



Connect

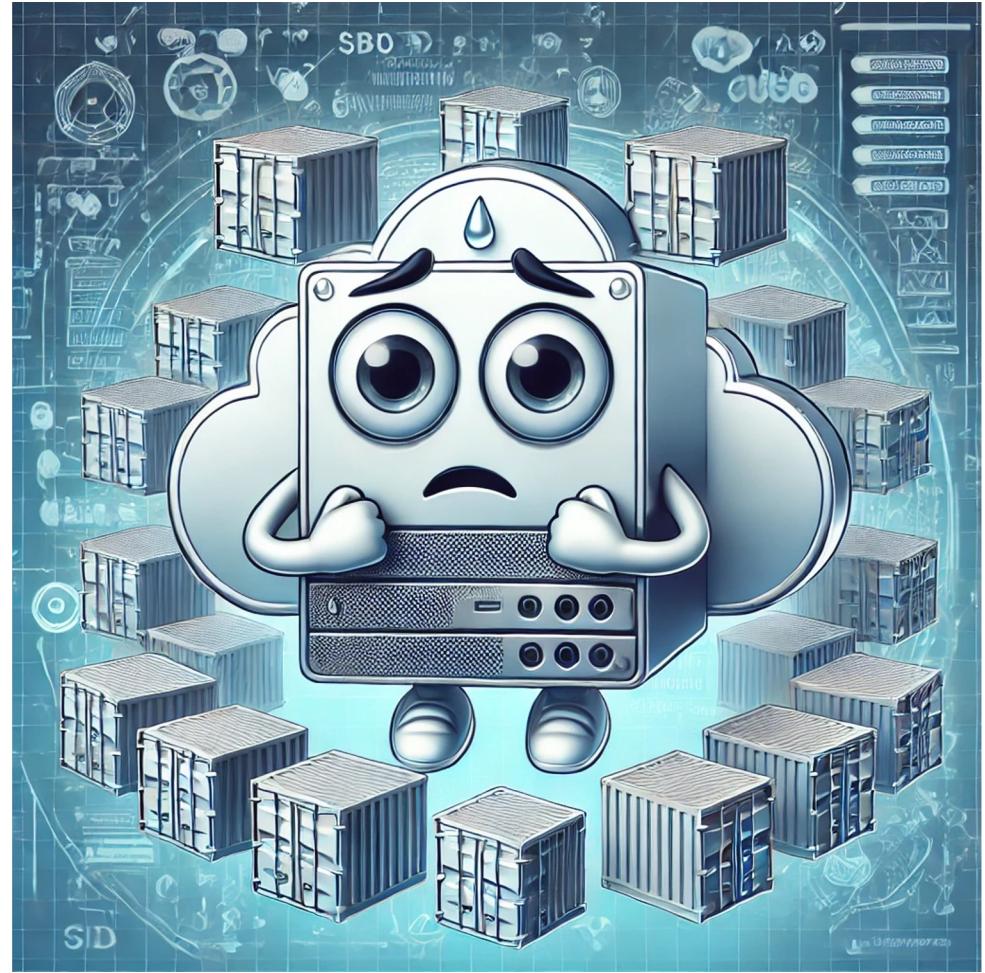
Jak będąc wirtualną maszyną
przetrwać wśród
kontenerów.

Rafał Szmigiel
Specialist Solution Architect
OpenShift Virtualization



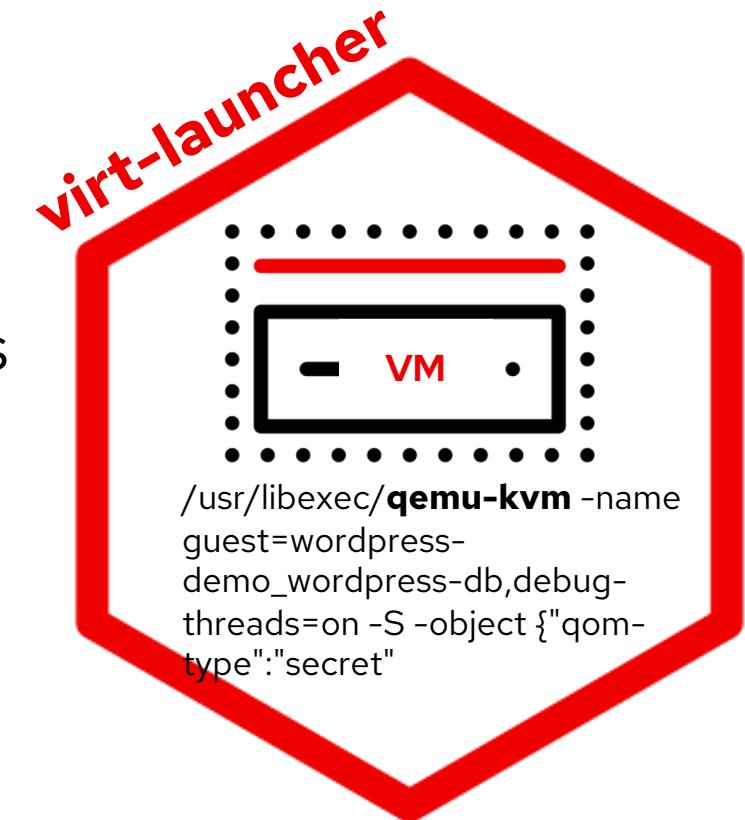
Virtual Machines are not containers!

