virt-manager

The virt-manager application is a desktop user interface for managing virtual machines through libvirt. It primarily targets KVM VMs, but also manages Xen and LXC (linux containers).

It presents a summary view of running domains, their live performance & resource utilization statistics.

Wizards enable the creation of new vm's, and configuration & adjustment of a vm's resource allocation & virtual hardware. An embedded VNC and SPICE client viewer presents a full graphical console to the guest domain.

virt-manager: comandi

Virt-install

Command line tool for virtual machine installation

Virt-clone

Command line tool for cloning existing virtual machines

Virt-image

Command line too for installing virtual machines based on a predefined image

Virt-viewer

- Lightweight tool to interface to a virtual machines graphical interface
 - Uses VNC

Virt-manager e Virtualbox sono limitati:

- Sono orientati al destop
- Non supportano host multipli
- Non abbastanza robusti
- Features limitate

In sintesi non sono adatti alla gestione di un datacenter di macchine virtuali.

Gestione di più macchine virtuali

Quando il numero di macchine virtuali e dei nodi hw aumenta è veramente utile avere un tool che consenta di avere sott'occhio la situazione (chi sta in esecuzione dove) e di effettuare le basilari operazioni di gestione (creazione, distruzione, etc.)

Il backup delle macchine virtuali

Backup delle macchine virtuali running.

Per alcuni tipi di servizi che girano su VM è importante riuscire a fare il backup della VM mentre è in running (**snapshot**).

Live migration

Ovirt vs. Virt-manager

oVirt

 The oVirt project is an open virtualization project providing a feature-rich, end to end, server virtualization management system with advanced capabilities for hosts and guests, including high availability, live migration, storage management, system scheduler, and more

virt-manager

 In computing, the Red Hat Virtual Machine Manager is a desktop-driven virtual-machine manager application with which users can manage virtual machines (VMs).[1]

Ovirt vs. Virt-manager

oVirt

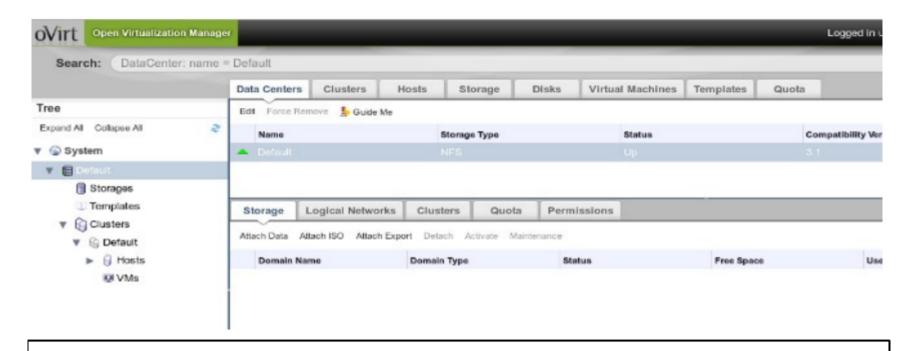
- SMB or Enterprise environments
- Supports multiple "Host" computers
- Enterprise Features

Virt Manager

- Single Machine environment
- Can support multiple "hosts", but not as robust as oVirt
- Limited Feature Set

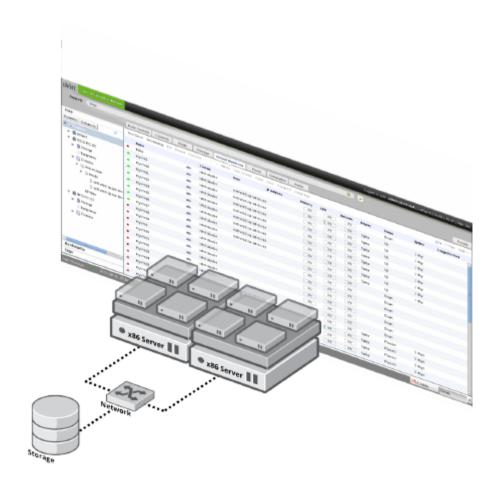
Ovirt e la gestione di un data center

- 1. Che cos'è oVirt?
- 2. Perchè utilizzarlo?
- 3. Come gestire un intero data center con oVirt

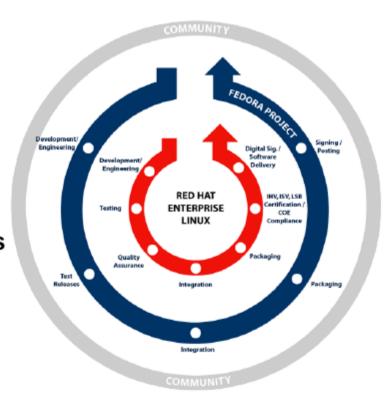


oVirt is a virtualization management application. That means that you can use the oVirt management interface (the oVirt engine) to manage hardware nodes, storage and network resources, and to deploy and monitor virtual machines running in your data center --- ovirt.org

- Large scale, centralized management for server and desktop virtualization
- Based on leading performance, scalability and security infrastructure technologies
- Provides an open source alternative to vCenter/vSphere



- Represents next generation of open source virtualization
- Project from Red Hat's Emerging Technology Group
- Built on open source and open standards
- Built within the community
- Provides the foundation for Red Hat's next generation of virtualization Products



Cosa si può fare con oVirt

Feature	Description
High Availability	Restart guest VMs from failed hosts automatically on other hosts
Live Migration	Move running VM between hosts with zero downtime
System Scheduler	Continuously load balance VMs based on resource usage/policies
Power Saver	Concentrate virtual machines on fewer servers during off-peak hours
Maintenance Manager	No downtime for virtual machines during planned maintenance windows. Hypervisor patching
Image Management	Template based provisioning, thin provisioning and snapshots
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OVF Import/Export	Import and export VMs and templates using OVF files
V2V & P2V	Convert Physical servers or VMs from Vmware and Xen
VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure for Windows and Linux
Power User Portal	Self Service Portal

Virtualization Management the oVirt way

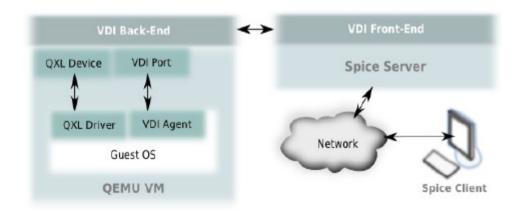
oVirt

What is oVirt

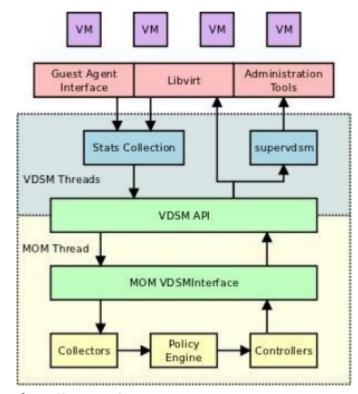
- oVirt project delivers complete virtualization solution
 - Hypervisor
 - Built on Linux kernel
 - Managed using standards based tools
 - Based on libvirt, CIM and LDAP
 - From Red Hat, the community or ISVs
 - Virtualization Management Platform
 - Cross platform multiple hypervisors
 - Built on open standards
 - LDAP, Kerberos, Libvirt, etc
 - Scalable
 - From 1 node to tens of thousands of nodes
 - From small host cluster to cloud computing infrastructure
 - Secure
 - Integrated policy and audit framework



SPICE



http://www.linux-kvm.com



http://www.ovirt.org

VDSM(Virtual Desktop and Server Manager)

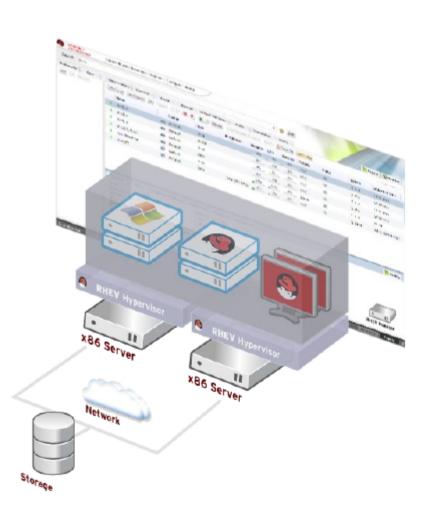
Large scale, centralized management for server and desktop virtualization

Based on leading performance, scalability and security infrastructure technologies

Provide an open source alternative to vCenter/vSphere

Two key components

- Hypervisor -> oVirt Node
- Management Server -> oVirt Engine



- **oVirt Engine**: It is a control unit used for administrative tasks related to the management of the global configuration of the entire virtualization infrastructure, the management of virtual machines, storage, and network settings.
- **oVirt Nodes**: It computes virtualization units that directly run the virtual machines.
- **Storage** and network infrastructure (external disk capacity units): These can be direct or network-attached storage (DAS/NAS) or high-performance storage area networks (SAN). Disk capacity units hold virtual machine images and OS installation images. Network devices, such as switches, provide connectivity between engines, nodes, and storage.

oVirt Engine is a set of software and services that implement the functionality of the **central control infrastructure**. With the help of oVirt Engine, we achieve one of the main goals of oVirt: **centralized management**.

