



10 YEARS *and counting*
SAN FRANCISCO | APRIL 14-17, 2014

Meeting the challenge with PaaS: OpenShift in the enterprise

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Cloud Domain Architect, Red Hat

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Manager, Platform Operations, Red Hat



Topics

- What is OpenShift?
- Business Drivers
- Architecture
- Our Path from Proof of Concept to Production
- Real World Examples
- Lessons Learned

Who we are: Tom Benninger

- Cloud Domain Architect on Enterprise Architecture Team.
- Designed IT's OpenShift Enterprise services.
- With Red Hat for 10 years, including JBoss time.
- Deep experience with supporting production services.
- Twitter: @tomben

Who we are: Anderson Silva

Who we are: Anderson Silva



- Manager, Platform Operations
- 7th year at Red Hat
- In 2012, I was part of the Openshift Online Operations team
- Fedora Package Maintainer
- Red Hat Certified Architect



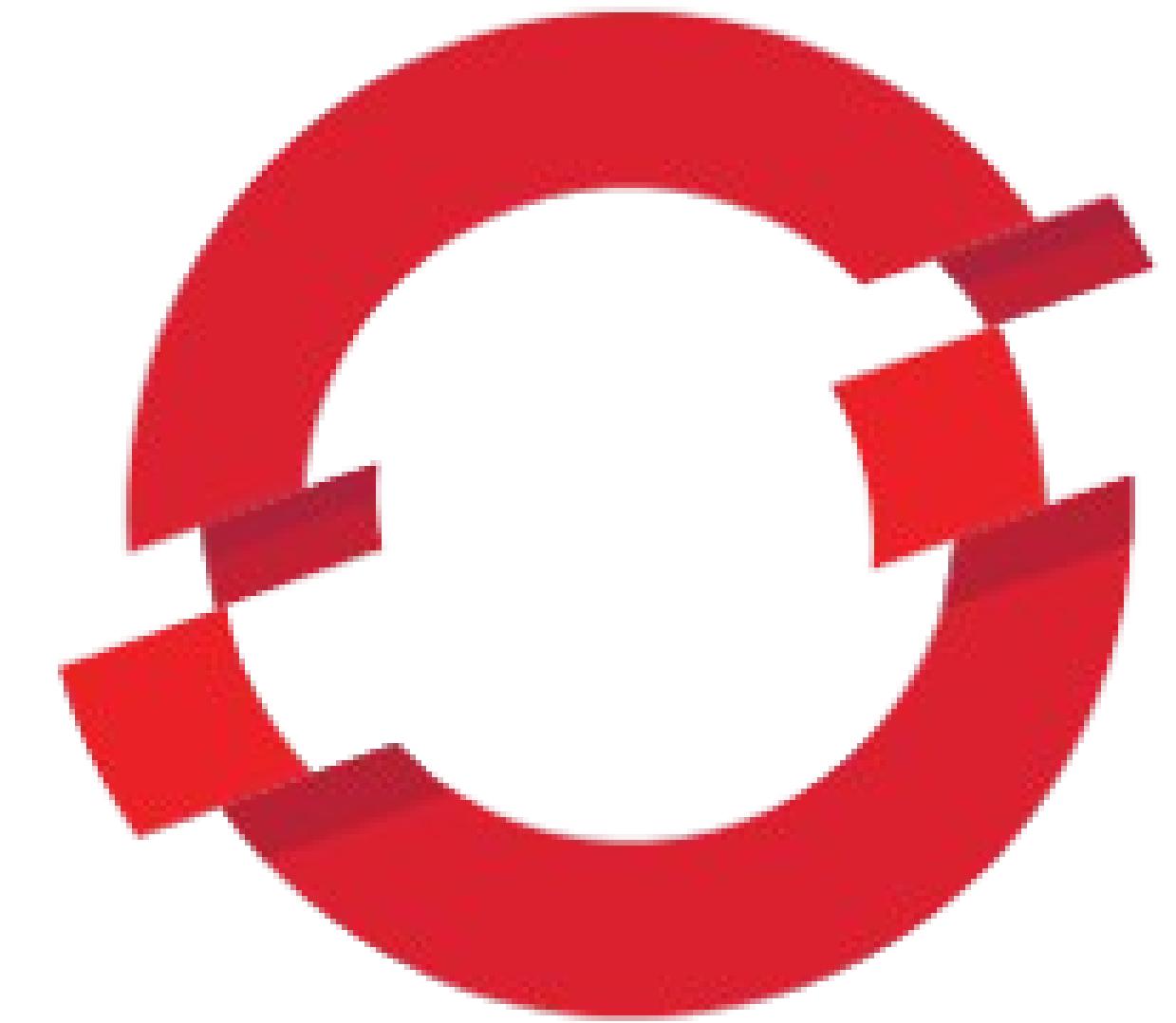
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WHAT IS OPENSHIFT?

In under two minutes

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

“OpenShift is Red Hat's Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) that allows developers to quickly develop, host, and scale applications in a cloud environment.”



OPENSIFT[®]
by Red Hat[®]

Enterprise Vs Online Vs Origin

OpenShift Origin - The Open Source project where development and engineering happens. Free and OpenSource.

OpenShift Online - Hosted PaaS in the cloud.

OpenShift Enterprise – Provide PaaS in your own environments.

<https://www.openshift.com/products>

Key Terminology

App	Your Application to run in OpenShift.
Gear	The resource container your application lives in.
Node	A host where gears are run.
District	A collection of nodes that applications can move between.
Cartridge	Resources that your application can use. Think middleware, databases, cron, jenkins, etc.
Broker	What manages apps, gears, nodes, etc.



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BUSINESS DRIVERS

What does OpenShift Enterprise do for your enterprise?



What do you need?

Increased Velocity

Increased Efficiency

What do you need? velocity

Increased Velocity

- Produce services faster
- Meet missions goals
- Improve competitiveness
- Increase revenue

Increased Efficiency

What do you need?

Increased Velocity

- Produce services faster
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- Increase revenue

Increased Efficiency

- Self service for developers
- Automate operations
- Increase infrastructure density
- Reduce costs

What do you need to do to launch a service?

- Traditional hardware datacenter: Months.
Idea → Budget → Buy HW → Install HW → Config OS → Etc.
- Virtualized datacenter: Weeks.
Idea → Request VM → Config OS → Deploy Middleware → Etc.
- OpenShift Enterprise: Minutes to days.
Prebuilt capacity, then: Idea → Code → Push to OpenShift.

From 'Time To Market' to MTBIAMSH

Mean Time Between Idea and Making Stuff Happen

(Coined by @adrianco)

- Develop Fast.
- One time tools.
- Fail fast if you need to.

Better application environments

- Standard Code Environment and Cartridges

Provide the exact same environment from developer sandbox to production.

- Tools built in

No more time writing simple management scripts.

- Open Source Platform

Developers can know exactly how everything works.

- Flexible Customization

Build in the features you need.