- Typically containers run a single app process
- Containers don't mind to be terminated and restarted
- Containers are often running as multiple replicas
- Containers don't need a hypervisor (just a host)
- There is nothing unusual about being ephemeral and immutable when you're a container



But Virtual Machine can be run INSIDE a container

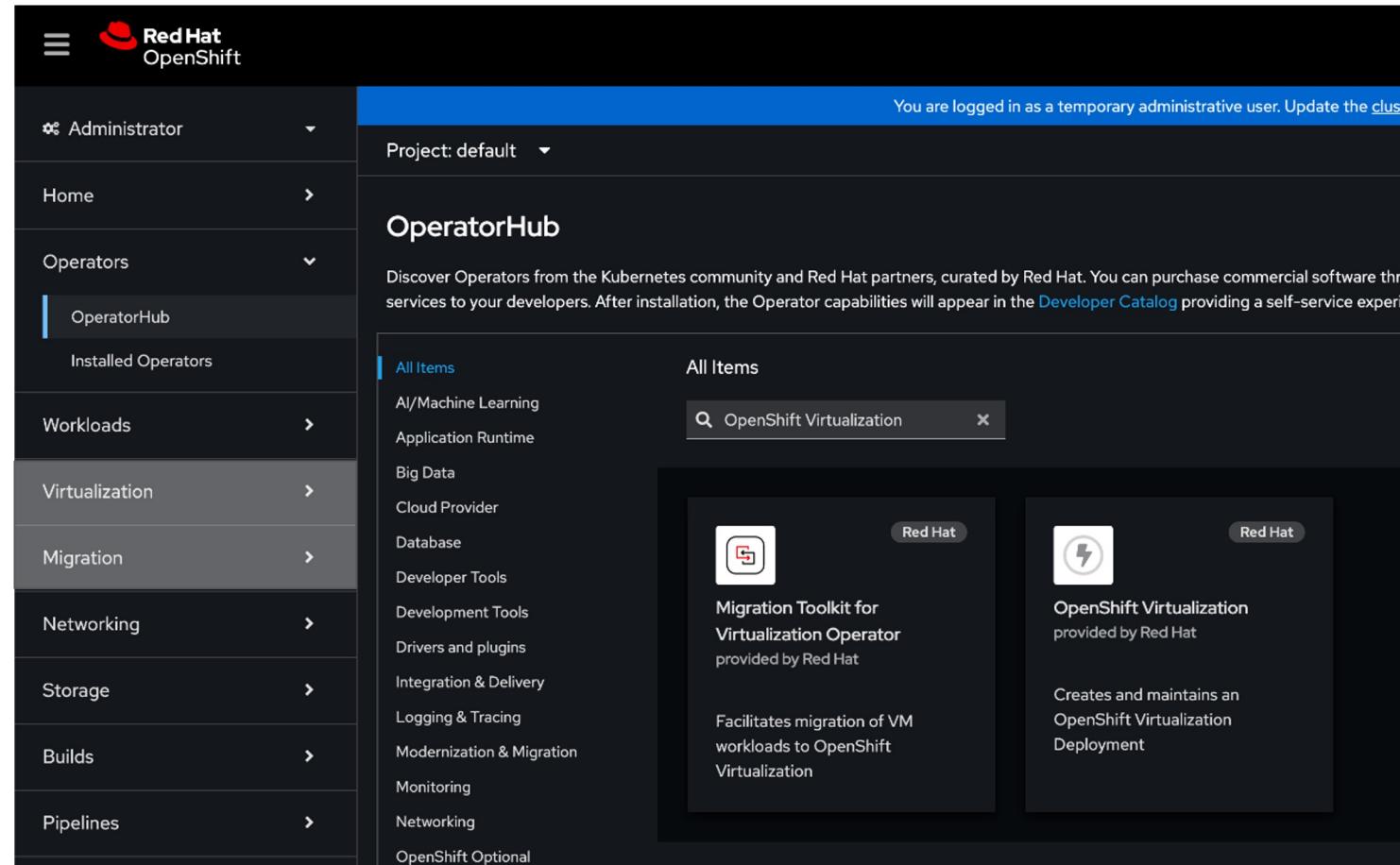
- KVM virtual machine is a process
- Containers are meant to encapsulate processes
- Both have the same underlying resource needs
 - CPU, Memory, Storage, Network, etc
- Orchestration (K8s) layer is transparent for VM
- KVM has 10+ years of production use