Virtualization hosts (oVirt Nodes) are servers using Linux x86_64 with the installed libvirt daemon and VDSM (Virtual Desktop and Server Manager) (host-agent) service.

Storage is an external component of the oVirt infrastructure but is required for oVirt. However, we can use a local type of storage when the storage is located on the compute node.

The storage nodes use block or file storage type and can be either local or remote, accessible via the protocols:

NFS (additional information on Network-Attached Storage is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network-attached_storage), iSCSI and Fibre Channel (SAN information about Storage Area Networks is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storage_area_network).

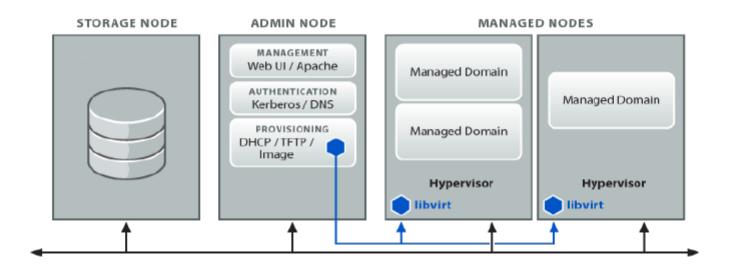
The cluster filesystem, GlusterFS (GlusterFS community http://www.gluster.org/) is also supported through a special type of storage called POSIXFS since in oVirt 3.3, available as an additional storage type.

oVirt provides the ability to simultaneously work with multiple types of storage. However, there is a significant limitation as a data center can use only one type of storage.

Additionally, oVirt Engine can be set to an external service identification and authorization such as Active Directory (the Active Directory wiki page can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_Directory) or IPA (FreeIPA's official website is http://www.freeipa.org/page/Main_Page) for user authentication. Such services are third-party in relation to oVirt and is not included in oVirt packages.

What makes up **Ovirt** and how does it all fit together?

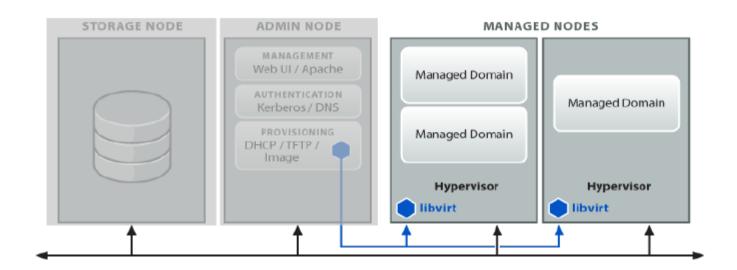
- Two major components:
 - oVirt Managed Node
 - oVirt Server Suite



oVirt

OVirt Managed Nodes

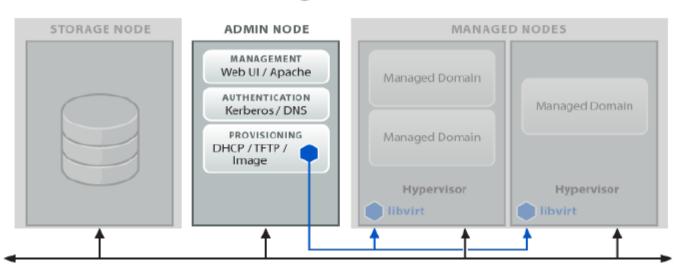
- Small footprint embeddable hypervisor
- Based on Linux kernel with KVM Hypervisor
- Requires processors with hardware virtualization
- Runs both Windows and Linux guests



oVirt

OVirt Server Suite

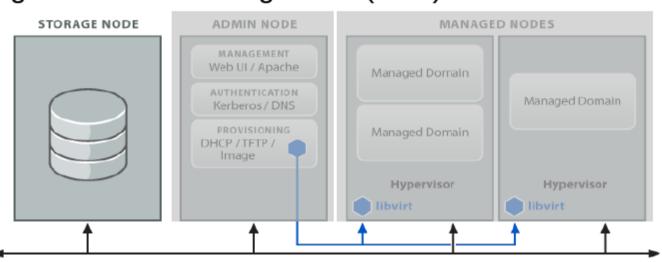
- Administration Web Interface
- Authorization, Authentication and Audit
- Task Queuing
- Status Monitoring
- Performance Monitoring and Visualization



oVirt

Storage Nodes

- Provides External Storage for Guests
 - NFS File Based Storage
 - iSCSI
 - Fibre Channel
 - Local Disk
 - Logical Volume Management (LVM)



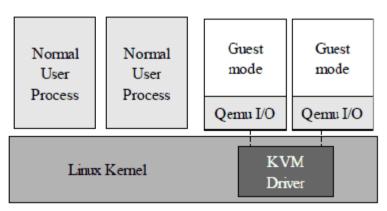
oVirt

OVirt Infrastructure

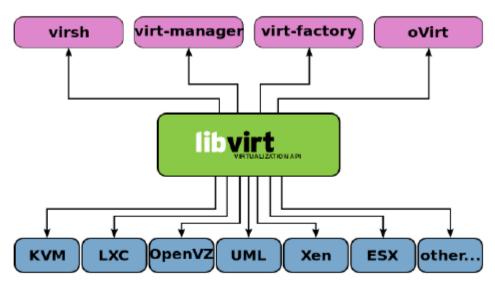
- Integrated with well known Open Source projects:
 - Linux kernel
 - KVM Hypervisor
 - libvirt Virtual Machine management
 - FreeIPA Authentication/Authorization
 - Cobbler/Koan Provisioning
 - collectd Performance Data Collection

- KVM
- Qemu

libvirt



www.linuxinsight.com



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libvirt

oVirt is a dynamically developed product that is based on modern technologies. Ovirt is built on **Linux and Libvirt** (the official FAQ is available at http://wiki.libvirt.org/page/FAQ).

Libvirt is a tool for virtualization management that allows managing virtual machines hosted on Qemu/KVM, Xen, VirtualBox, and LXC.

However, oVirt is focused on **Qemu with a Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM)**. (For more information about KVM refer to http://www.linux-kvm.org/page/Main_Page.)

oVirt uses KVM that requires processors with **hardware virtualization extensions** (for more information on virtualization extensions refer to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X86_virtualization), such as **Intel VT-x or AMD-V.** KVM supports x86 processors and has been ported to ARM, IA-64, PowerPC, and S/390 platforms.

Linux KVM (Kernel Virtual Module)

The most recent news out of Linux is the incorporation of the KVM into the Linux kernel (2.6.20).

KVM is a **full virtualization solution** that is unique in that it turns a Linux kernel into a hypervisor using a kernel module.

This module allows other guest operating systems to then run in user-space of the host Linux kernel (see Figure in the next slide).

The KVM module in the kernel exposes the virtualized hardware through the /dev/kvm character device.

The guest operating system interfaces to the KVM module using a modified QEMU process for PC hardware emulation.

Qemu (emulation)

QEMU supports two modes of operation. The first is the **Full System Emulation mode** which emulates a full personal computer (PC) system with processor and peripherals. This mode emulates a number of processor architectures, such as x86, x86_64, ARM, SPARC, PowerPC, and MIPS, with reasonable speed using dynamic translation. Using this mode, you can emulate the Windows operating systems and Linux on Linux, Solaris, and FreeBSD. Many other operating system combinations are also supported.

