

OpenShift/Cloud Pak Strategy on IBM Z and LinuxONE

IDUG

March 2nd 2021

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IBM Systems



OPENSIFT

Agenda

- OpenShift on IBM Z: Current status
- Changes to Cloud Paks in 2021
- Detailed Architecture
- Client Success Stories
- Integration with z/OS

Red Hat OpenShift Available on IBM Z, LinuxONE

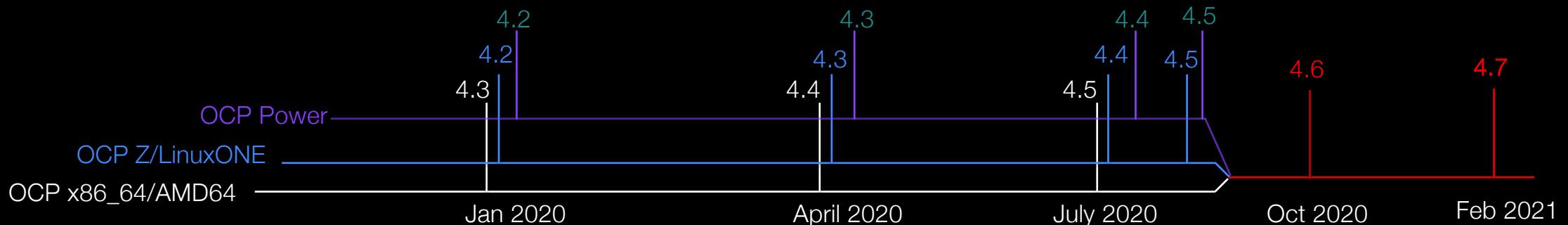
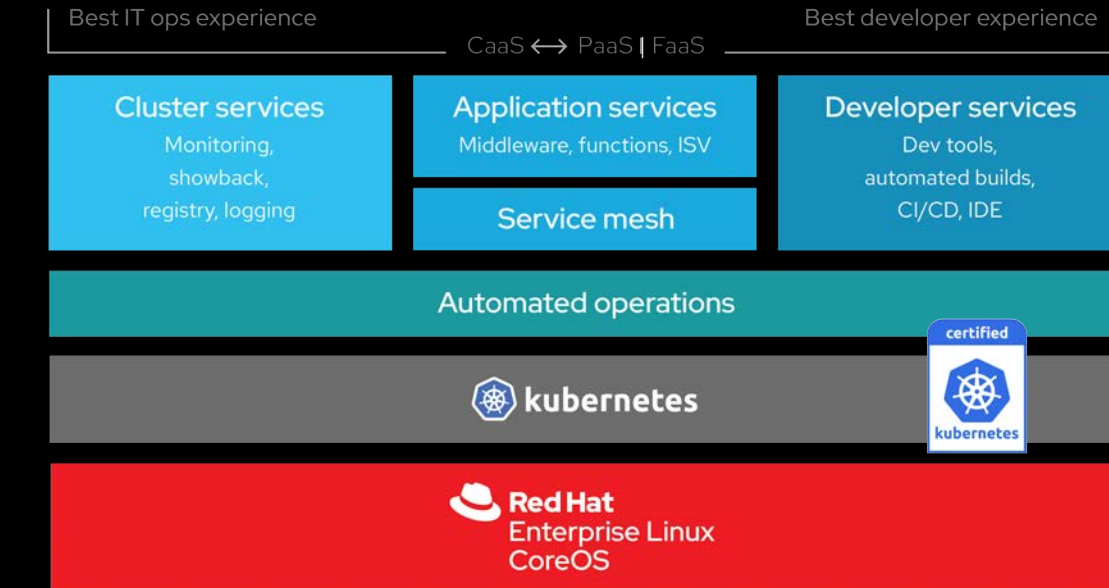
Automated, full-stack installation from the container host to application services

Seamless Kubernetes deployment to any cloud or on-premises environment

Autoscaling of cloud resources

One-click updates for platform, services, and applications

https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.7/release_notes/ocp-4-7-release-notes.html



Introduction to RHEL CoreOS (RHCOS)

Immutable container host based on RHEL 8

- CoreOS is tested and shipped in conjunction with the OpenShift platform
- Immutable and tightly integrated with OpenShift
- Self-managing, over-the-air updates
- Host isolation is enforced via Containers and Security Enhanced Linux (SELinux)

CoreOS is operated as part of the cluster with config for components managed by operators.