Getting virtualization to OpenShift

OpenShift Virtualization Operator

- Operators - packaging, deploying and managing a Kubernetes native applications
- Certified and supported way to extend platform capabilities (virtualization and many more, including 3rd party components)
- Easy lifecycle management



Custom Resource Definition

- Custom Resources are extensions of the Kubernetes API
- CRDs make Kubernetes more modular
- Many of the core Kubernetes functions are now built using
Custom Resources

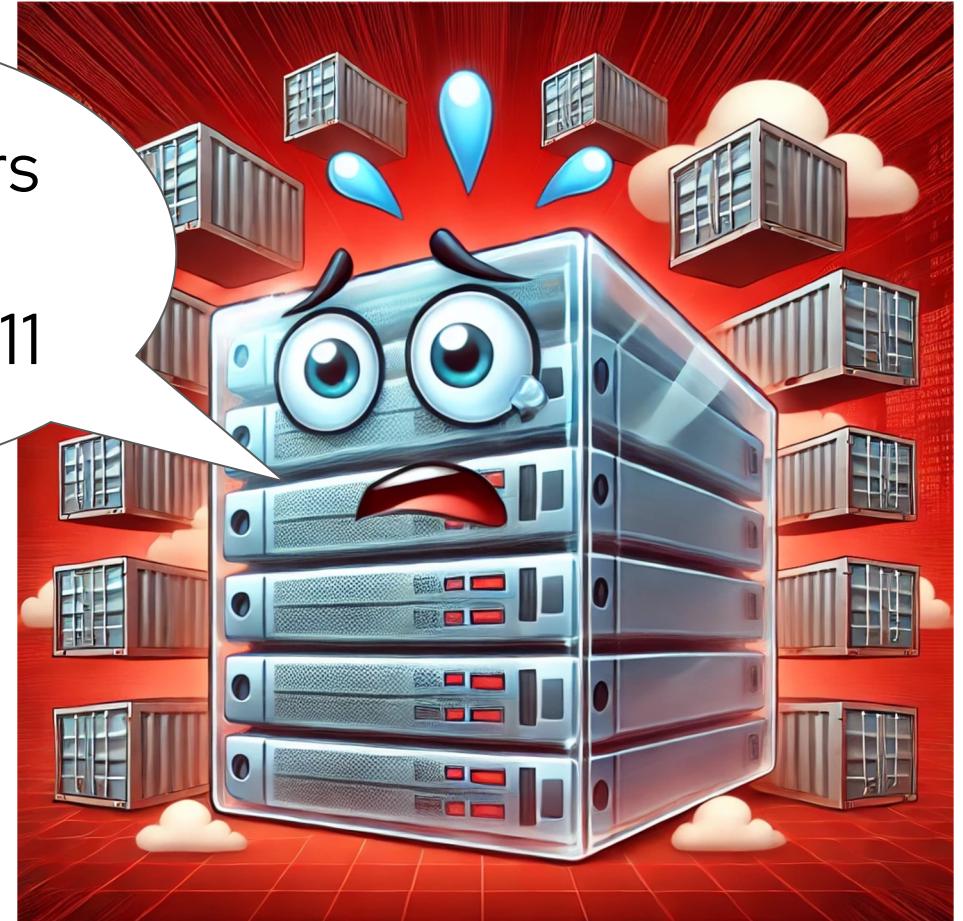
```
datasources.cdi.kubevirt.io
datavolumes.cdi.kubevirt.io
virtualmachineinstancemigrations.kubevirt.io
virtualmachineinstances.kubevirt.io
virtualmachineinstancetypesinstancetype.kubevirt.io
virtualmachinepools.pool.kubevirt.io
virtualmachines.kubevirt.io
virtualmachinesnapshots.snapshot.kubevirt.io
volumeclonesources.cdi.kubevirt.io
volumeimportsources.cdi.kubevirt.io
```