QEMU also supports a second mode called **User Mode Emulation**. In this mode, which can only be hosted on Linux, a binary for a different architecture can be launched. This allows, for example, a binary compiled for the MIPS architecture to be executed on Linux running on x86. Other architectures supported in this mode include ARM, SPARC, and PowerPC, though more are under development.

libvirt

 È una API C costruita sulle capacità di virtualizzazione di Linux che supporta differenti hypervisors (KVM, Xen, VMWare)

 Offre quindi una interfaccia "Hypervisor agnostic" per costruire strumenti di amministrazione e di monitoring (con compilazioni per molti linguaggi)

 Permette di connettersi a hypervisor remoti (libvirtd) e quindi controllarli

Cosa si può fare con oVirt

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Virtualization Management the oVirt way

oVirt Features

Flexible management of virtualization infrastructure:

- Centralized management portal for administrative tasks
- Multilevel control that allows you to manage the physical infrastructure at the level of logical objects
- The ability to add existing virtual machines on existing servers into the oVirt environment
- Flexible user management with external directory servers

High availability:

- Tools for building fault-tolerant virtual machines
- Live migration tools to move virtual machines between physical hosts

oVirt Features

Resource usage efficiency:

- Resource scheduler is able to dynamically maintain the balance of resources used
- The ability to control a potential reduction in energy costs for cooling
- Quotas and resource limitations

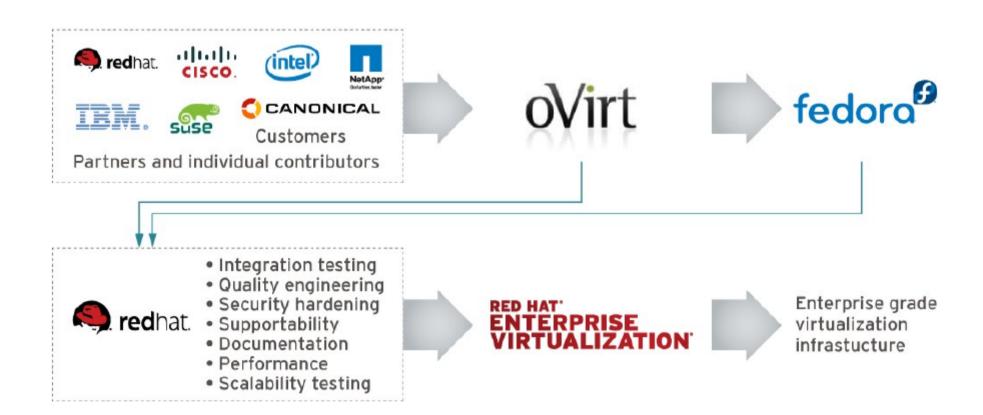
Fast deployment of virtual machines:

- VM's template management that may need to create and manage virtual machines
- Snapshots, cloning, and pre-started virtual machines that are ready for usage

Flexible storage management:

- Storage virtualization for consistent treatment of shared storage from any server
- Ability to use different types of storage

Il progetto oVirt



How to start

- Build from source..
- Or, just install
 - yum install ovirt-engine
 - ./ovirt-setup
 - Add managed hosts
- Or, New: All-in-one live usb http://wiki.ovirt.org/wiki/OVirt_Live

Perchè utilizzare oVirt

- Current generation of solutions built on proprietary architectures and protocols
 - Lack of standards
 - Vendor lock in
 - Hypervisor and management platform intrinsically linked
 - Locked into management solution from hypervisor vendor
 - Lack of interoperability
 - Different management platform required for each hypervisor
 - Not integrated into enterprise
 - Separate tools for physical systems and each hypervisor
 - No centralized authentication, authorization or audit
 - Security concerns limiting deployment of virtualization solutions

Perchè utilizzare oVirt



Libvirt : Management based on open standards

- Provides a standard management interface
 - Hypervisor agnostic
 - Will work with multiple hypervisors
 - Stable API
 - Shield users from hypervisor changes
 - Consistent tools across hypervisors
 - eg. Same interface for Xen, QEMU, KVM, OpenVZ, LXC, LDoms, etc.
 - Scriptable
 - Provides APIs for developers / tool vendors
 - Secure
 - Encryption and authentication GSSAPI/SASL2
 - Allows vendors to build cross platform tools



Perchè utilizzare oVirt?

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Perchè utilizzare oVirt?

LEGACY WORKLOAD

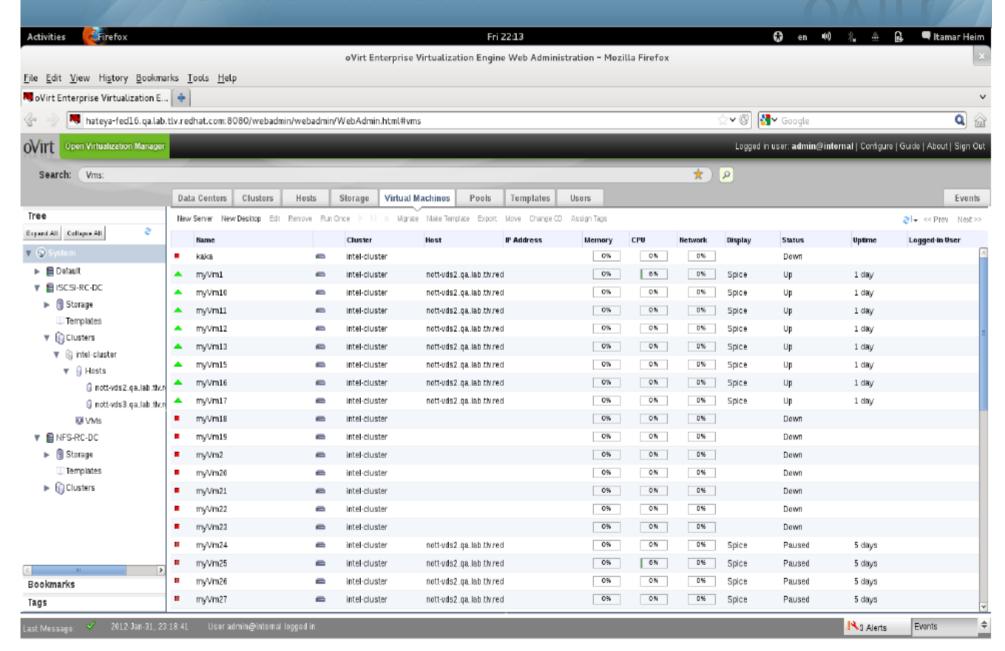
- Stateful VMs, application defined in VM
- Big VMs: vCPU, vRAM, local storage inside VM
- Application SLA = SLA of VM
- SLA requires enterprise virtualization features to keep VMs highly available
- Lifecycle measured in years
- VMs scale up: add vCPU, vRAM, etc.
- Applications not designed to
- tolerate failure of VMs

CLOUD WORKLOAD

- Stateless VMs, application distributed
- Small VMs: vCPU, vRAM, storage separate
- Application SLA not dependent on any one VM
- SLA requires ability to create and destroy Vms where needed
- Lifecycle measured in hours to months
- Applications scale out: add more VMs
- Applications designed to tolerate failure of VMs