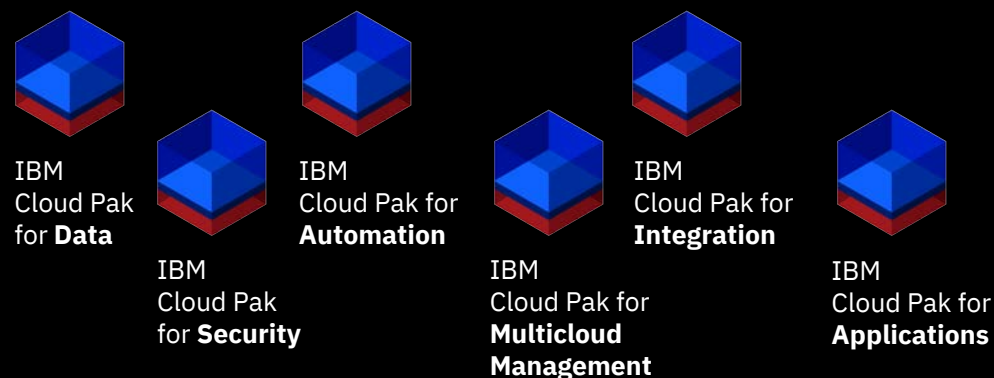


Cloud Paks

IBM Cloud Paks 2021

IBM delivers hybrid cloud software that **predict**, **secure**, and **automate** their businesses. They are packaged as **Cloud Paks** that include: Containerized software, foundational services and Red Hat OpenShift.

2020

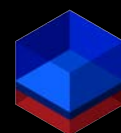


Embedded inside each Cloud Pak:

- Containerized software
- Foundational services
- Red Hat OpenShift

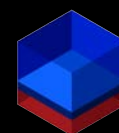
2021

Predict



IBM Cloud Pak for **Data**

Secure



IBM Cloud Pak for **Security**

Automate

Automation platform



IBM Cloud Pak for **Business Automation**



New

IBM Cloud Pak for **Watson AIOps**



IBM Cloud Pak for **Integration**



New

IBM Cloud Pak for **Network Automation**

WebSphere Hybrid Edition

Modernize



Embedded inside each Cloud Pak:

