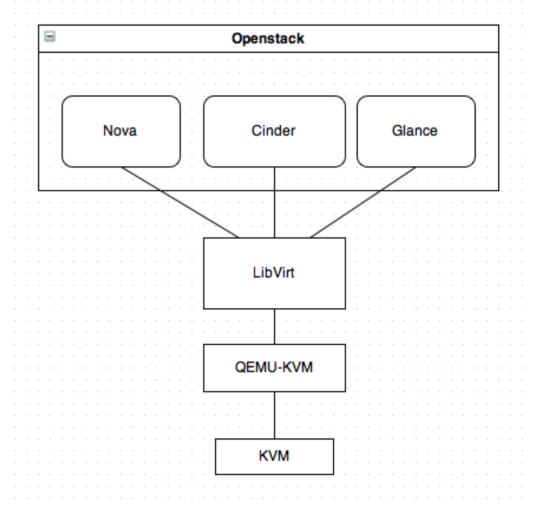


■ 实验环境要求:

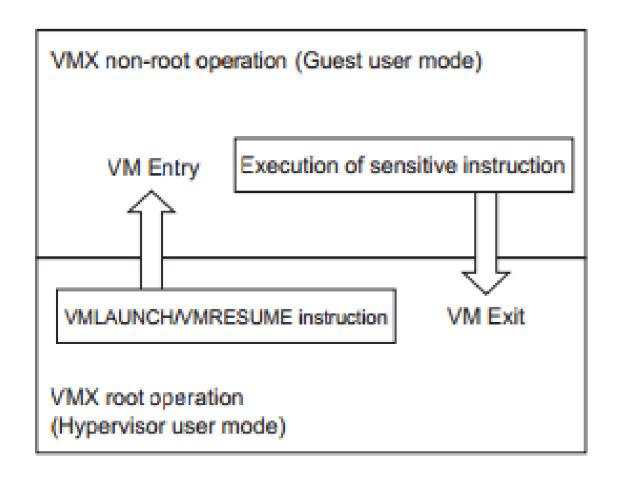
- Ubuntu 14.04 64bit os (最好安装双系统)
- Devstack自动化部署,可以先参照此blog练习:http://blog.csdn.net/ustc_dylan/article/details/17732911
- 代码开发调试环境: eclipse + pydev + egit (单步调试)

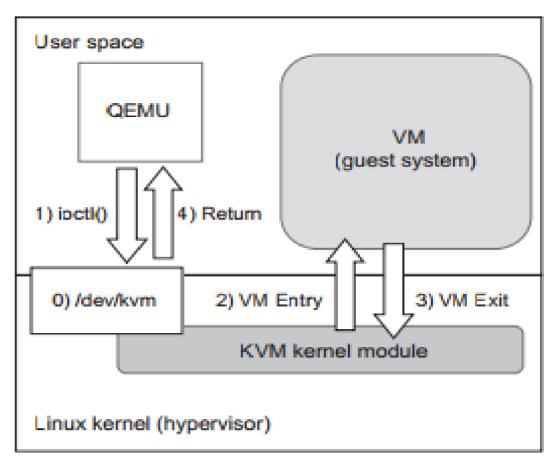












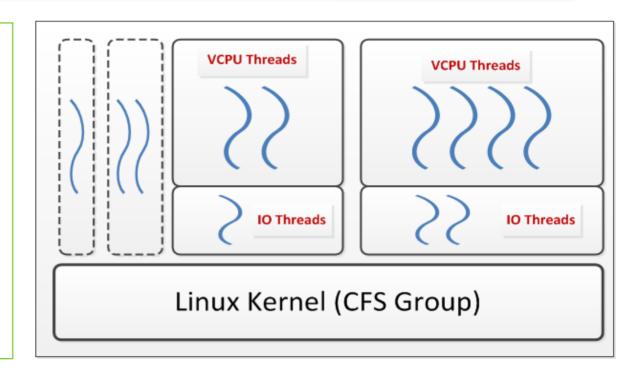


■ 基于硬件虚拟化的全虚拟化解决方案

- ✓ INTEL-VT和AMD-V (vmx operations)
- ✓ 内核模块, 用于将处理器切换到新模式
- ✓ 性能关键部分的模拟
 - MMU, virtio驱动框架

■ 以linux进程的形式存在

- ✓ 每个vm一系列进程ID, kill就像机器断电
- ✓ IO和vcpu进程,由linux调度器统一调度

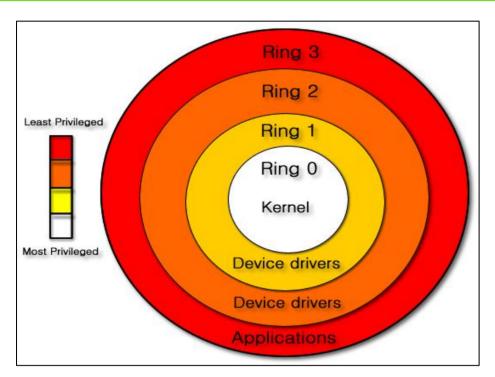


/usr/libexec/qemu-kvm -name vm1 -M rhel6.4.0 -enable-kvm -m 512 -smp 4,sockets=4,cores=1,threads=1 -rtc base=localtime -drive file=/data4/vm.qcow2,id=drive-virtio-disk0,format=qcow2,cache=none -drive file=/data4/data.qcow2,if=none,id=drive-virtio-disk1,format=qcow2,cache=none



■ x86体系结构三种级别的运行模式

- ✓ Linux只采用了Ring0和Ring3
- ✓ 内核态和用户态,通过系统调用切换
- ✓ Guest OS在Ring3, VMM运行在Ring0



Para- or Full-virtualization

- ✓ 是否意识到自己是被虚拟化的
- \checkmark Guest OS \longleftrightarrow VMM \longleftrightarrow Host Kernel
 - Sensitive Instructions 只能在ring0下执行的指令
 - Para:与VMM约定好,碰到SI指令就交给VMM
 - · Full: 捕获异常→翻译→模拟

QEMU: Quick EMUlator

- ✓ Emulator: 体系结构和硬件设备仿真
 - X86, Arm, Sparc, Powerpc, MIPS
 - BIOS, RAM, ACPI, USB, PCI, NIC, CLOCK
- ✓ Translator: Instruction Sets Translation
 - $x86 \text{ Inst Sets} \rightarrow \text{Sparc Inst Sets}$
- ✓ Qemu注重模拟和可移植性, KVM注重于内核的交互





Thanks

FAQ时间

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