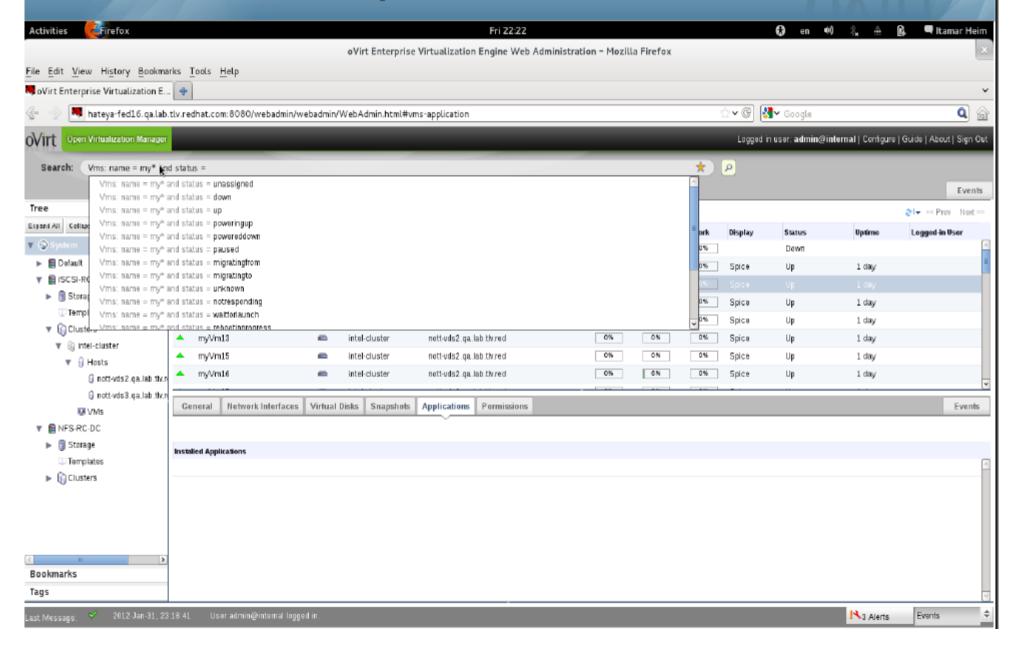
Administration Console





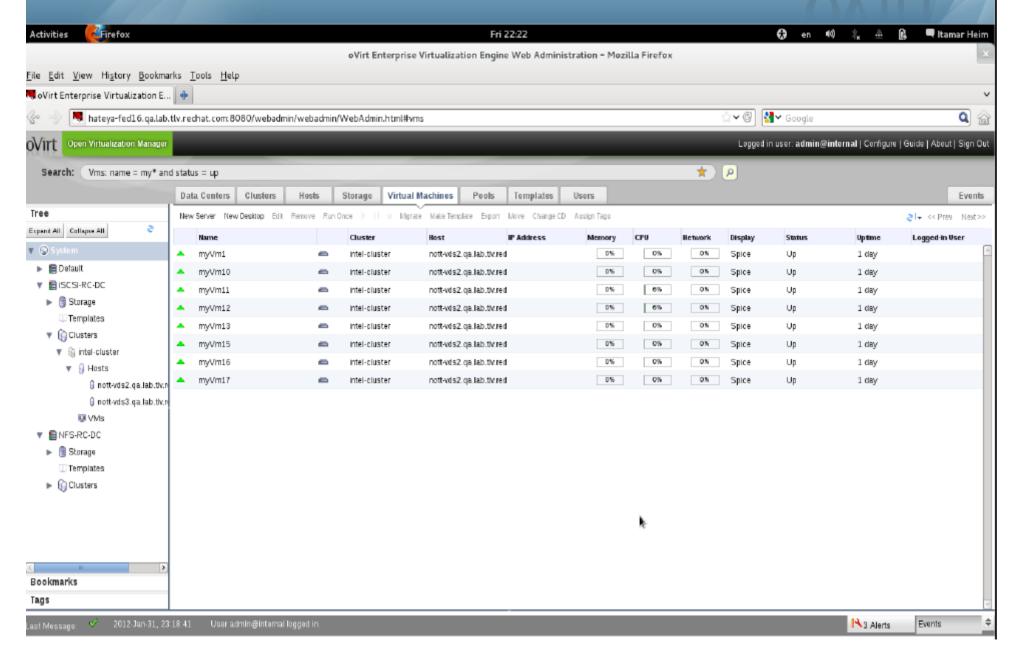
Search Auto Complete





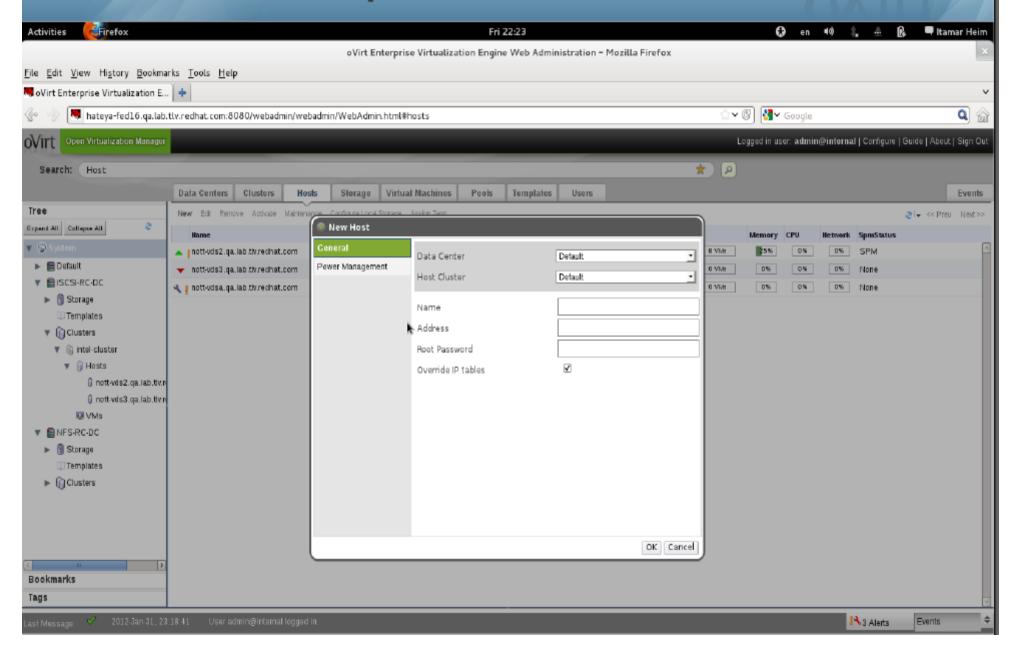
Search Results





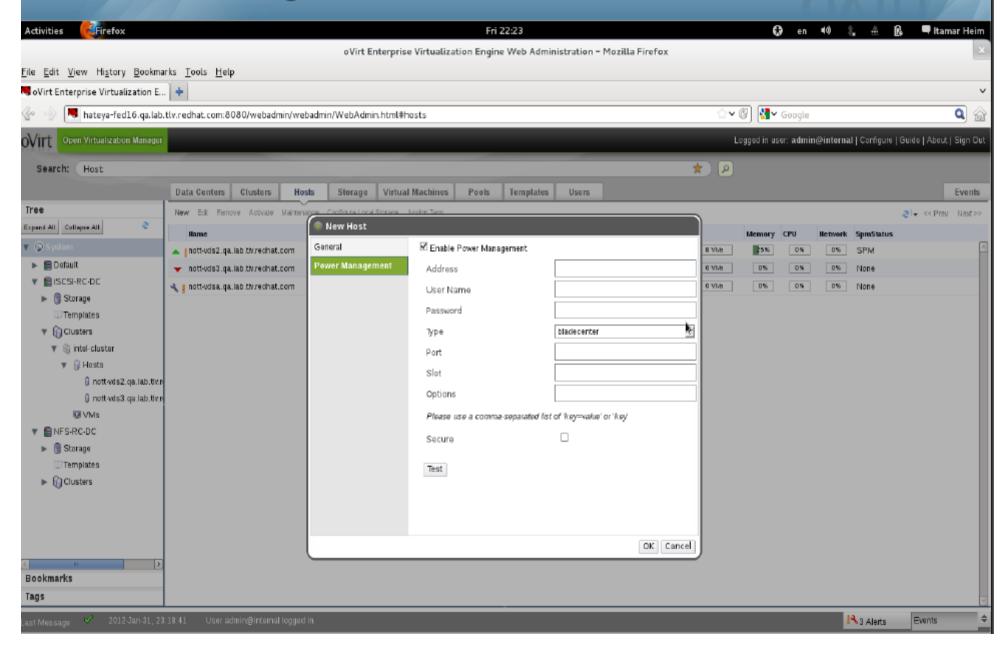
