

PA200 - Cloud Computing Concepts

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Virtualization

Why?

- ▶ Consolidation of resources
- ▶ Virtual vs Physical machine inspection
- ▶ Easy provisioning
- ▶ Movable resource

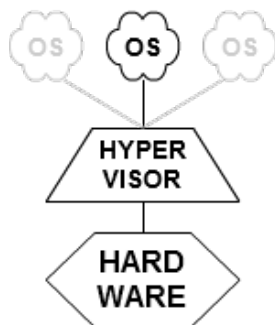
Why?

- ▶ Recoverable
- ▶ Easier testing and evaluation
- ▶ Duplication of environments
- ▶ Isolation from host HW and OS

Hypervisors

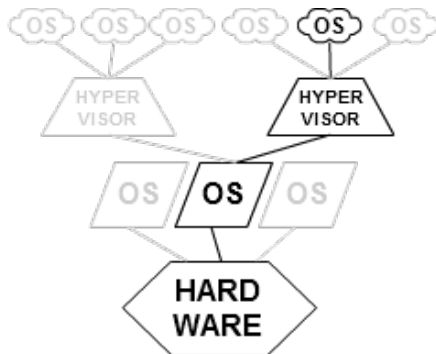
- ▶ native
- ▶ hosted

Hypervisors



TYPE 1

native
(bare metal)



TYPE 2

hosted

Examples of native hypervisors

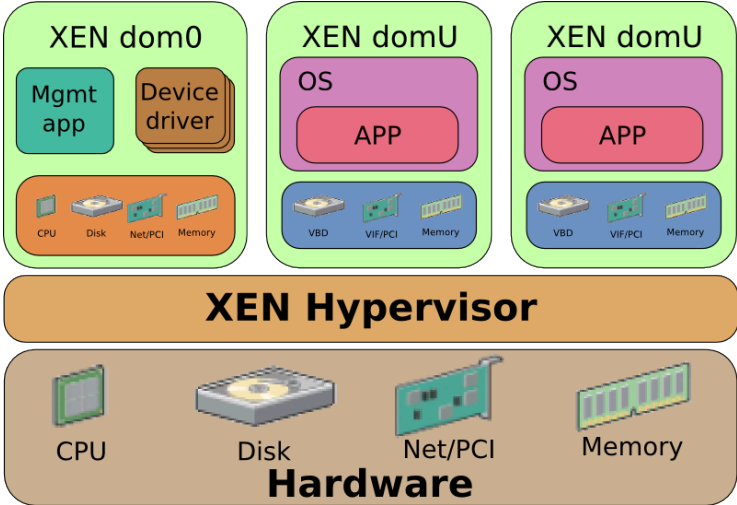
- ▶ XEN
- ▶ MS Hyper-V
- ▶ VMware ESXi

Examples of hosted hypervisors

- ▶ QEMU
- ▶ KVM
- ▶ VirtualBox
- ▶ VMware Workstation

XEN

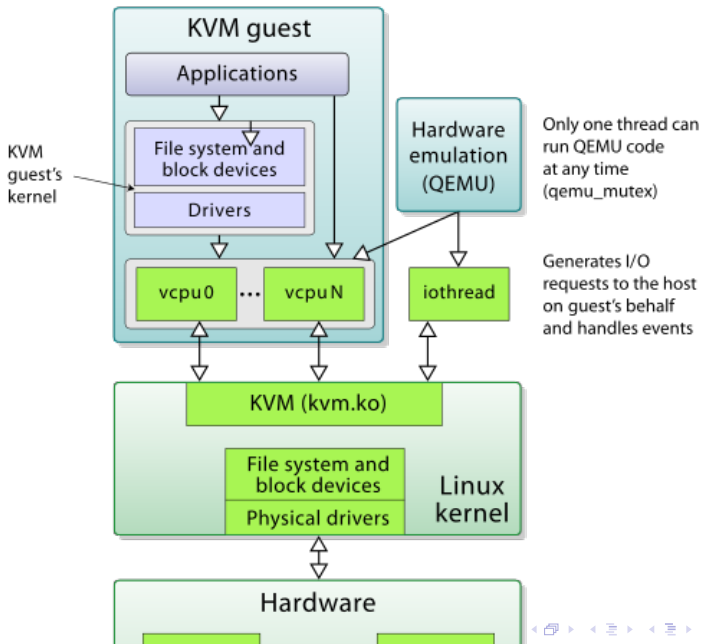
- ▶ founded in 2003 by XenSource, bought in 2007 by Citrix
- ▶ 2013 under Linux Foundation as Xen Project
- ▶ native hypervisor