Self service

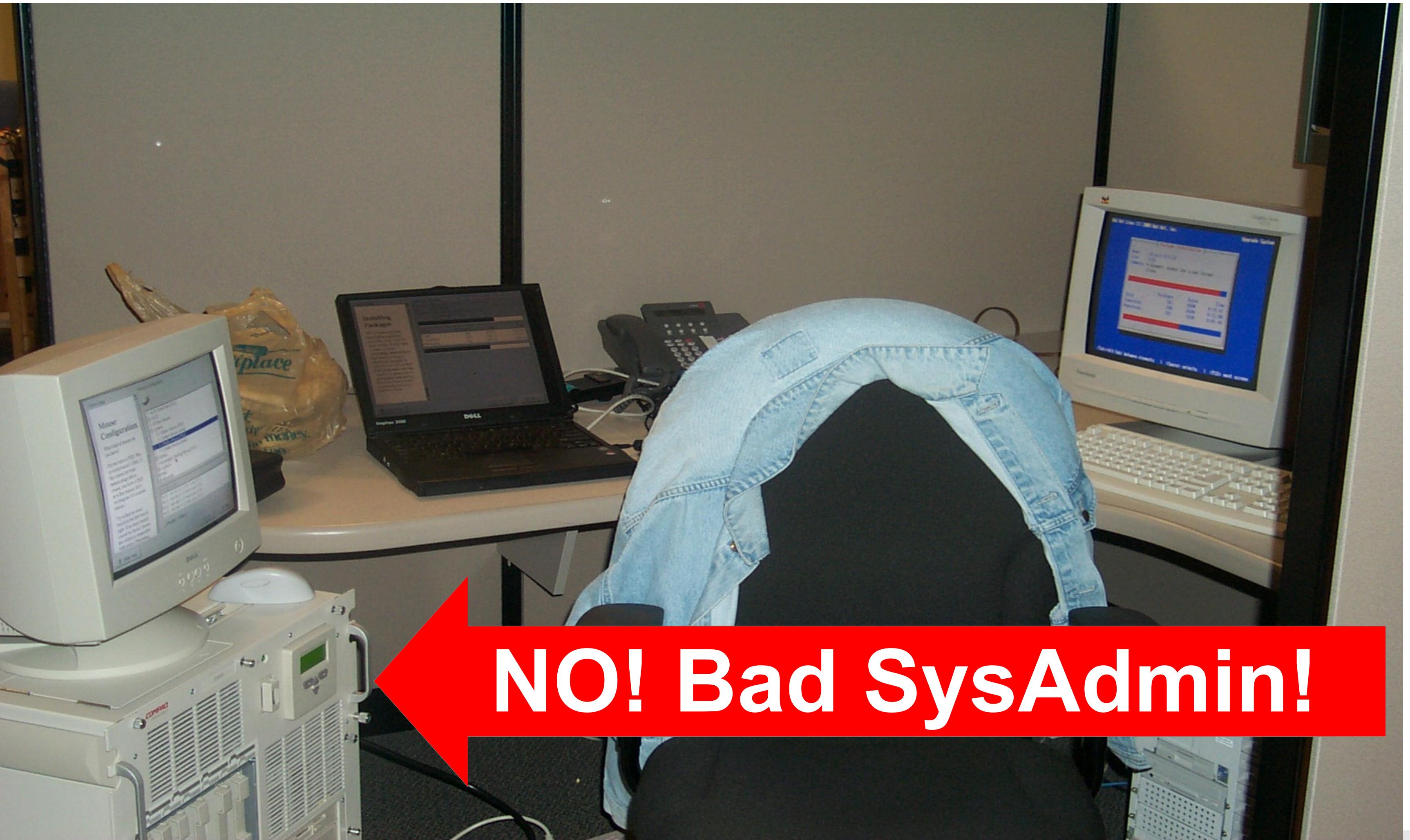
Working with IT/Operations can be hard.

(Working with Humans can be hard.)

Why do it?

- Be Lean. Remove waste. (Muda)
- Empowered developers == Happy developers.

Bonus: under the desk applications



Bonus: under the desk applications

Sometimes business critical apps run on people's desktops.
This should never happen.

- Make sure critical processes run on supported systems.
- Let people keep control of their applications.
- Everyone wins.