- Containerized software
- Foundational services
- Red Hat OpenShift

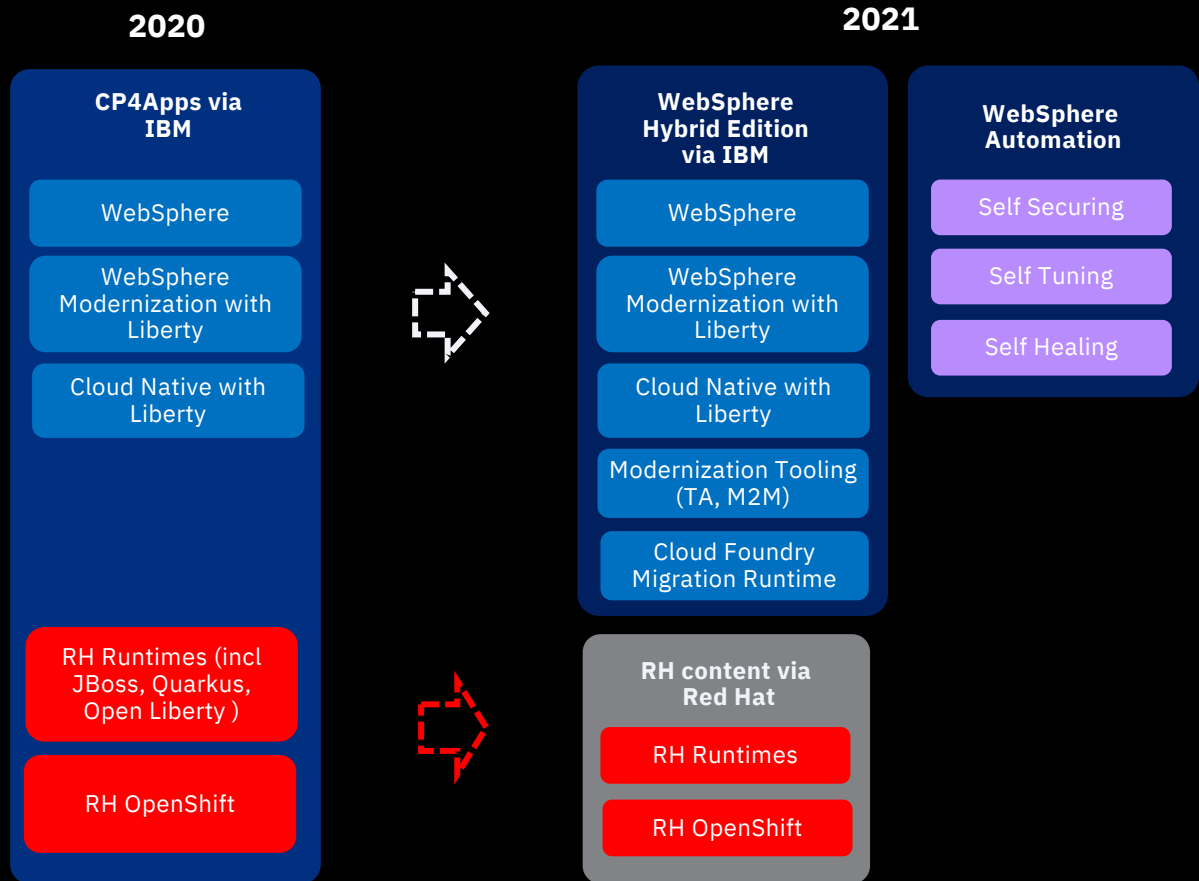
IBM Cloud Pak for Multicloud Management is available for Sale, not part of CP2.0 strategy

IBM Hybrid Cloud Software Portfolio

2021



Cloud Pak for Applications: Evolution to WebSphere Hybrid Edition and WebSphere Automation



Cloud Pak for Applications (CP4Apps)

- Continued support until 2030
- New sales redirected to WebSphere Hybrid Edition
- New value with new AI-powered automation (1Q 21)

WebSphere Hybrid Edition (WHE) – [Announced & GA]

- 50% lower cost of WHE + OCP vs. CP4Apps
- Clients use existing OCP entitlements or acquire new if needed
- Provides WebSphere runtimes, new Modernization capabilities with AI and Cloud Foundry Migration capabilities to lower TCO

WebSphere Automation [GA in March 2021]

- New AI-driven automation for WebSphere deployments running on bare metal, VMs or K8s
- Automated vulnerability detection and remediation, tuning and healing for common problems remediation
- Delivered as a solution on IBM Cloud Pak for Watson AIOps

IBM Cloud Pak for Data

Simplifies the delivery of data and AI to the business

Analyze Data & Infuse AI

50+ analytics services, AI apps, and industry solutions.
Manage your favorite open-source capabilities along
side IBM market leading differentiators