Add Host As Simple As





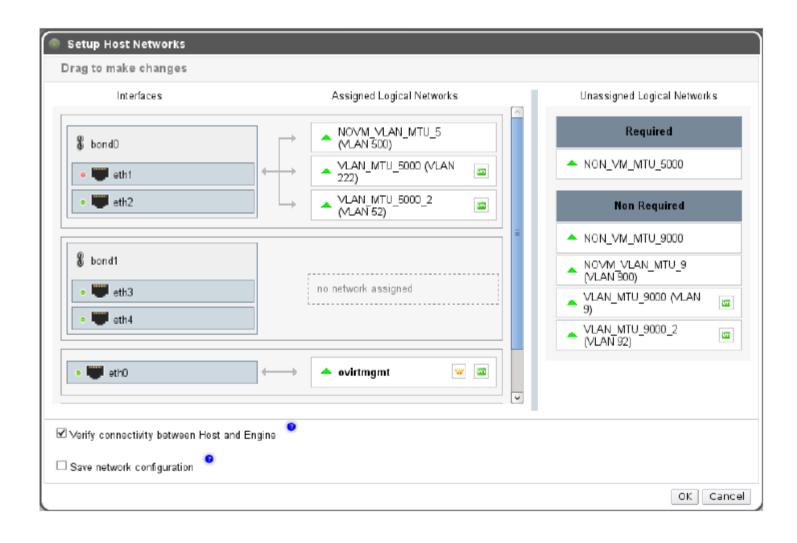
Power Management



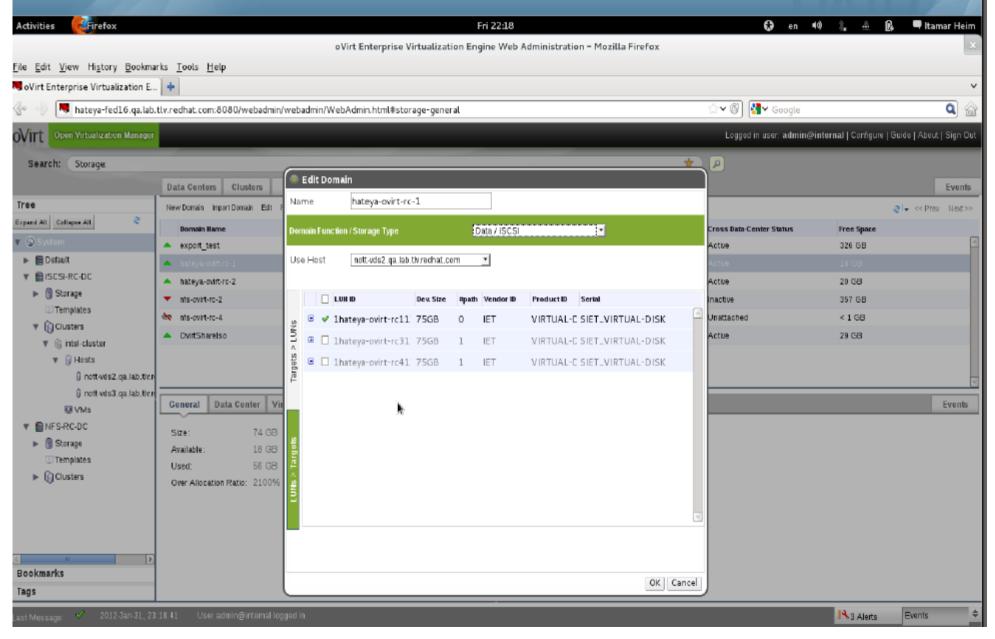




Setup Networks: Dialog

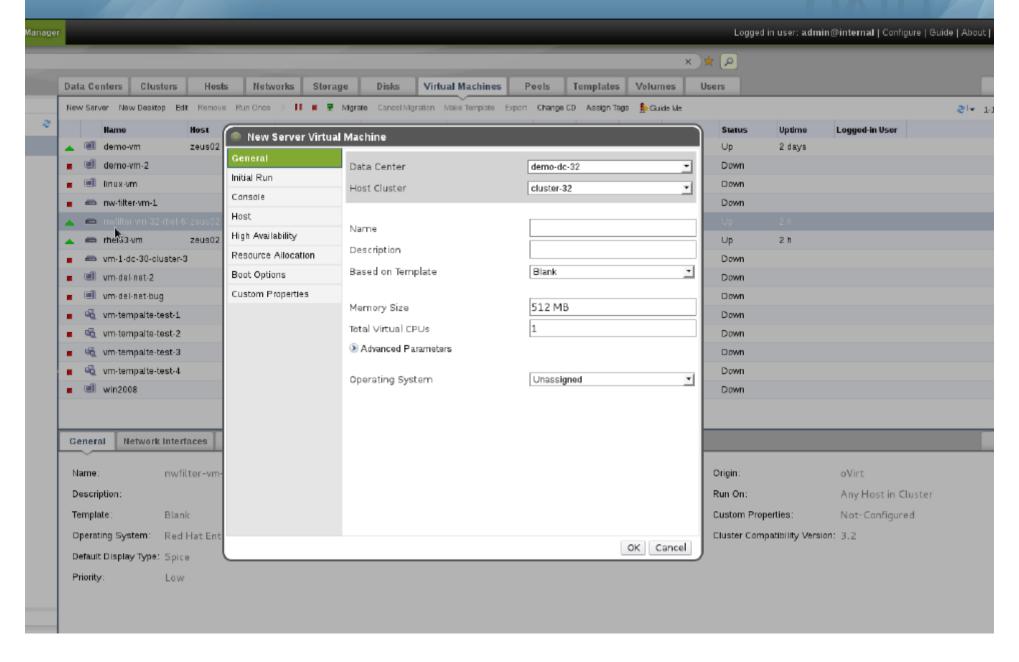


Configure Storage Once for Entire Cluster OV17t