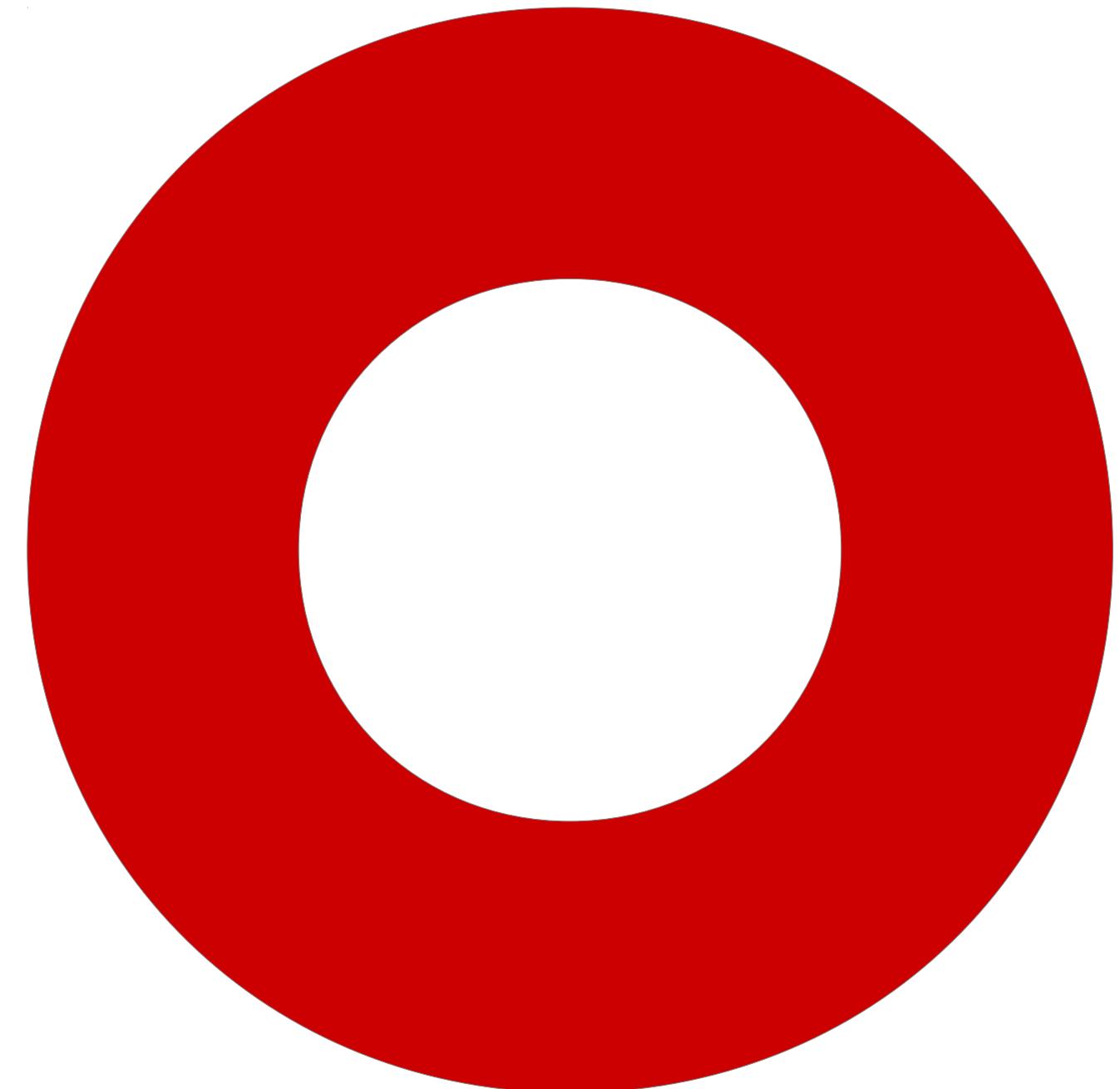


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ARCHITECTURE

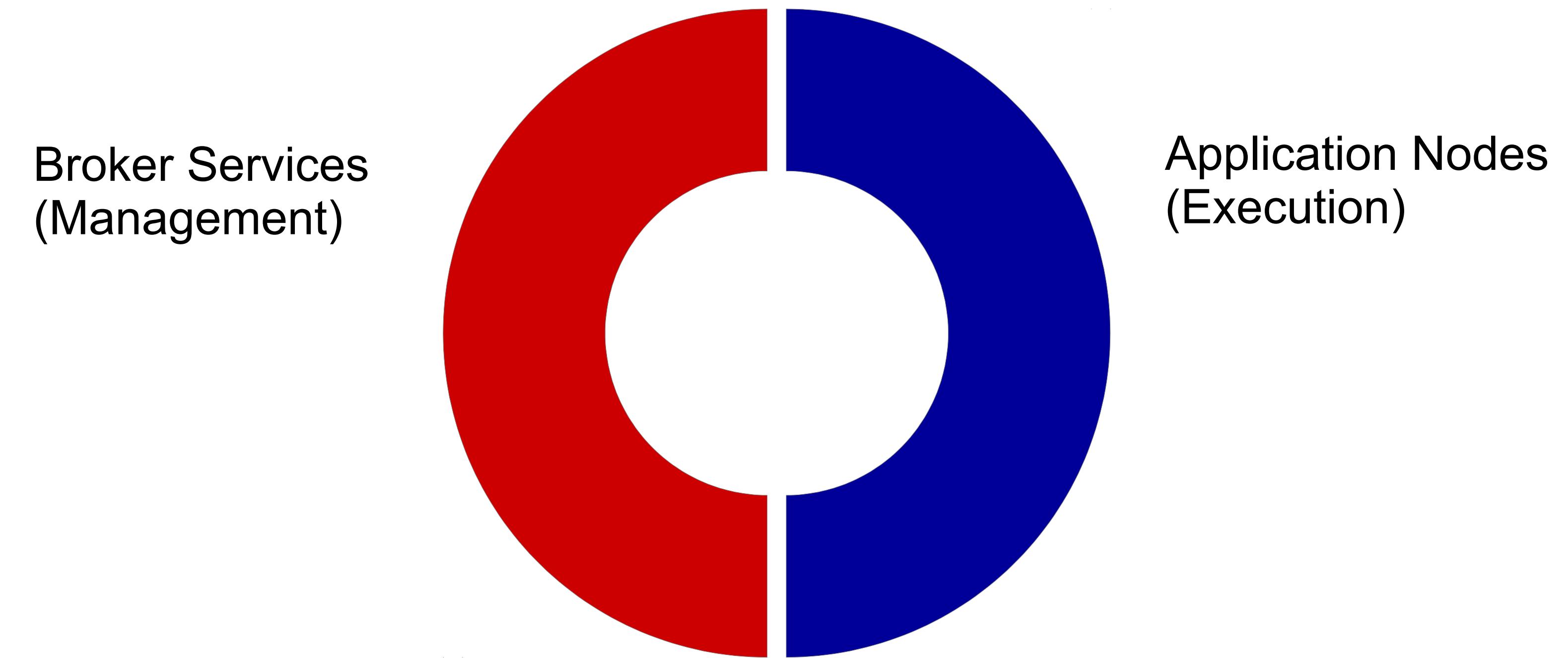
OpenShift Enterprise

OpenShift Enterprise is normally presented as a single service.