Organize Data

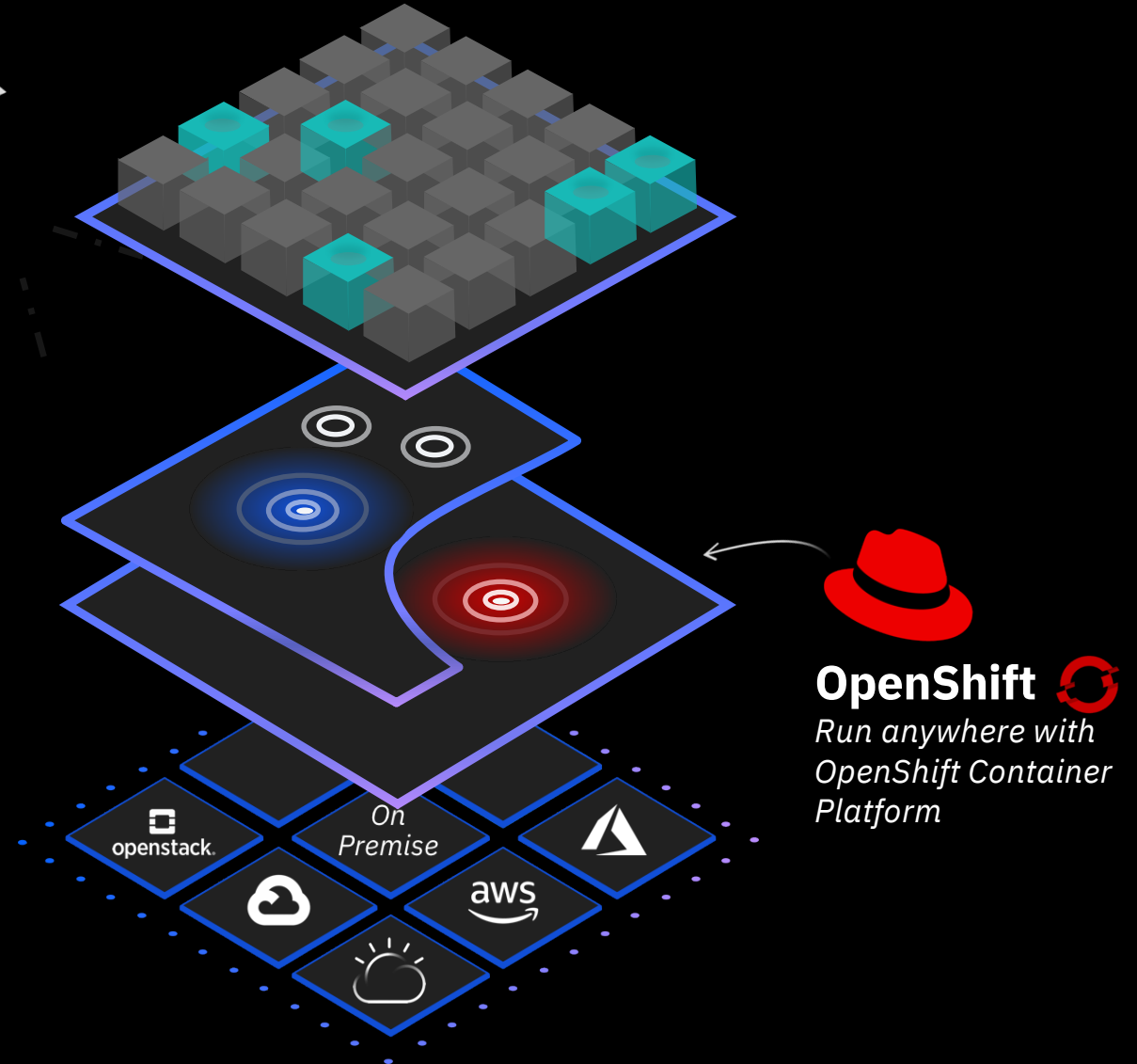
Catalog and govern all enterprise data, models,
rules, and insights through a common experience

Collect Data

Virtually connect, manage and query data assets no
matter where they live. Provision databases in minutes