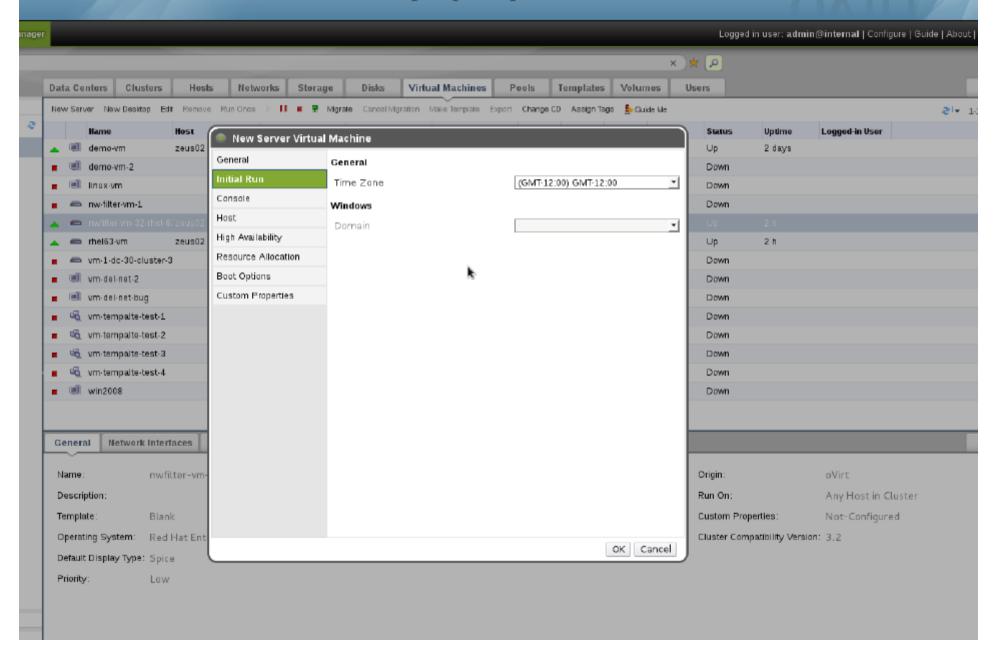






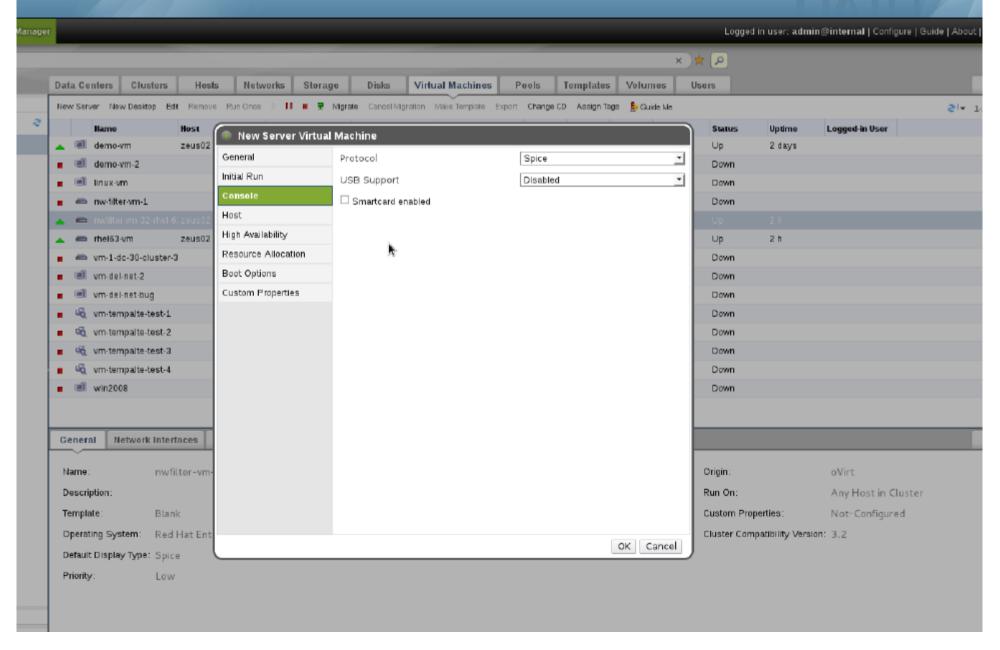
Even Windows via Sysprep





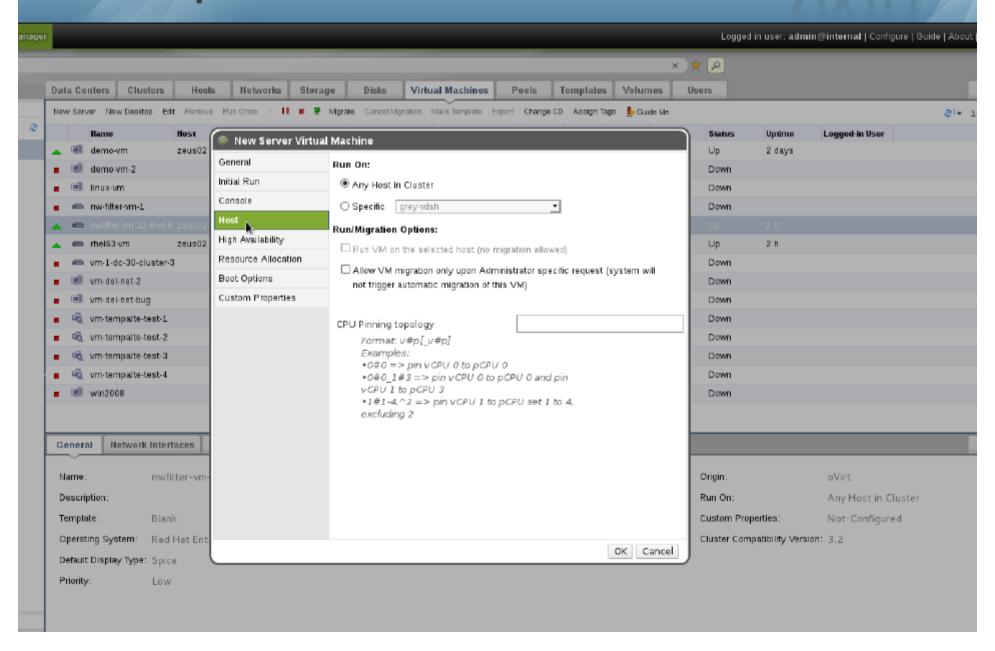






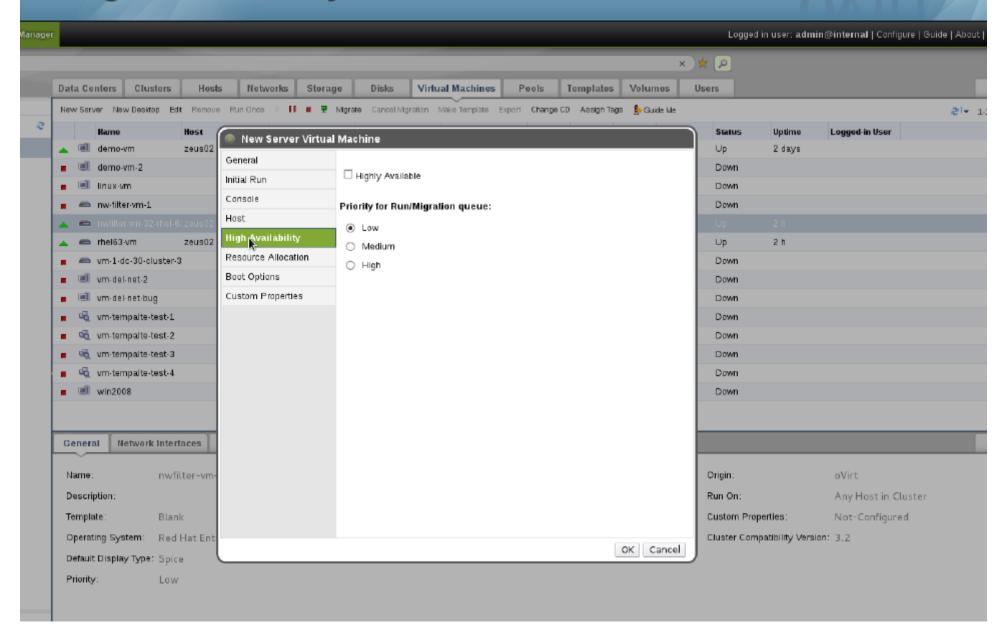
Host Aspects





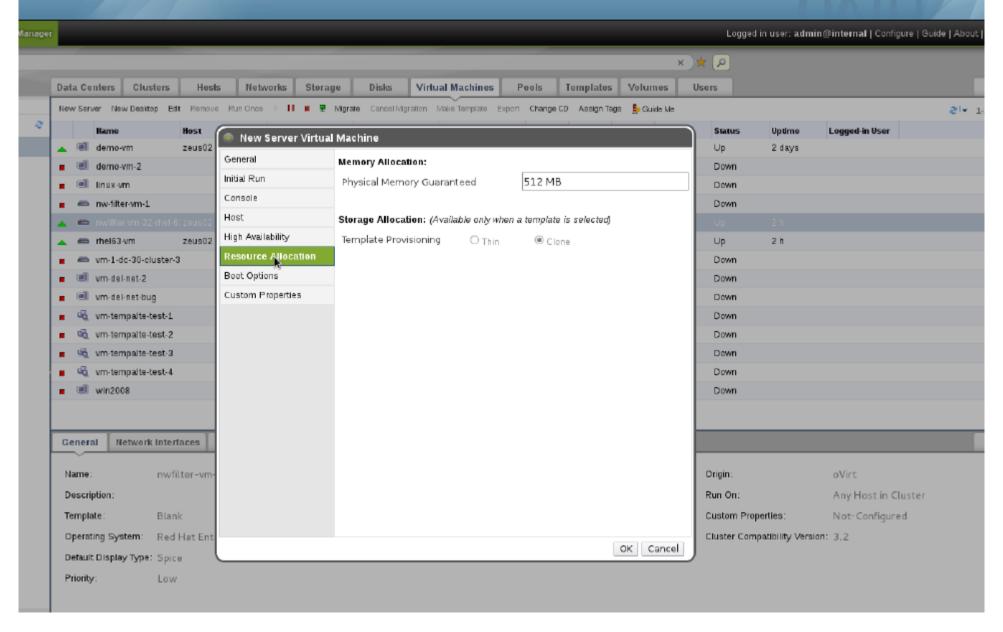