Live migration

Virtual Machine Live Migration

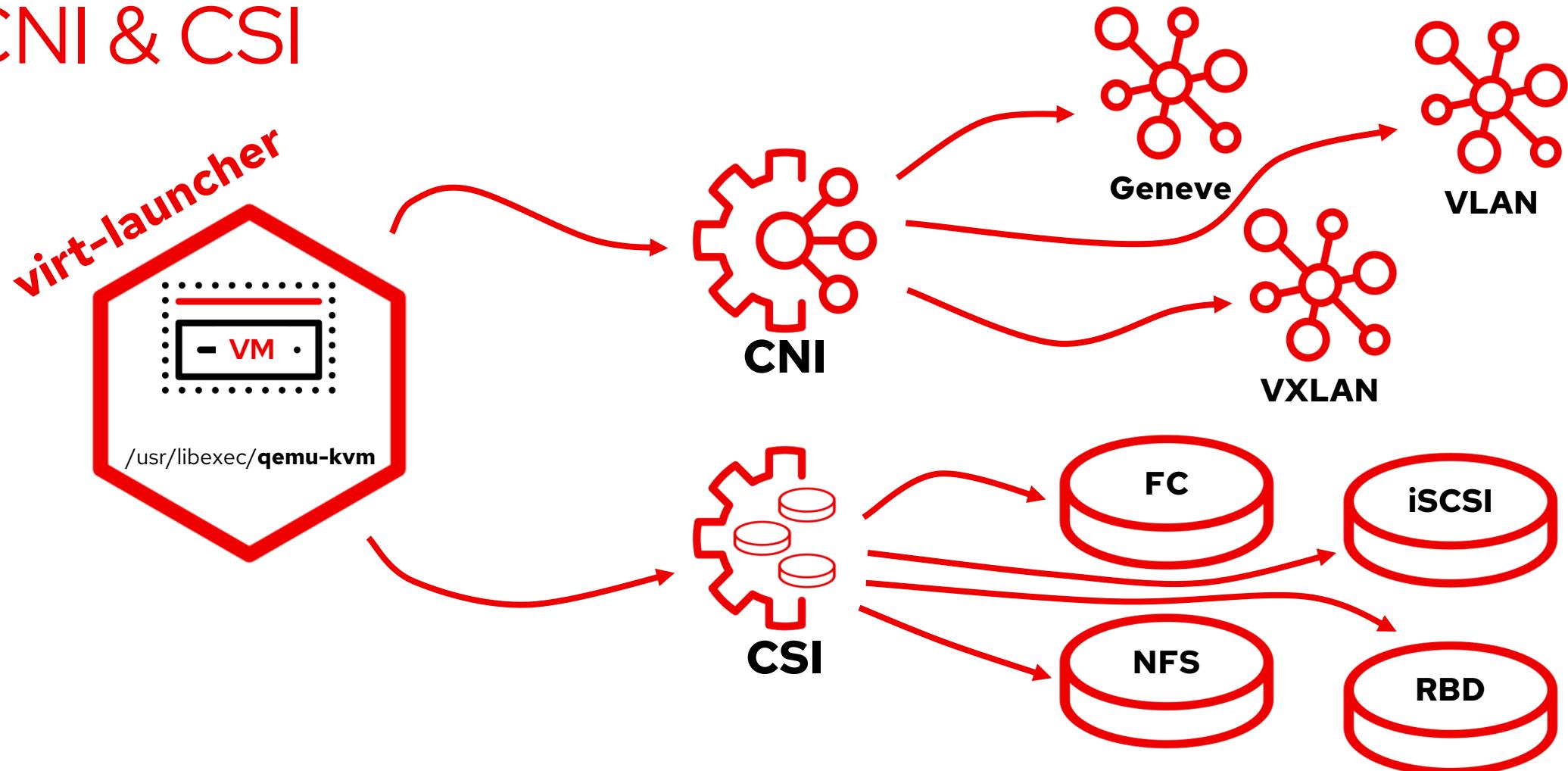
But containers
are
immutable!!!11

- CPU and Memory changes
- Adding/removing devices
- Infrastructure maintenance
- Workload rebalance (descheduling)