KVM

- ▶ Modular kernel virtualization
- ▶ provides user space access to hw virtualization
- ▶ started by Qumranet
- ▶ 2007 merged into linux kernel

KVM



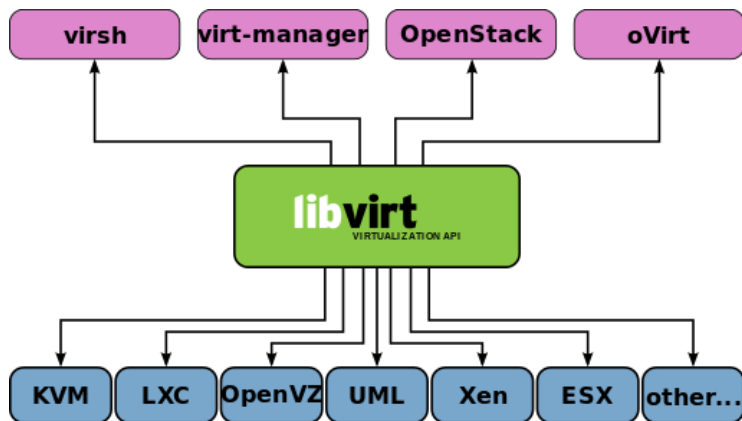
QEMU

- ▶ hosted hypervisor
- ▶ provides emulation of hw
- ▶ can be used with KVM for hw virtualization

Libvirt

- ▶ Common API for hypervisor type abstraction
- ▶ supports
 - ▶ LXC
 - ▶ KVM/QEMU, Xen, VirtualBox
 - ▶ VMware ESXi and Workstation
 - ▶ MS Hyper-V, IBM PowerVM

Libvirt

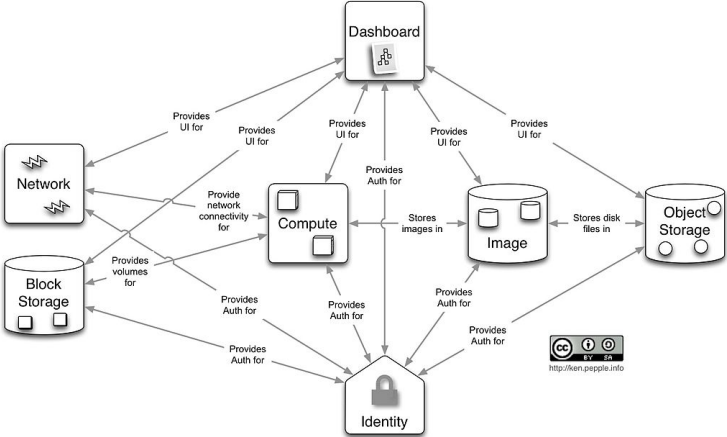


- ▶ virtualization management platform
- ▶ on top of KVM
- ▶ upstream for RHV
- ▶ engine
- ▶ node
- ▶ VDSM - virtual desktop and server manager

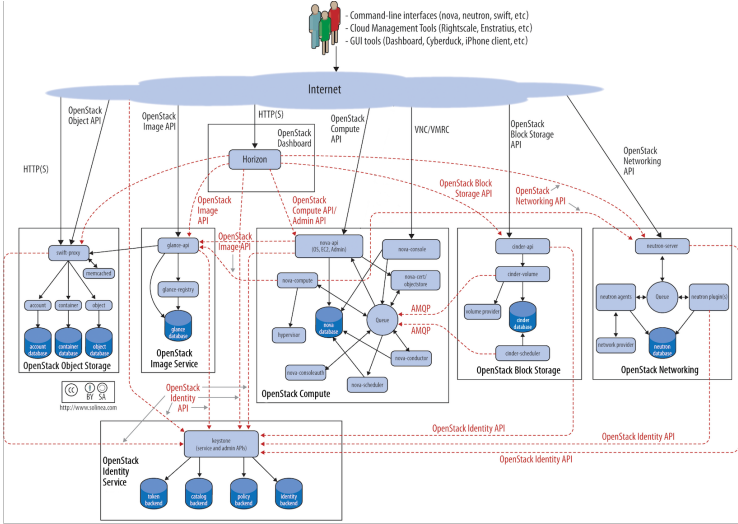
OpenStack

- ▶ software platform for cloud computing
- ▶ started in 2010 by Rackspace and NASA
- ▶ in 2012 founded OpenStack Foundation

OpenStack



OpenStack



Containers

- ▶ Docker
- ▶ LXC
- ▶ OpenVZ
- ▶ chroot

Recap

- ▶ Why we should use virtualization?
- ▶ What types of hypervisors we know? Any examples?
- ▶ Name some projects that uses or build on top of hypervisor technologies.