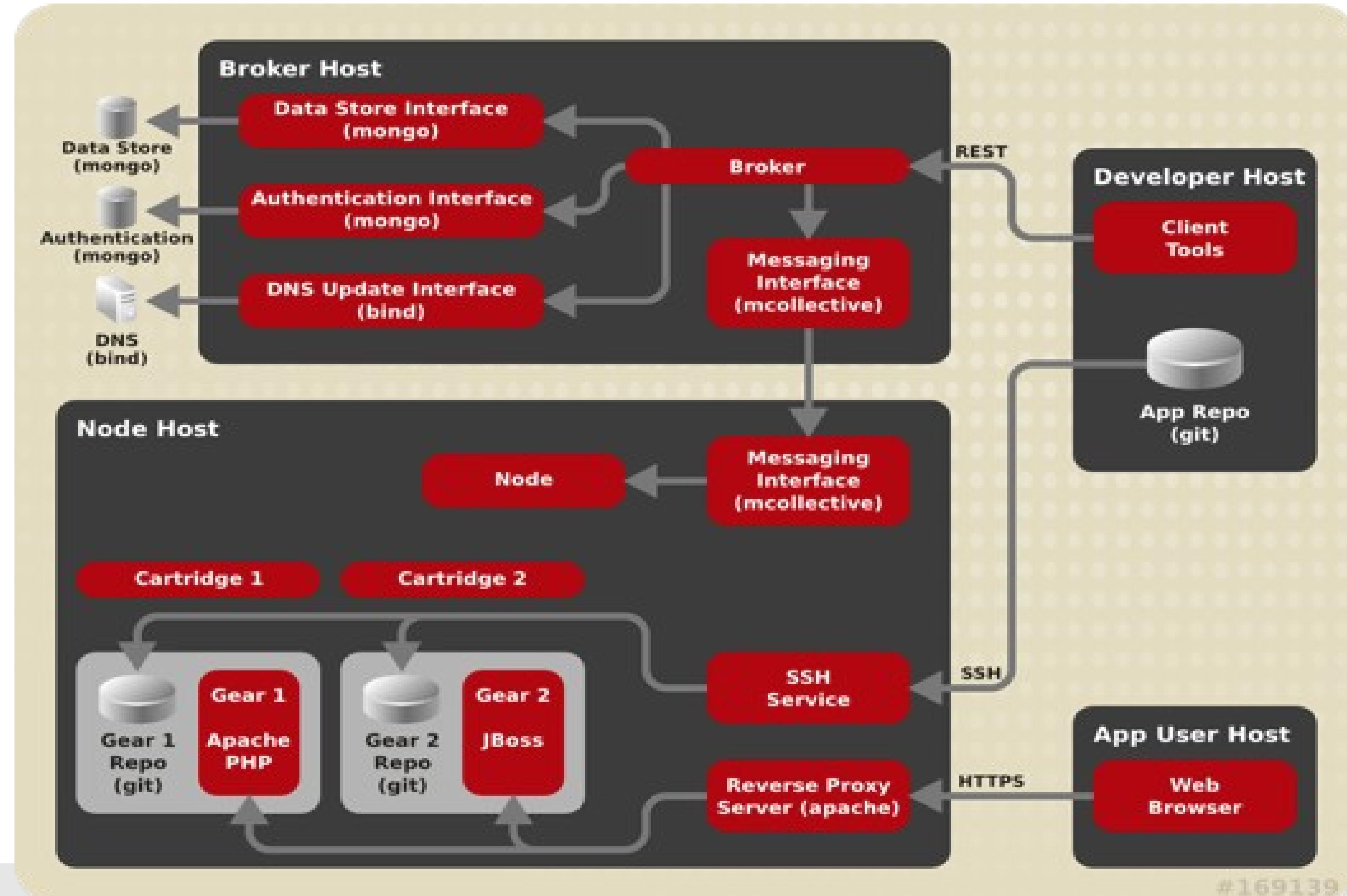


OpenShift Enterprise

There are really two parts

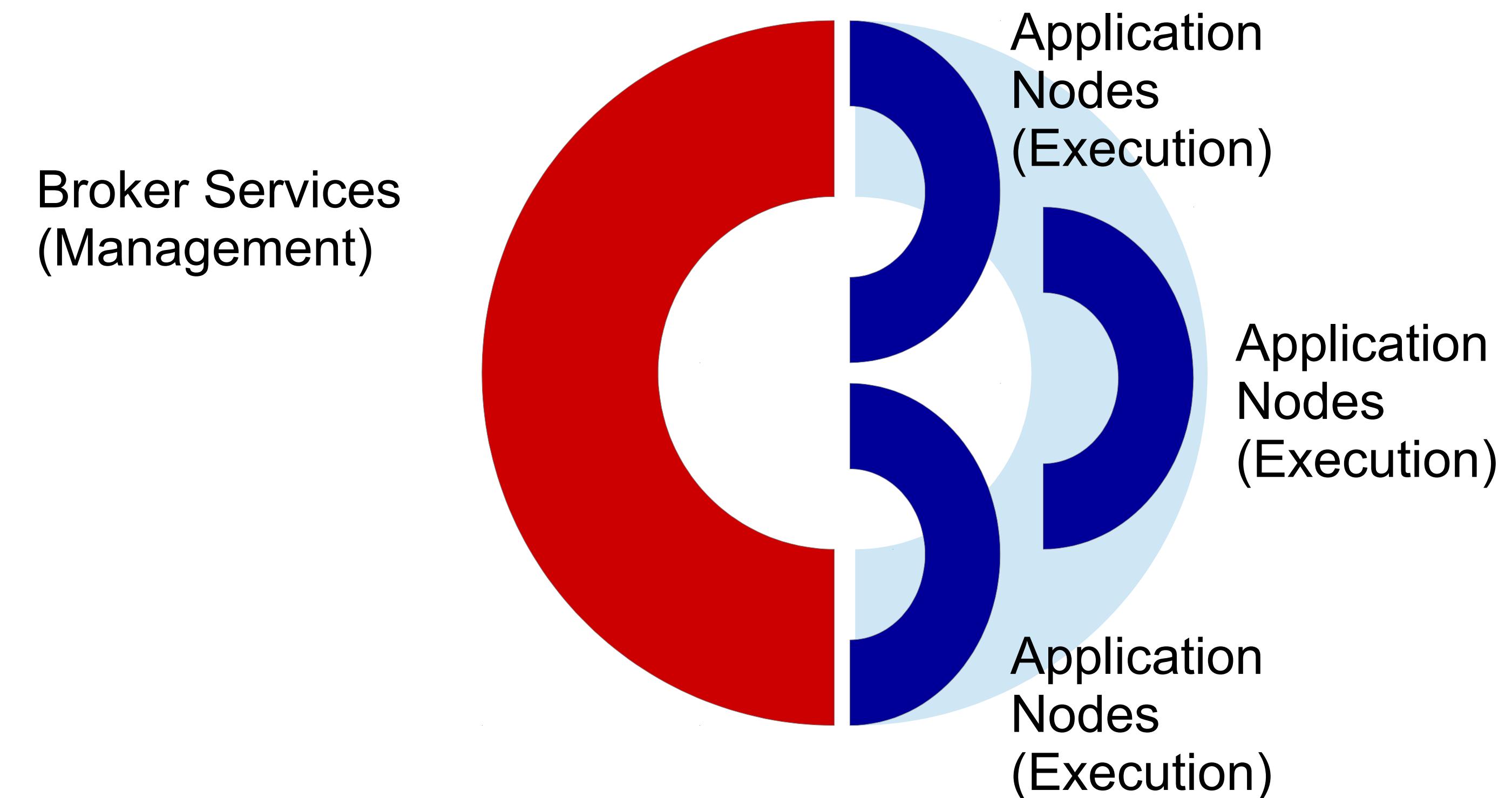


Architecture



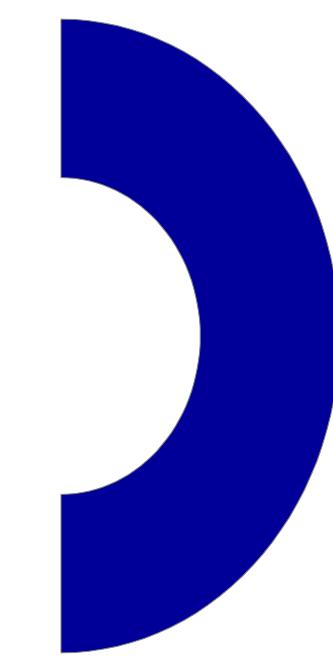
OpenShift Enterprise

You can split and replicate the nodes sets to your advantage

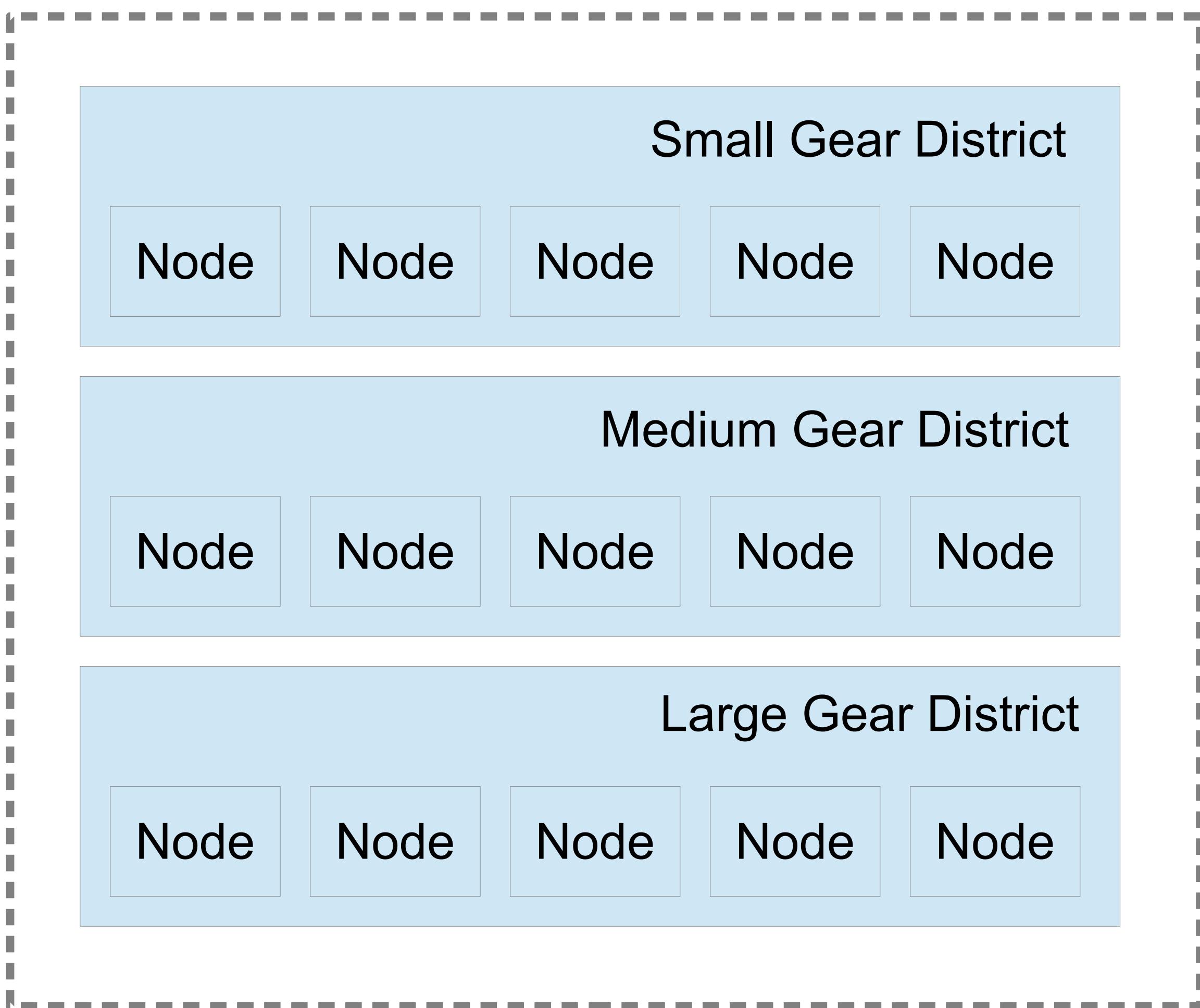


Red Hat IT calls these OpenShift Security Zones

OpenShift Security Zones

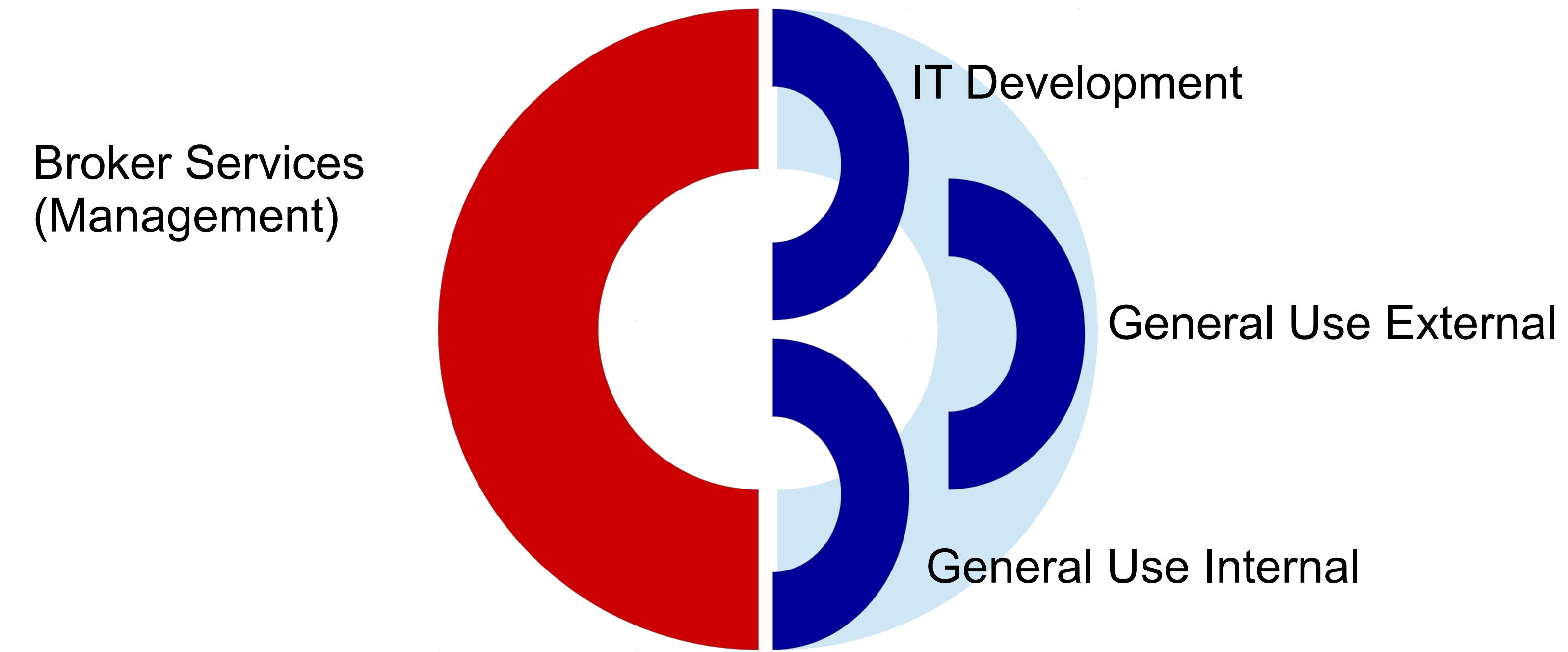


Network Security



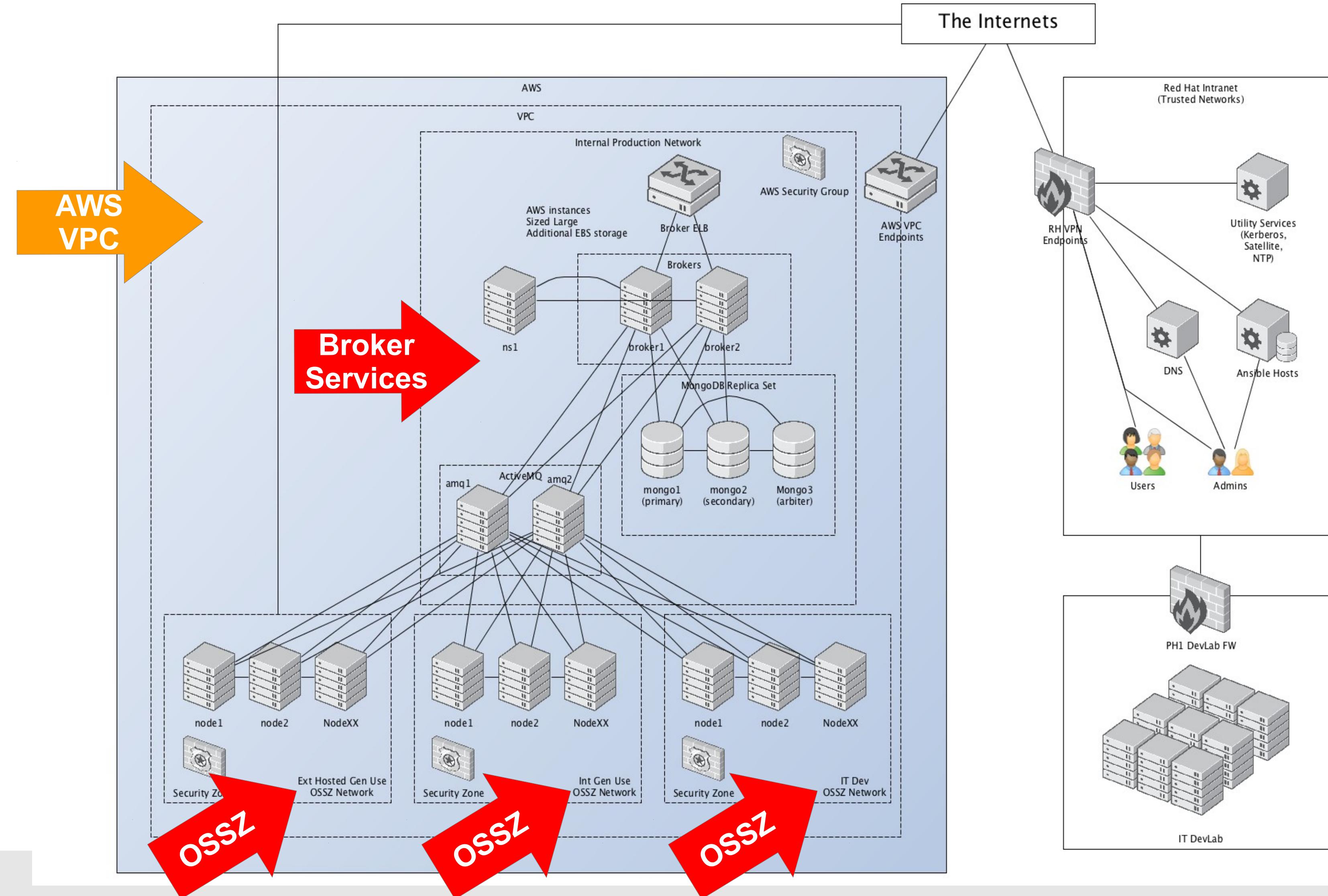
OpenShift Enterprise

You can split and replicate the nodes sets to your advantage



Red Hat IT calls these OpenShift Security Zones