High Availability





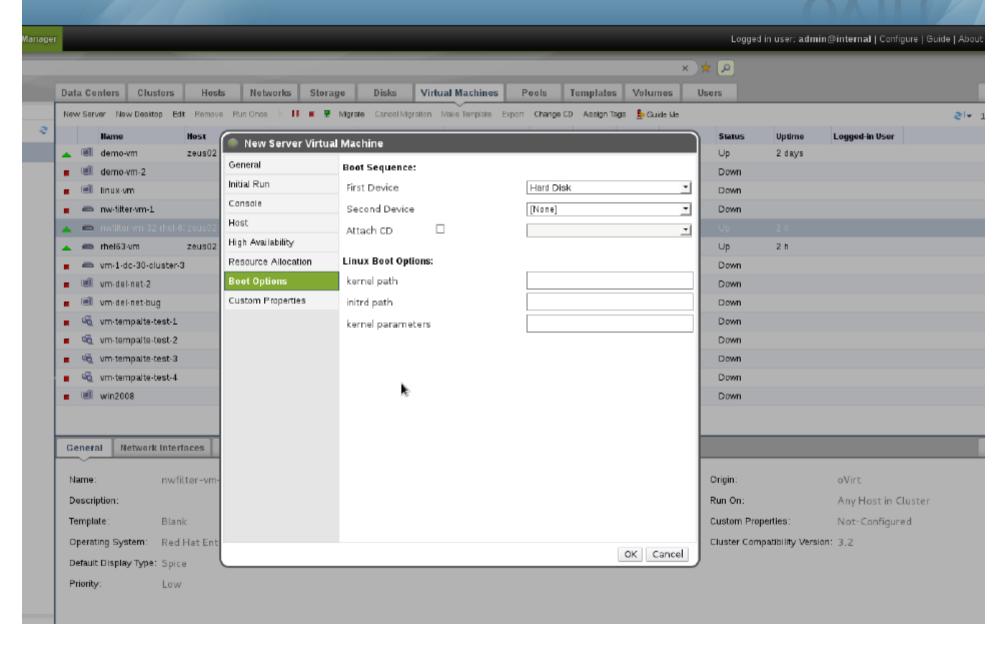


Control Allocated Resources (Disk, Memory)



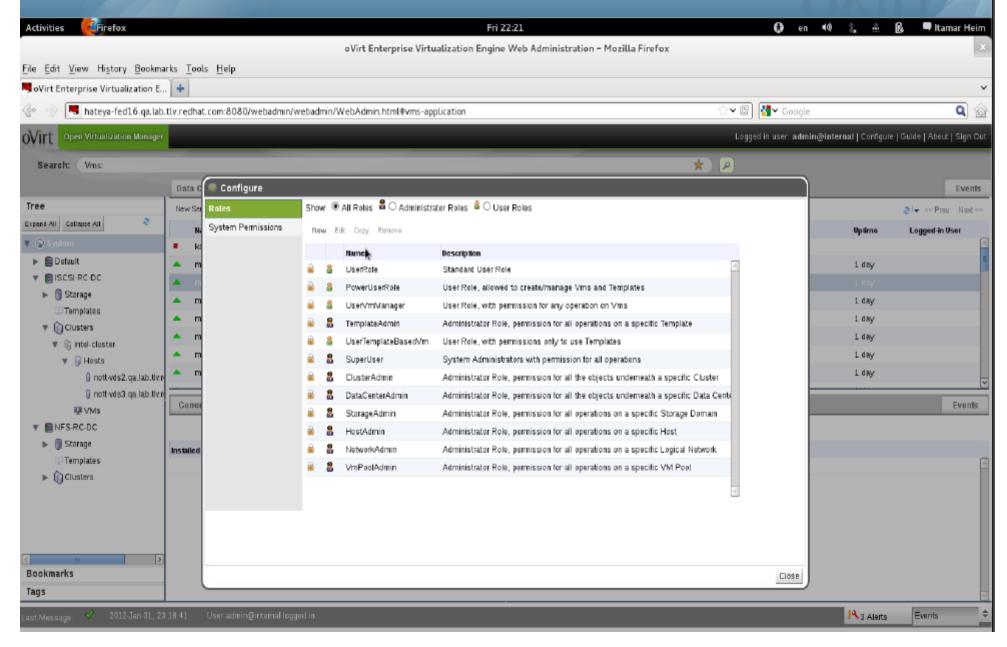






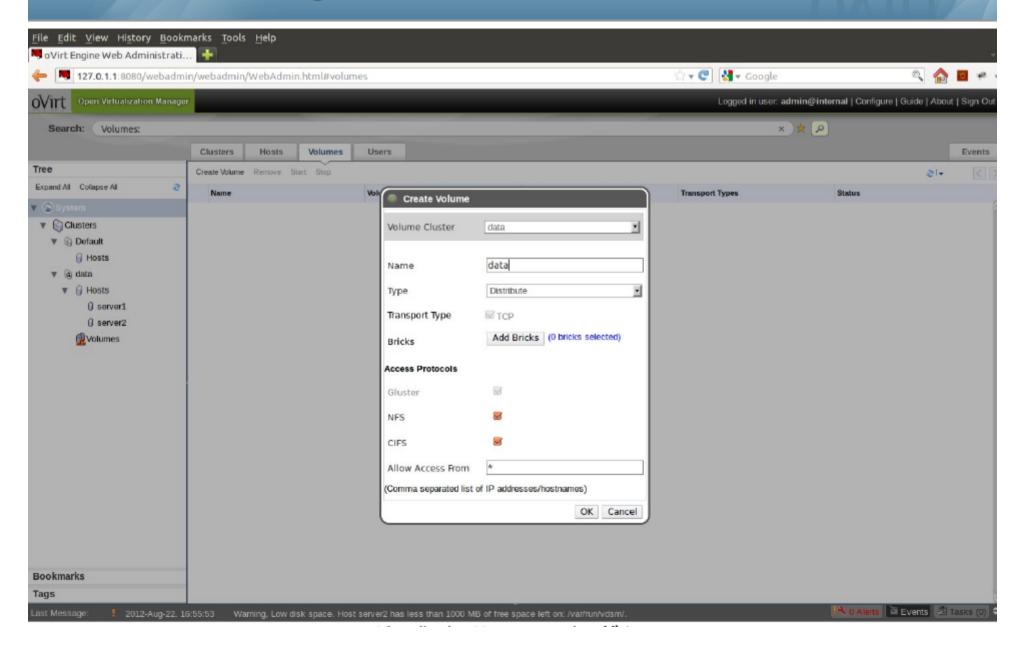
Assign Permissions to Objects by Roles OV111