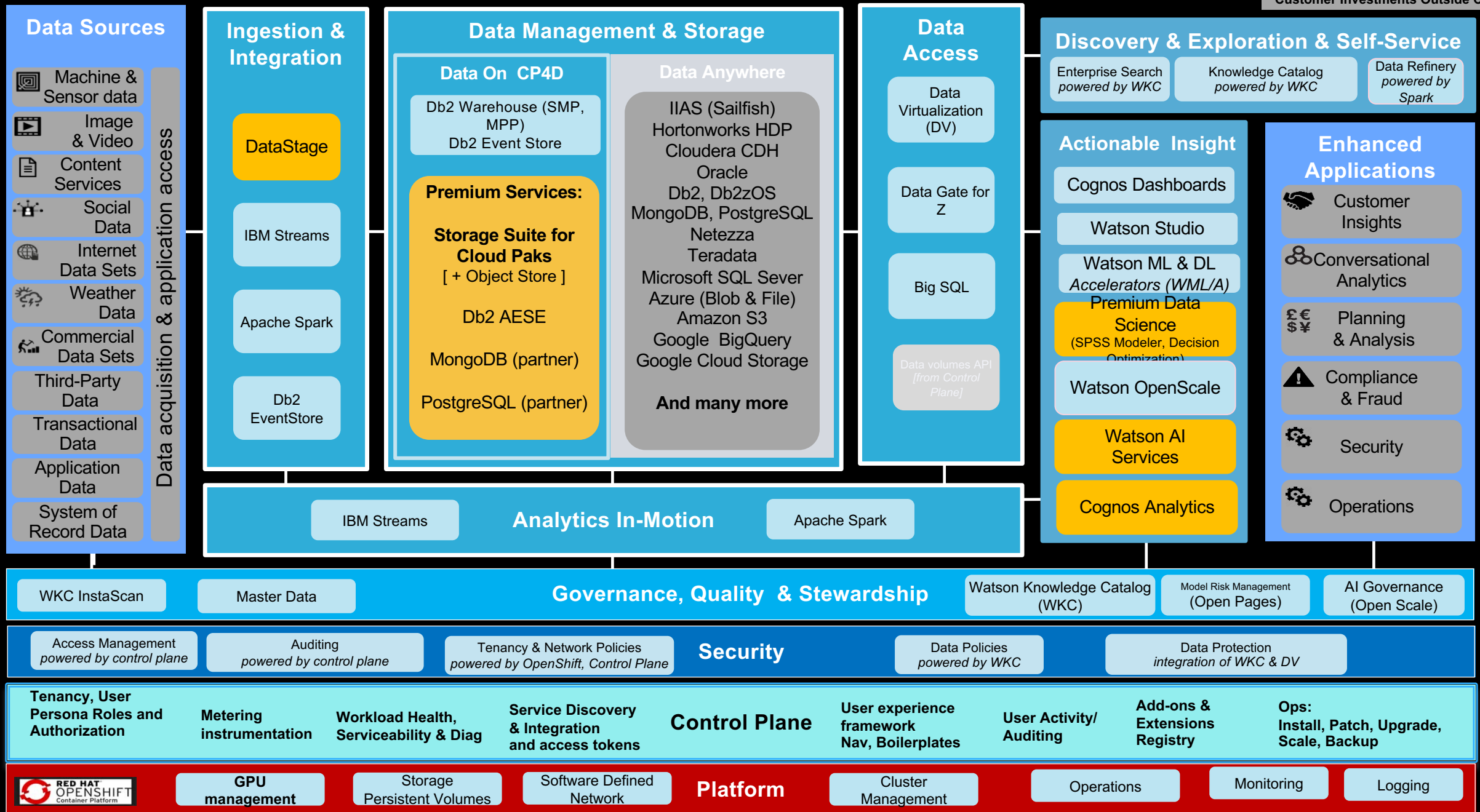
Run anywhere

Public clouds, private clouds, on-premises, and
hyperconverged systems



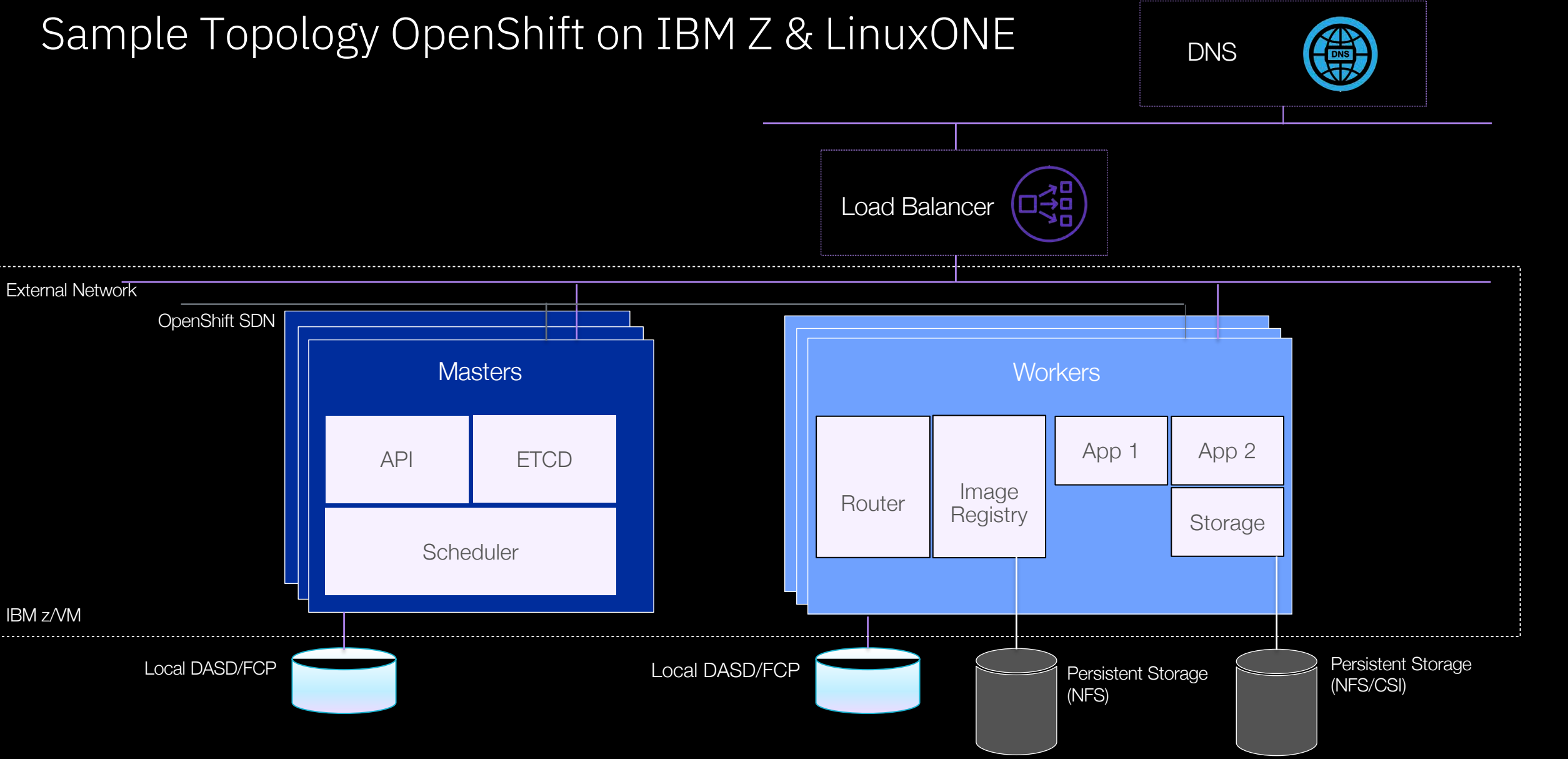
IBM Cloud Pak for Data

Cloud Pak for Data – Base Services
Cloud Pak for Data – Premium Services
Customer Investments Outside CPD