A more detailed view of our architecture





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Proof of Concept to Production

Our Path

Step 1: IT test deployment

- Alpha of OpenShift Enterprise.
- Minimal installation.
- Limited to IT use only.
- Focused on gaining operational knowledge.
- Tested application deployment.

Step 2: establish architecture / operating model

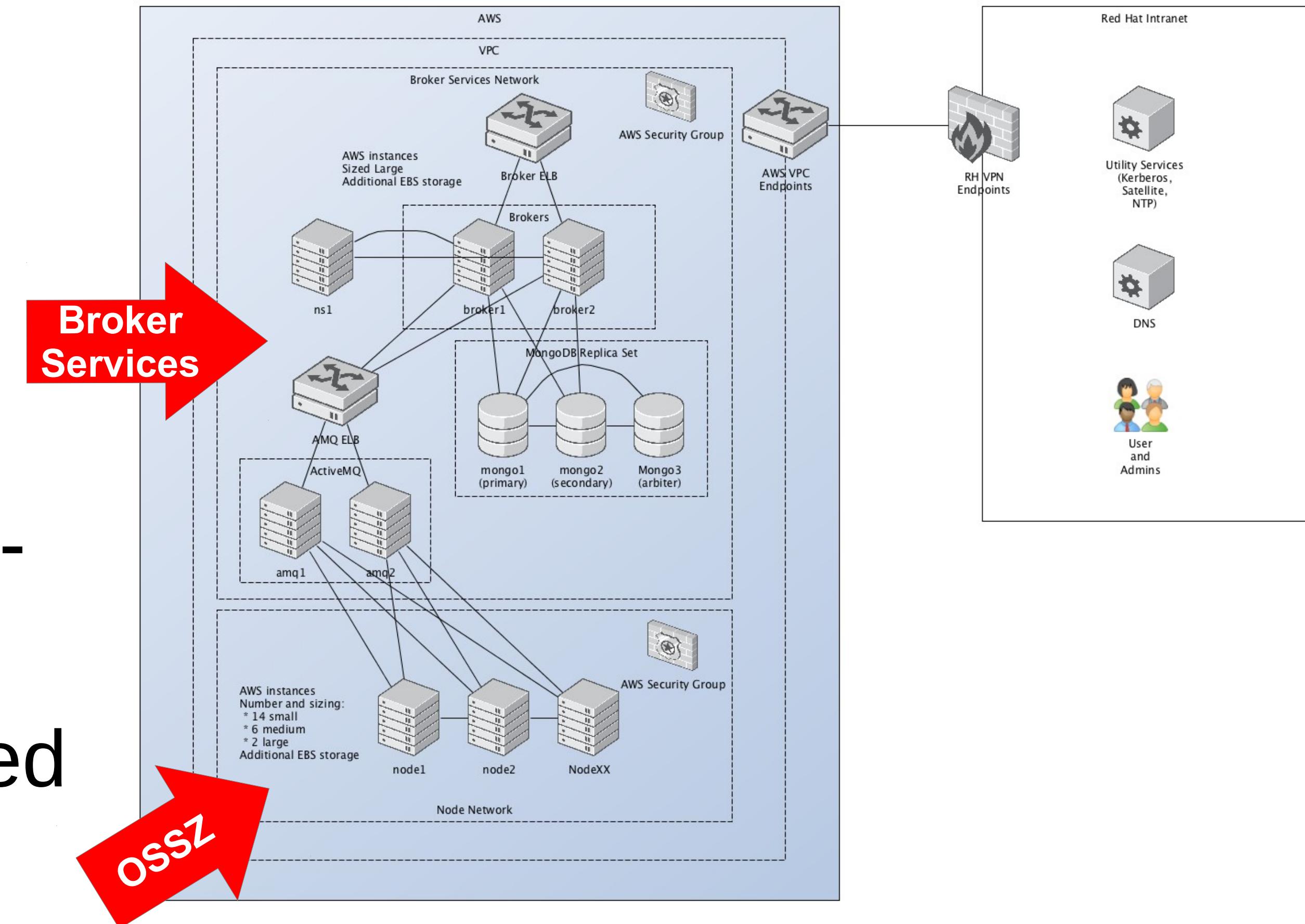
- Service definition and road map.
- Creation of AWS VPC for isolated development.
- Internal services only.
- Evaluated multiple tools for monitoring, configuration management, and provisioning.