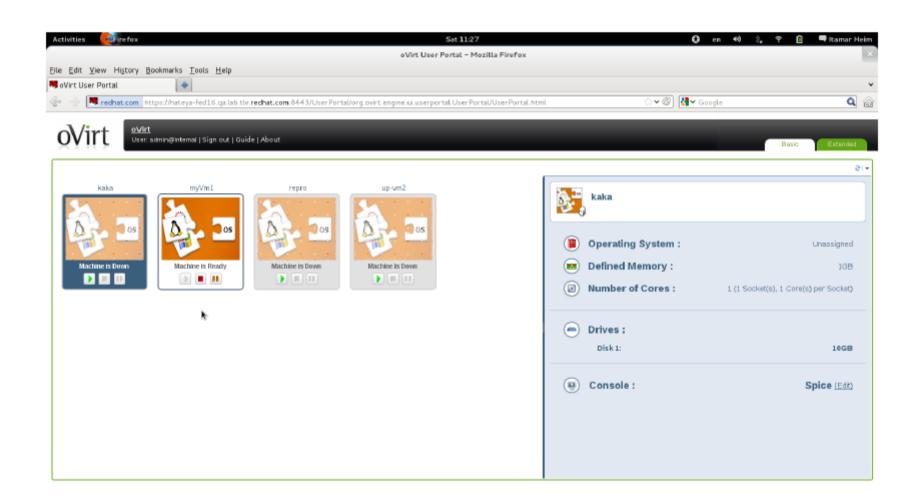
Gluster Management





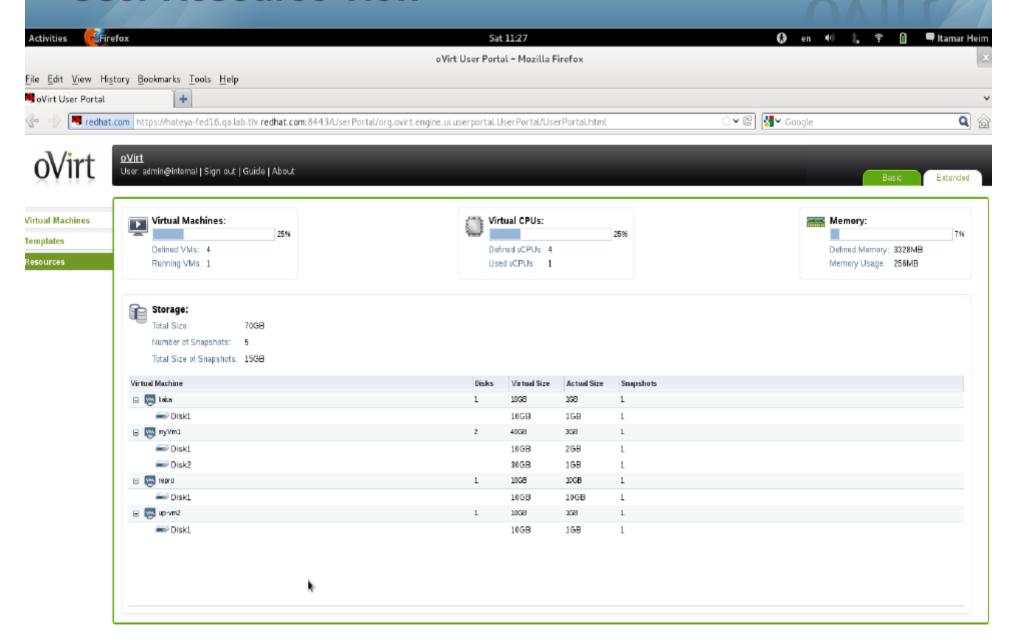
User Portal





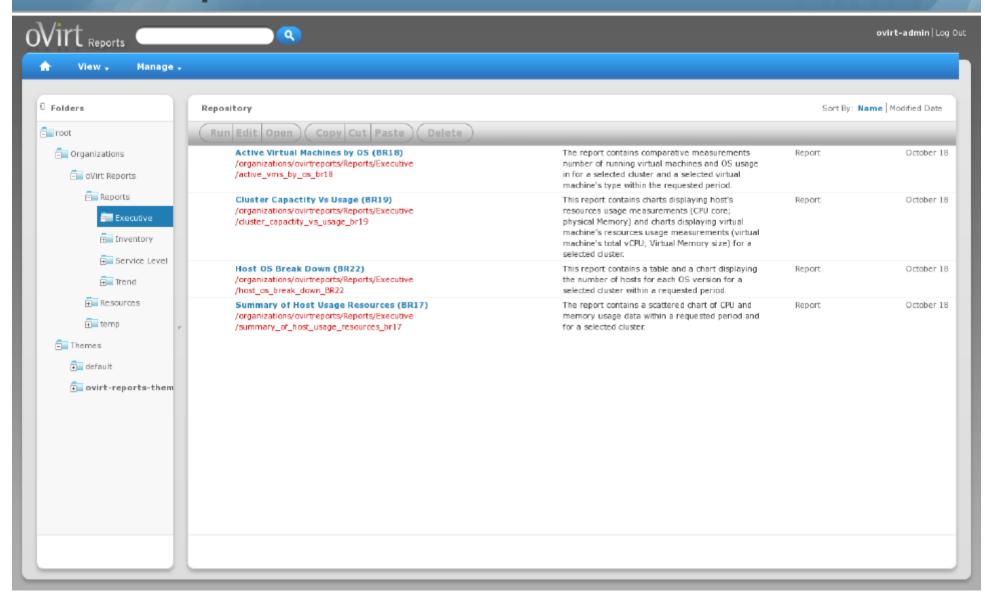
User Resource View





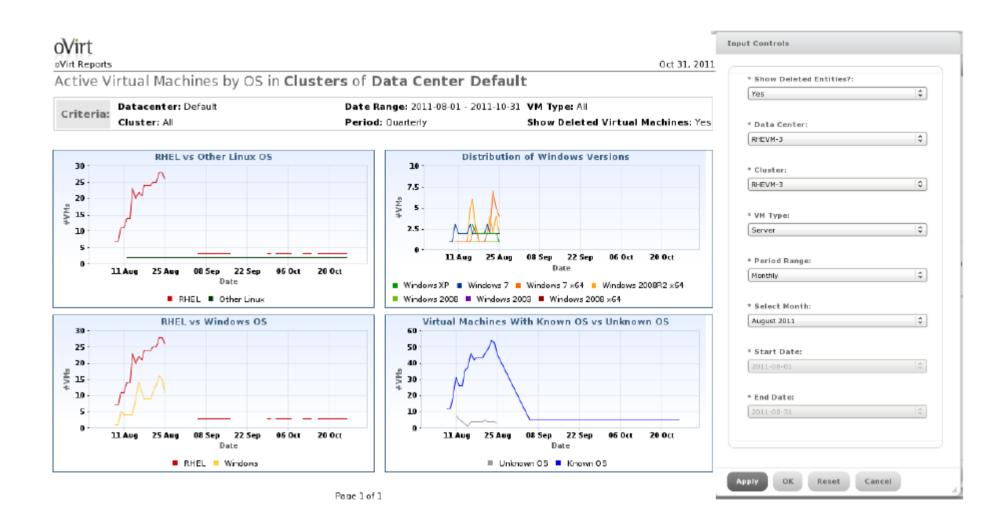


oVirt Reports

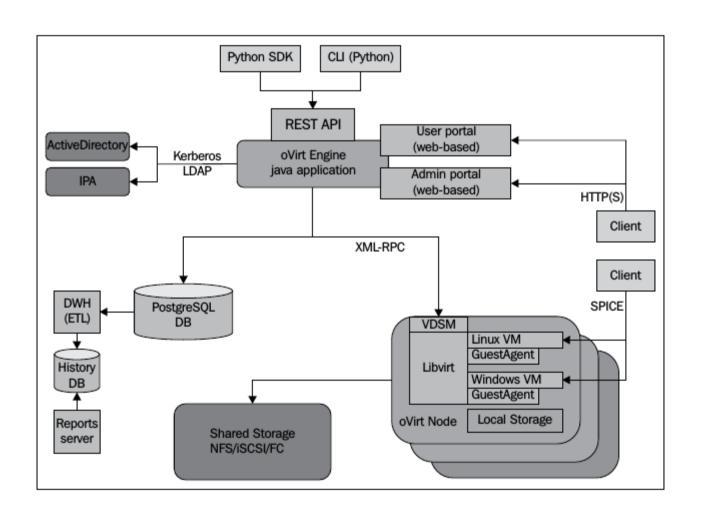




oVirt Reports



I componenti di oVirt



Installer

- VDSM now uses tuned profiles for virtual hosts.
- Users can now remove virtual machines while leaving the virtual machine disks as floating disks.

Storage

Support has been added for storage domain live upgrade.

Infrastructure

- Support has been added for the Windows 8, Windows 8 x64, and Windows 2012 virtual machine operating systems
- Support has been added for live snapshots.
- Smartcard support has been added for virtual machines.
- Support has been added for a certified cloud provider inventory report.

Performance

 The performance of the SSL communication between the oVirt Engine and VDSM has been improved with the implementation of SSL session caching, as the engine does not have to perform a new SSL handshake for each request. oVirt Engine now uses the PKCS#12 format to store keys, replacing the previous Java Key Store format. Memory Overcommit Manager (MOM) is enabled by default for hosts.

Virtualization

 Improvements have been made to the quota implementation, including its logic, calculation, and monitoring. VDSM hooks have been added for hot plugging and unplugging network interface cards.

User Interface

- The "Disks" tab has been added under the "Storage" tab, allowing users to easily view, add or remove disks from each storage domain.
- Support has been added for UTF8 characters including names and descriptions of virtual machines, templates, snapshots, and disk aliases.
- Users can now change the auto-generated name of a virtual machine that was created as part of a pool.
- A new "Network" tab has been added to the main resource tabs, and a "Networks" entry has been added to the Tree pane.

Networking

- Users can now dynamically change the network of a running virtual machine without unplugging the virtual network interface card (vNIC), and maintain the device address of the vNIC
- The Guest Agent now reports the IP addresses and internal name of the vNIC to the oVirt Engine

Power Management

- Host power management policies have been improved. Users can define each host's priority to act as a proxy for fencing operations
- Dual-power hosts can now support two power management agents connected to the same power switch.
- Support has been added for iLo2 and iLo4 power management devices.

Many more ...