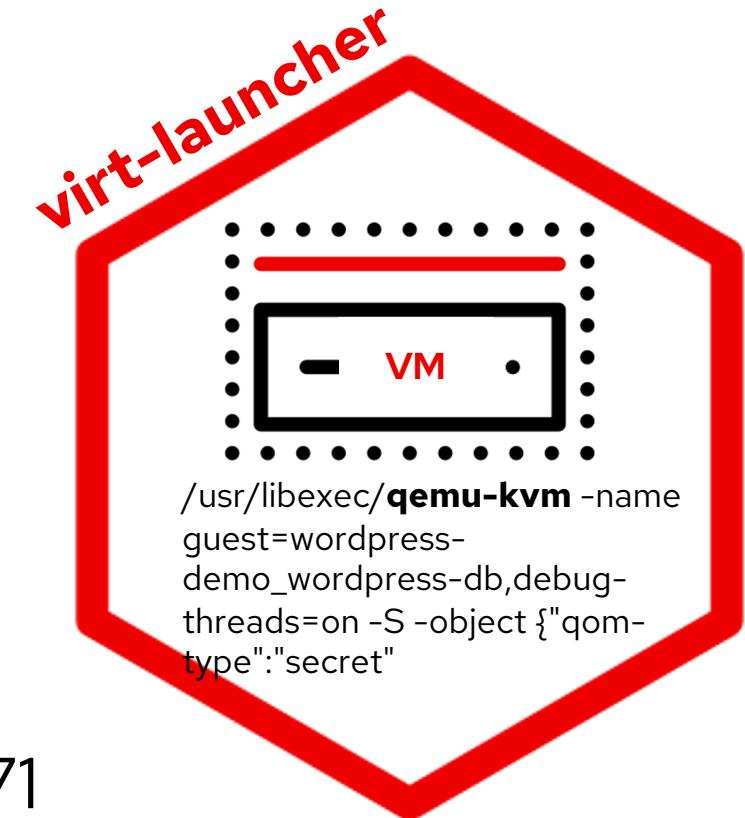
Storage and Network

CNI & CSI



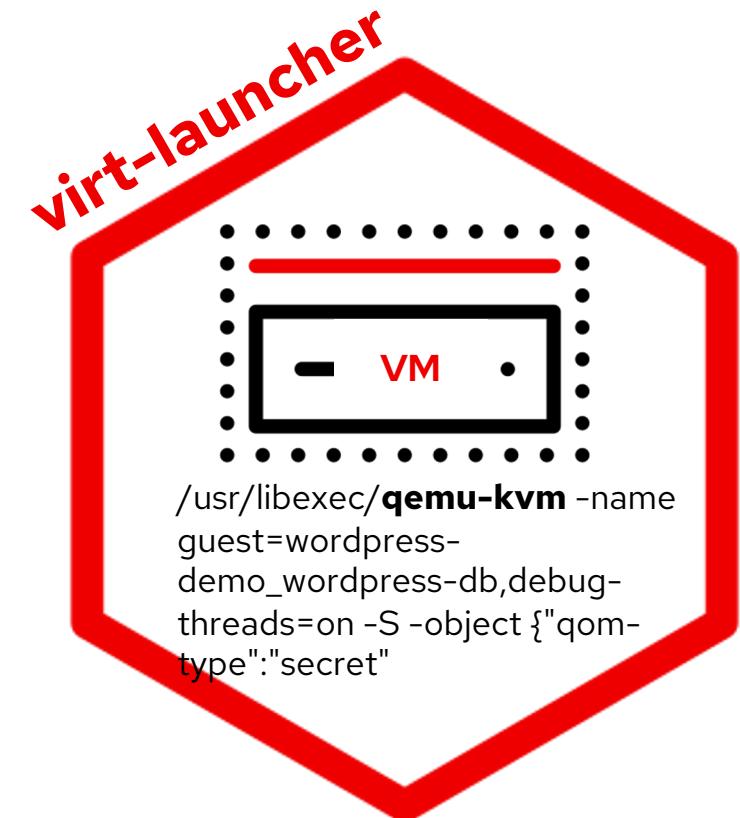
Networks for VMs

- The default pod network
- Multus networks
 - SR-IOV
 - VLANs
- User defined networks **Tech preview 4.17**
- 3rd party CNI plugins
(<https://access.redhat.com/articles/5436171>)



Storage for VMs

- Hot-plug disks
- Live disk expansion
- RWO, RWX, ROX
- Snapshots and clones



Do you remember virsh? It is still here!

```
# oc get pods
NAME                               READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
virt-launcher-wordpress-db-g5wkv   2/2     Running   0          3m19s

# oc exec -it virt-launcher-wordpress-db-g5wkv -- virsh list
Id   Name                           State
-----
1    wordpress-demo_wordpress-db  running

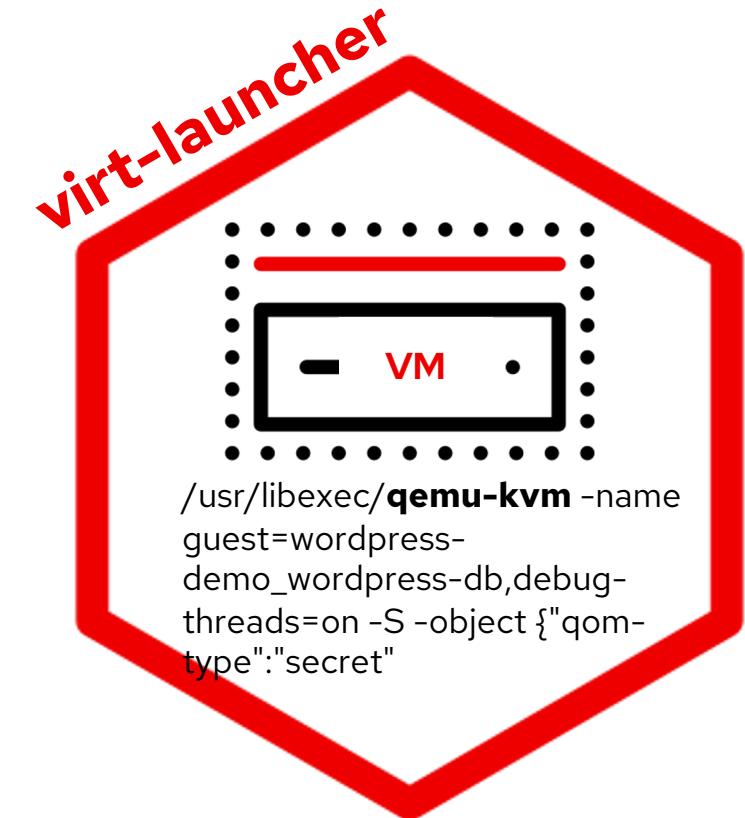
# oc exec -it virt-launcher-wordpress-db-g5wkv -- virsh domiflist wordpress-demo_wordpress-db
Interface   Type      Source   Model           MAC
-----
tap0        ethernet   -       virtio-non-transitional  02:69:be:00:00:01
tap61005e00e2e  ethernet   -       virtio-non-transitional  02:69:be:00:00:02

# oc exec -it virt-launcher-wordpress-db-g5wkv -- virsh domblklist wordpress-demo_wordpress-db
Target   Source
-----
vda      /dev/rootdisk
vdb      /var/run/kubevirt-ephemeral-disks/cloud-init-data/wordpress-demo/wordpress-db/noCloud.iso
sda      /var/run/kubevirt/hotplug-disks/extra-disk
```