Operating Model:

- Where will this live?
- How will we support it?
- Who gets paged in night if it breaks?
- How do we do all the things?

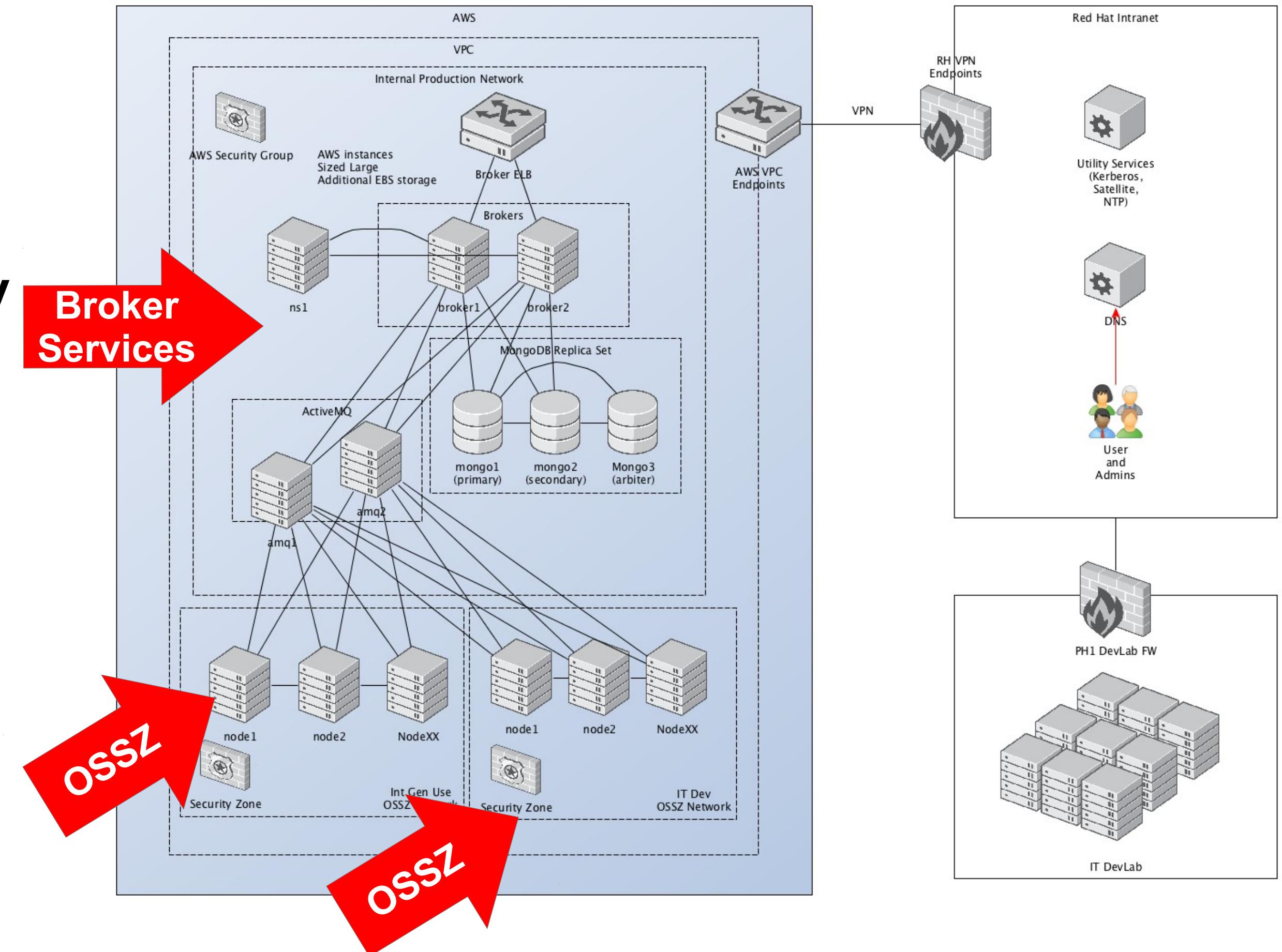
Step 3: open proof of concept

- 90 day, company wide evaluation.
- Internal services only.
- Limited SLAs.
- OpenShift Enterprise v1.2 pre-release.
- Over 200 applications deployed



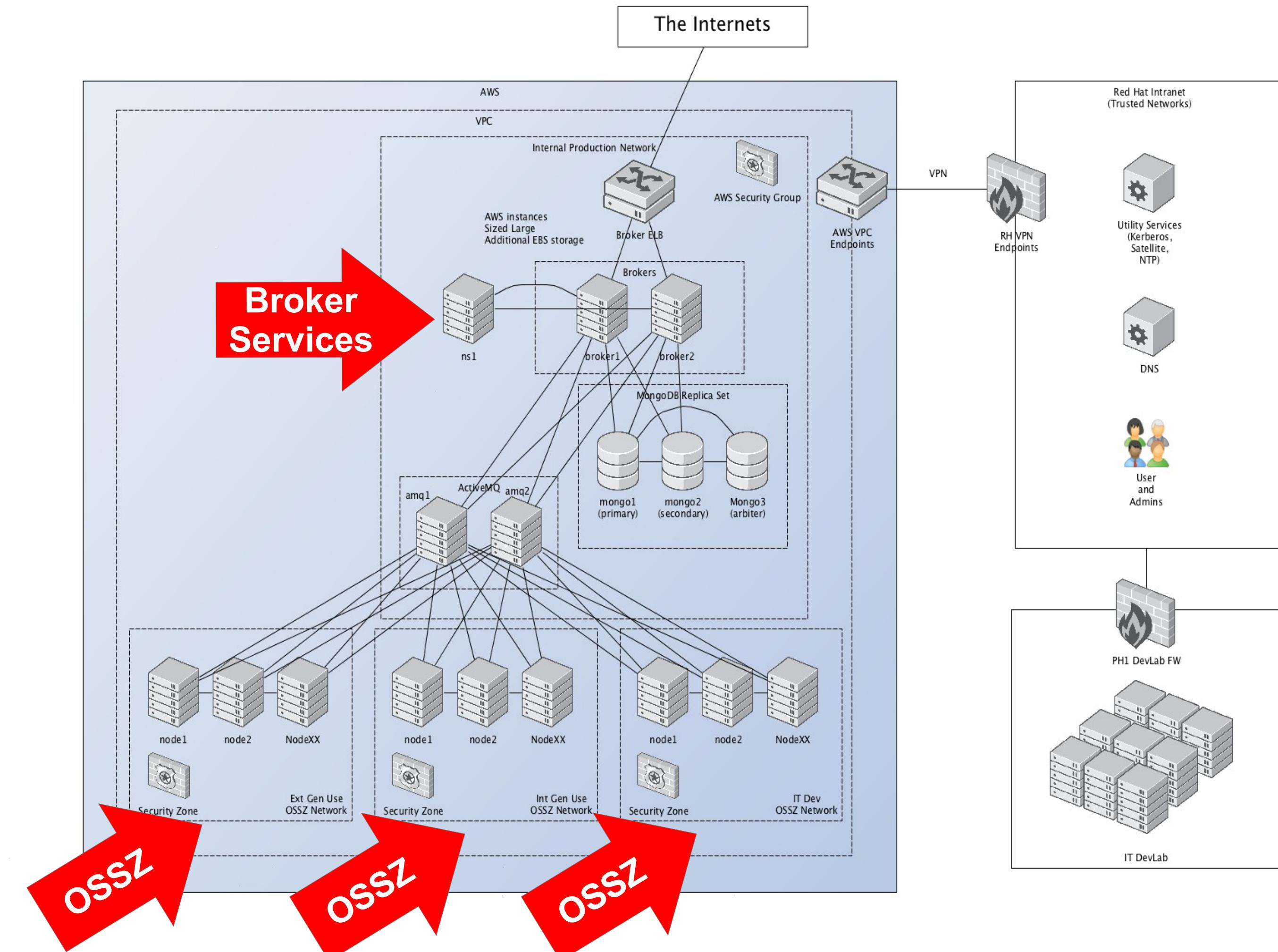
Step 4: revised architecture / operating model

- Multiple OpenShift Enterprise Security Zones.
- Encrypted all data volumes by default.
- Improved system patching.
- Enhanced monitoring.



Step 5: production

- Production SLAs.
- Externally accessible applications!
- 30 days: 130 new apps.
- Currently: Over 500 apps.
- Popular cartridges: JBoss EAP, MySQL, PHP, Python, Jenkins.



Step 5: next steps

- More specialized Security Zones
- Providing more service in our PaaS:
 - Enabling standard SSO capabilities for applications.
 - Enabling self service development certificates.
 - Better application monitoring.



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REAL WORLD EXAMPLES

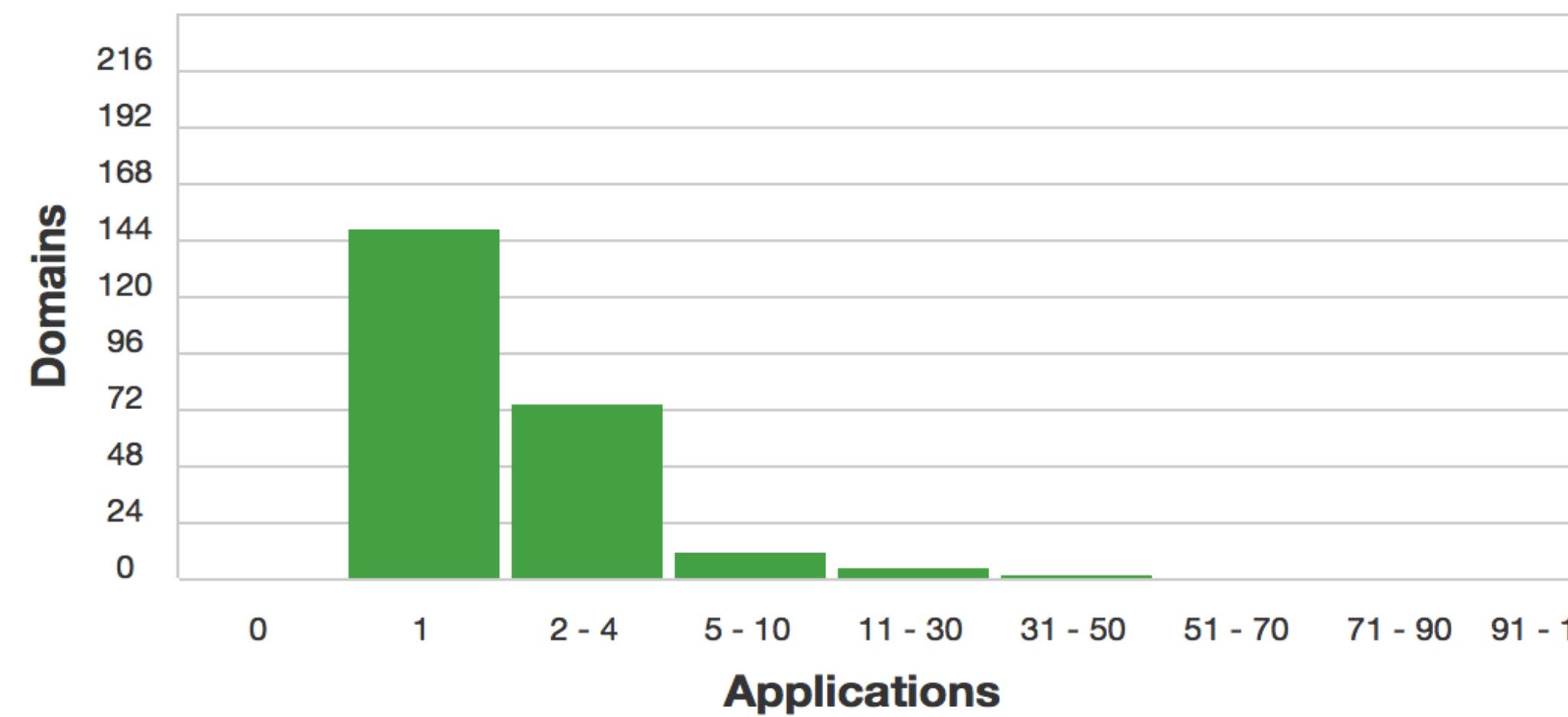
Using OpenShift Enterprise to Solve Real Problems

System Stats

APPLICATIONS

523

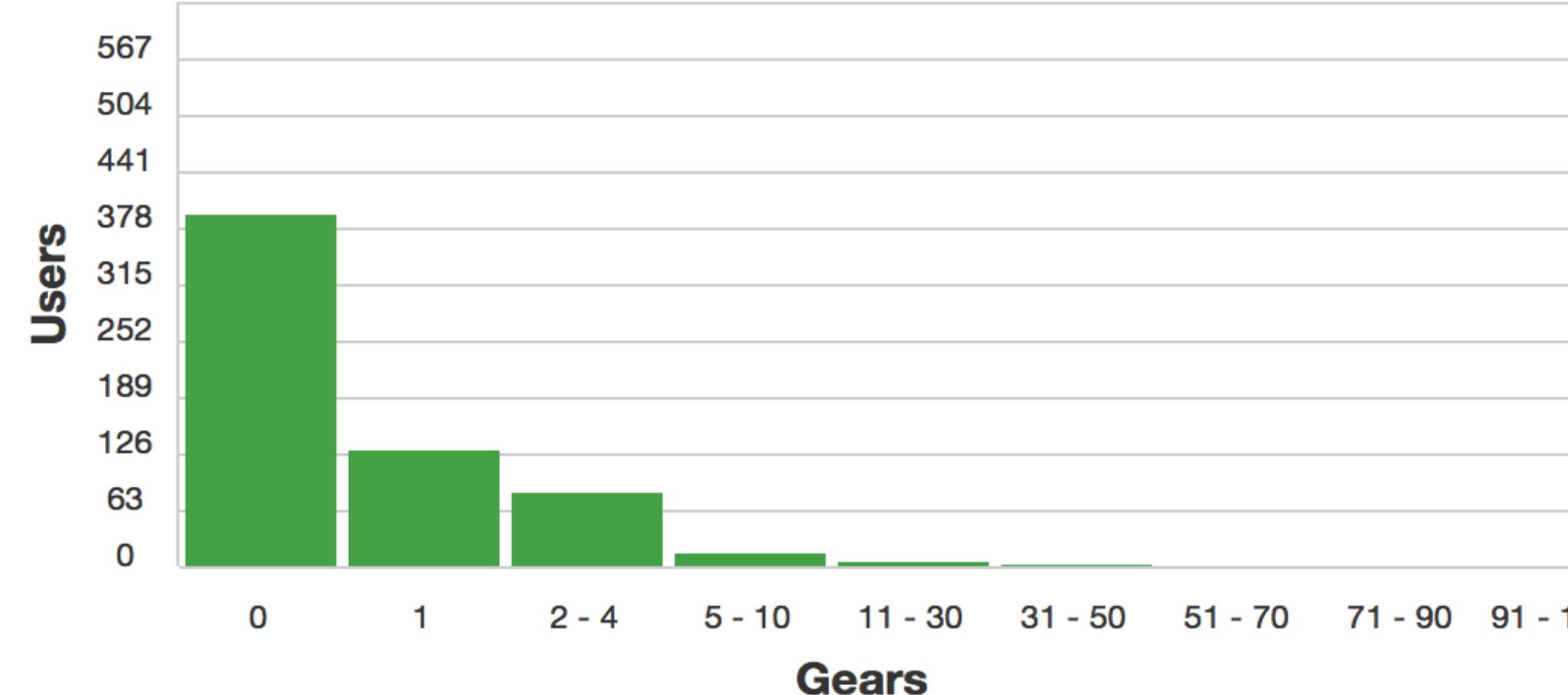
PER DOMAIN



USERS

623

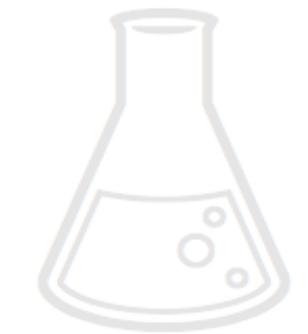
GEARS PER USER





For more information on CVE-2014-0160 (Heartbleed), please see [this announcement](#).

Labs



To help you use Red Hat products to their full potential, our engineers have developed a set of tools within Red Hat Access Labs to support customer success. Red Hat Access Labs is built on [OpenShift Enterprise](#), enabling continuous delivery and continuous innovation.