Scheduling and Descheduling

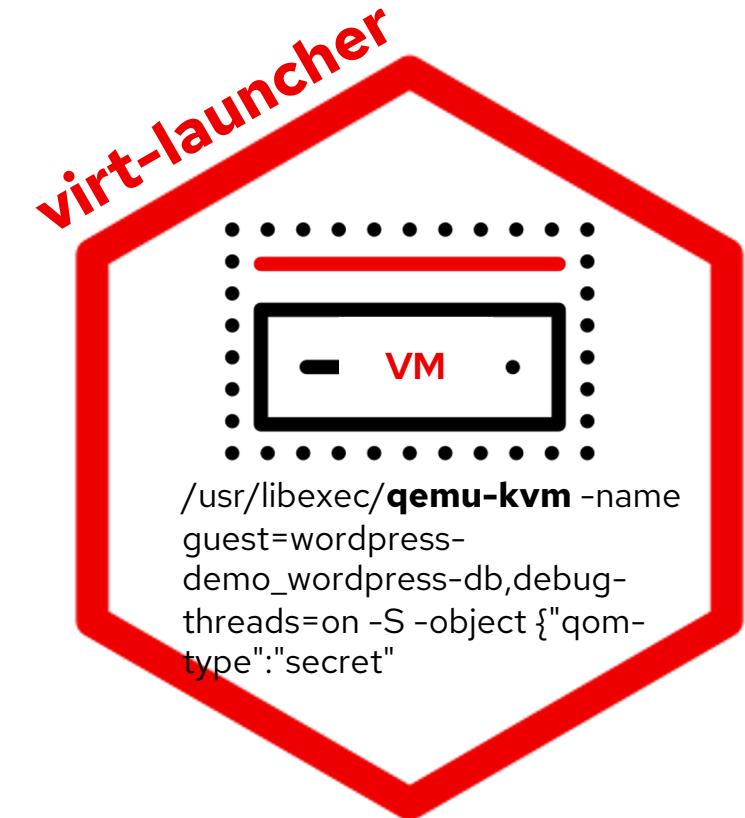
Workloads scheduling

- **nodeSelector** - label based node assignment
- **affinity/anti-affinity** - specify how to colocate VMs against other workloads (VMs and regular Pods)
- **tolerations** - make VMs running on nodes with specific taints (ignore the taints)



Descheduler / workload rebalance

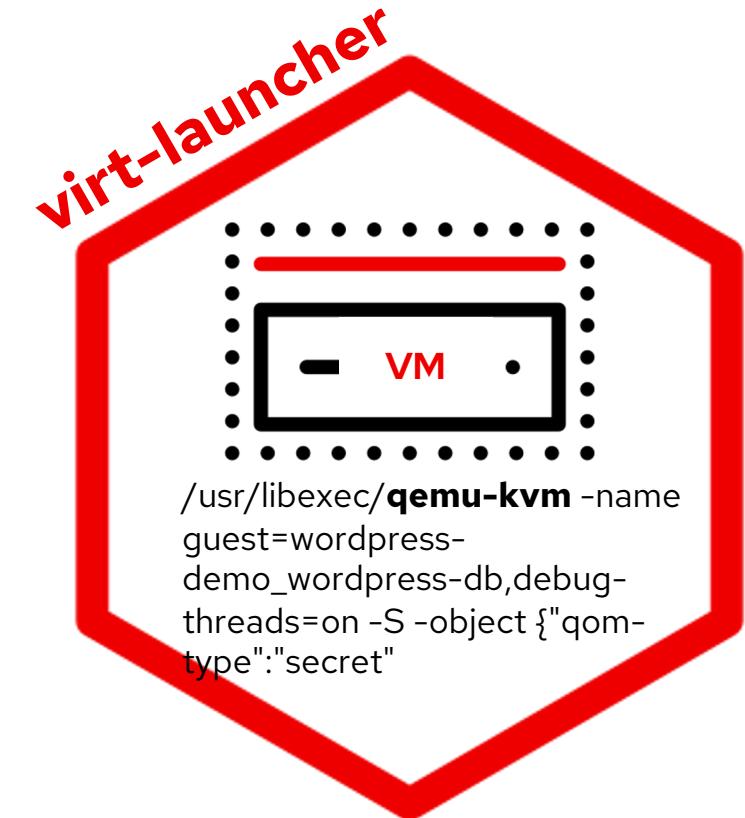
- Live-migrate VM onto more appropriate node
 - **RemovePodsHavingTooManyRestarts**
 - moves pods whose containers have been restarted too many times
 - **LowNodeUtilization** - evicts pods from overutilized nodes when there are any underutilized nodes



Performance & density optimisation

Performance & density optimisation

- CPU and Memory overcommitment
- Kernel samepage merging (KSM)
- Default CPU model
- UEFI support
- Huge pages for VMs
- CPU pinning
- PCI pass-through (incl. SR-IOV)
- vGPUs



Backups

Backups

- OADP - (OpenShift APIs for Data Protection) is an operator that Red Hat has created to create backup and restore APIs in the OpenShift cluster
- Can be used standalone but for best experience use it with dedicated backup solution
- Operators from 3rd party backup specialised vendors available at OperatorHub

High availability

High availability

- Automated migration of VMs from impacted nodes
- Automated node remediation
 - Self-node remediation (poison pill)
 - Fence Agents Remediation Operator (OOBM)
 - Few others too...
- Built-in load-balancer

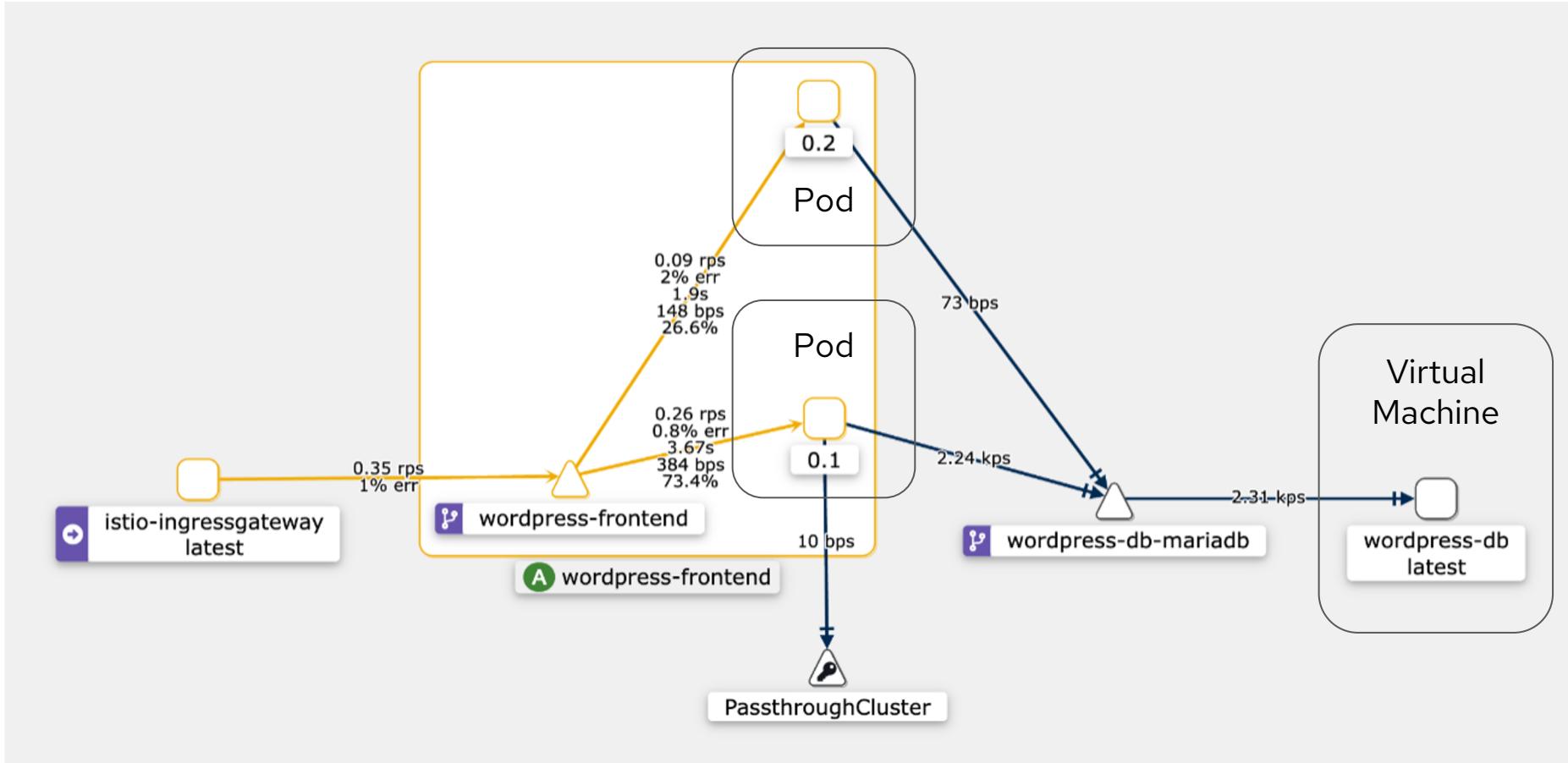
Automation

Automation

- API-first approach
- Ansible Automation Platform
- OpenShift ArgoCD
- OpenShift Pipelines
- Virtually anything what can speak with K8s