We invite you to try these tools and [tell us what you think](#). As our customer community collaborates and offers feedback, these applications will grow and change quickly. Get started here with the featured labs below!

Featured Labs

Heartbleed Detector

Version: 1.0.6

Detect whether a given host is susceptible to
CVE-2014-0160 -heartbleed-

[Go to App](#) | [More info](#)

Kdump Helper

Version: 1.1.2

Generate a script to configure kdump

[Go to App](#) | [More info](#)

Load Balancer Configuration Tool

Version: 1.0.10

Plug in information about your Apache and JBoss
configuration and get sane baseline configuration files.

[Go to App](#) | [More info](#)



ACCESS LABS

Search



English

Anderson Silva



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Load Balancer Configuration Tool

Load Balancer Configuration Tool

[Go to info page](#)

Version: 1.0.5

This tool is designed to help create an optimal balance between apache-based load balancers and JBoss application servers. Input information about your current or planned deployment to generate a configuration files and advice about how you can increase your environment's performance

Apache Configuration

Servers

1

Cores per server

4

MPM type

Prefork

Worker

Winnt

Module

mod_jk

mod_proxy

mod_cluster

Usage

Please fill out the form to the left

 Apache MPM type not chosen!

 Apache module not chosen!

 JBoss version not chosen!

JBoss Configuration

Version

EAP 6

EAP 5

EAP 4

Servers

2

https://access.redhat.com/labs/lbconfig/#/?apache_cores=4&apache_instances_per_server=1&apache_servers=1&jboss_cores=4&jboss_jvms=1&jboss_servers=2&long_running=false&mpmtype=

JBoss Configuration

Version: **EAP 6** [EAP 5](#) [EAP 4](#)

Servers: 2

Cores per server: 4

JVMs per server: 1

Apache Configuration Output

The MaxClients is optimal at 200 * the count of CPU cores for the prefork mpm and 300 * the count of CPU cores for the worker mpm.

MPM module configuration:

```
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
    ServerLimit      1200
    StartServers    5
    MinSpareServers 5
    MaxSpareServers 20
    MaxClients     1200
    MaxRequestsPerChild 0
</IfModule>
```

httpd.conf / mod_proxy configuration:

```
<Proxy balancer://mycluster>
# NOTE! The following commented lines are example values only! please
# modify them to suit your environment
# BalancerMember ajp://192.168.1.0:8009 route=node0 loadfactor=1
# ping=10 ttl=600 keepalive=On
# BalancerMember ajp://192.168.1.1:8009 route=node1 loadfactor=1
# ping=10 ttl=600 keepalive=On
```

Is there a firewall between Apache and JBoss?

Are Apache and JBoss on the same server?

Does the server handle long running requests?

Heartbleed Detector



Plug in your hostname and port to detect whether your host is susceptible to [CVE-2014-0160](#). Please only use this to scan servers you have permission to. We log all scans.

If you are interested in scanning internal systems you can download [the offline Heartbleed scanning tool](#). The offline tool is not supported and is provided for informational purposes only.

Input

Hostname

Port

Check

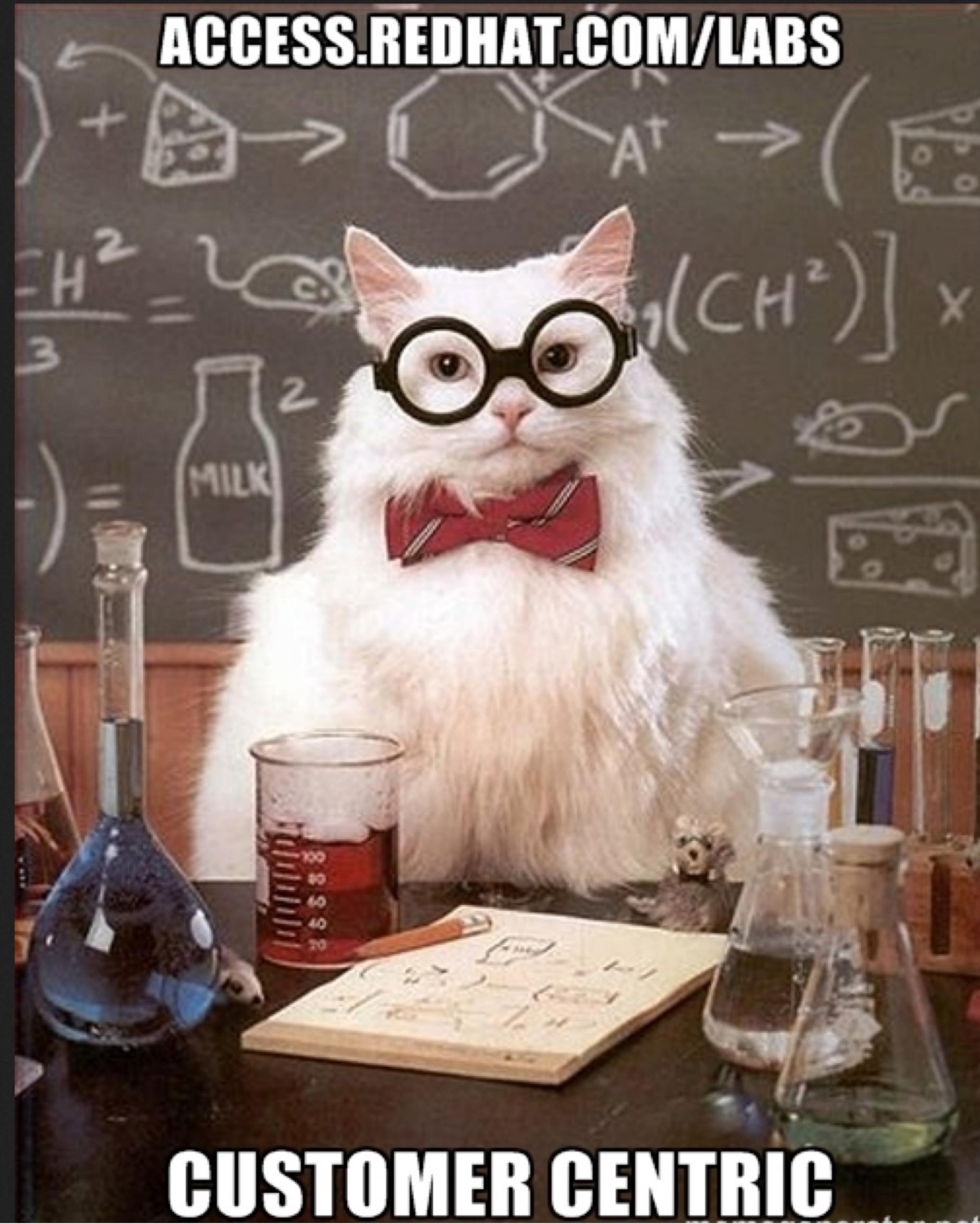
Results for openshift.com:443

Status: Not Vulnerable

The host **openshift.com:443** seems to be **not affected** by CVE-2014-0160

Please see [the solution for CVE-2014-0160](#) for more information though.

ACCESS.REDHAT.COM/LABS



CUSTOMER CENTRIC

Welcome to JBoss BPM Suite 6

A unified platform for building Realtime Intelligent Business Process Management Solutions.
One place to model, deploy, execute, manage and monitor business activities.

Model

Create Projects and Model Business Assets.

Deploy

Create and Manage Deployments.

Manage Processes

View and Manage Process States.

Manage Tasks

View and Take Actions on Assigned Tasks.

Monitor

Monitor Business Activity and Track KPIs.

Design Business Assets:

- Business Processes
- Data Models
- User Forms
- Business Rules
- Simulations

We provide an all-in-one framework for organizing and deploying projects:

Organizations

Organize workspaces by group or department. Setting up groups in BRMS enables broad-level access management.

Repositories

All projects and assets are stored in GIT repositories (every Organizational Unit needs to have at least one repository).

Projects

A project is a collection of all the assets and information needed to build a complete functional system.

An example project structure:

Retail Banking

Loan Processing

New Mortgages

Refinancing

javascript:void(0);

jBPM Suite 6 Training Course



Partner & Associate Centric



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LESSONS LEARNED

From an IT Operations Perspective

IT as a Customer

Community



Community

www.openshift.com

lists.openshift.redhat.com

IRC on freenode: #openshift #openshift-dev

Google+, Facebook, Twitter





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Q&A