Service Mesh

Service Mesh



Current Graph

NS `wordpress-demo` ▲

3 apps (4 versions)

3 services

7 edges

Inbound

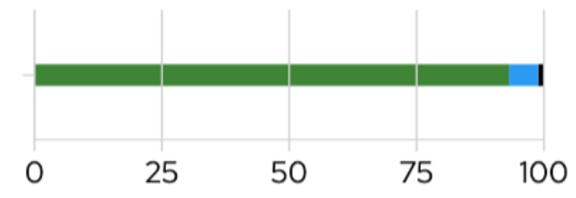
Outbound

Total

HTTP (requests per second):

Total	%Success	%Error
-------	----------	--------

0.35	98.86	1.14
------	-------	------



OK 3xx 4xx 5xx NR

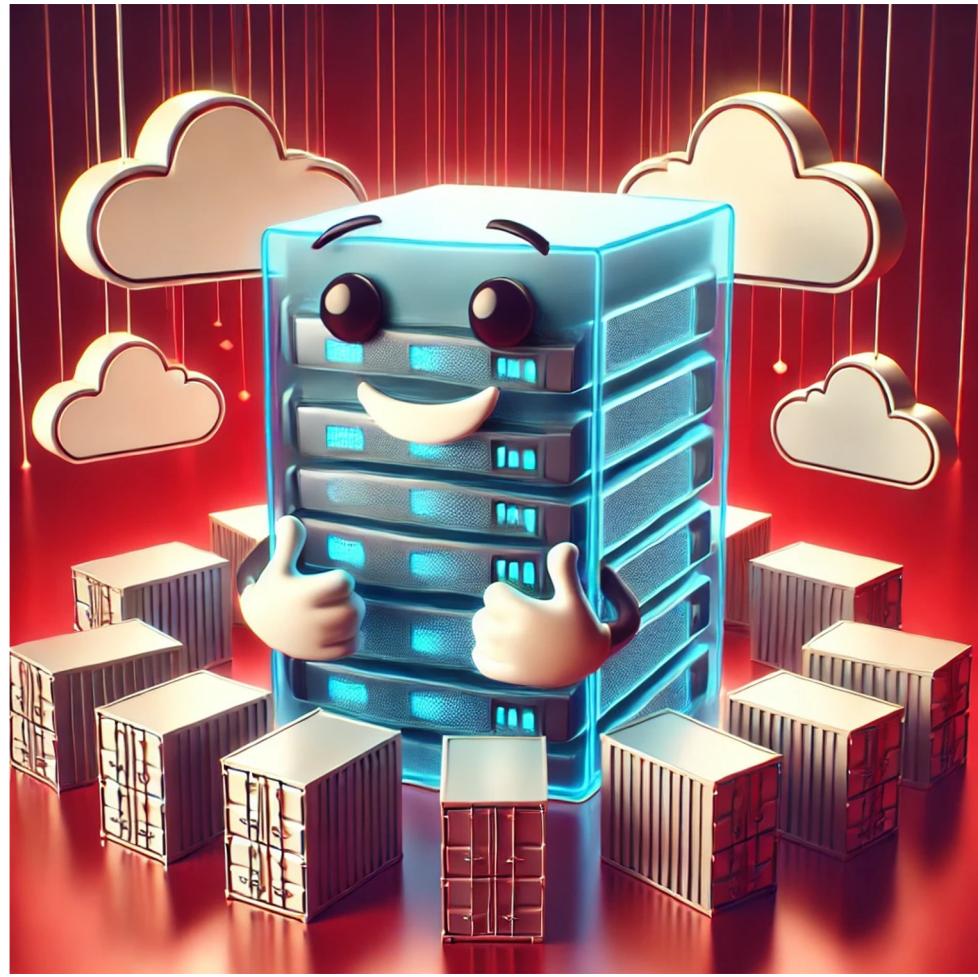
Reference Implementation Guide

<https://access.redhat.com/articles/706787>

1

Implementation guidelines and a sample architecture, with best practices, regarding deploying Red Hat OpenShift as a hosting solution for virtualization workloads using OpenShift Virtualization.





VMs will benefit
from living with
containers
under the
same roof!



Connect

Thank you



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