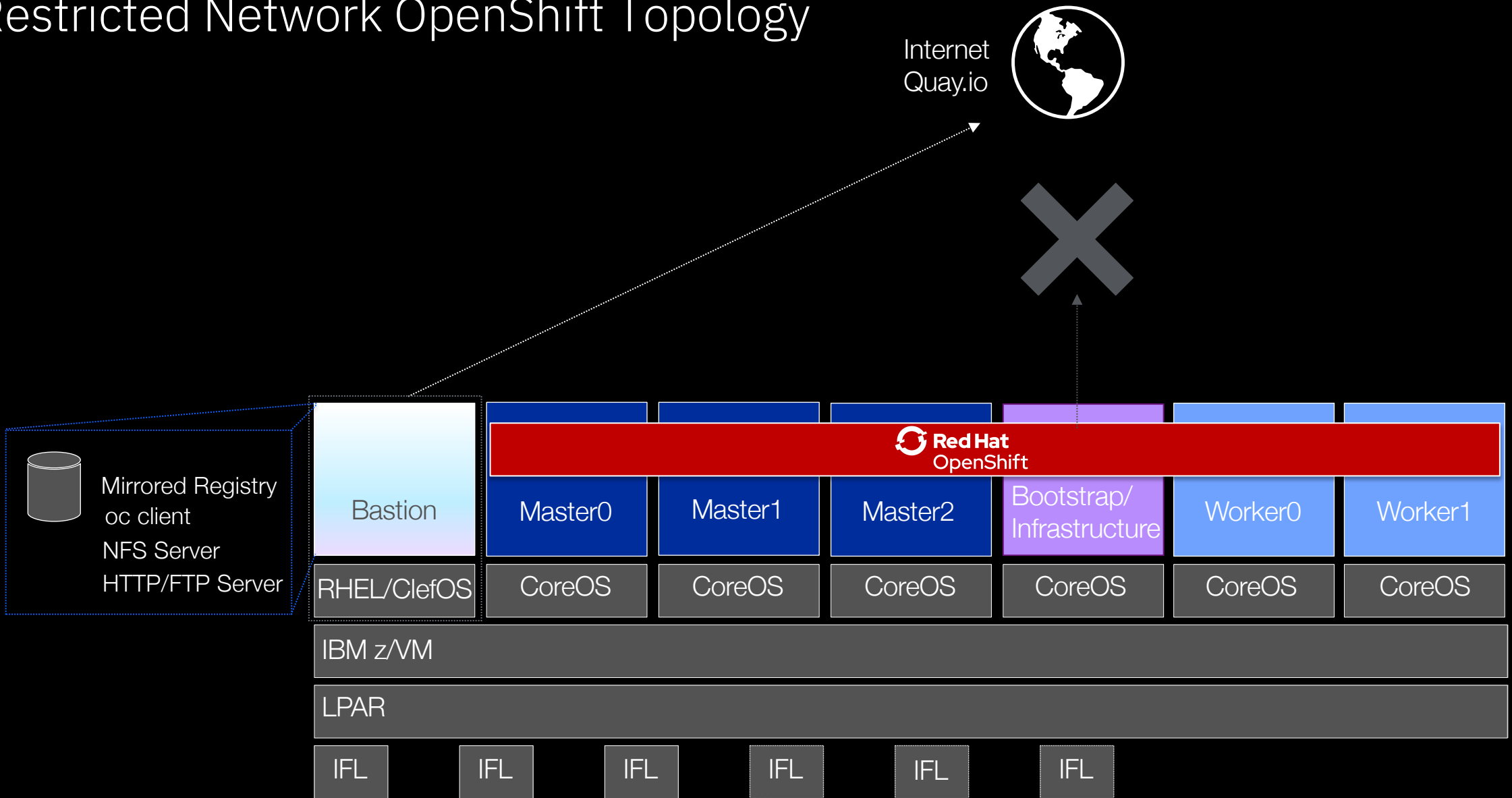


OpenShift Topology

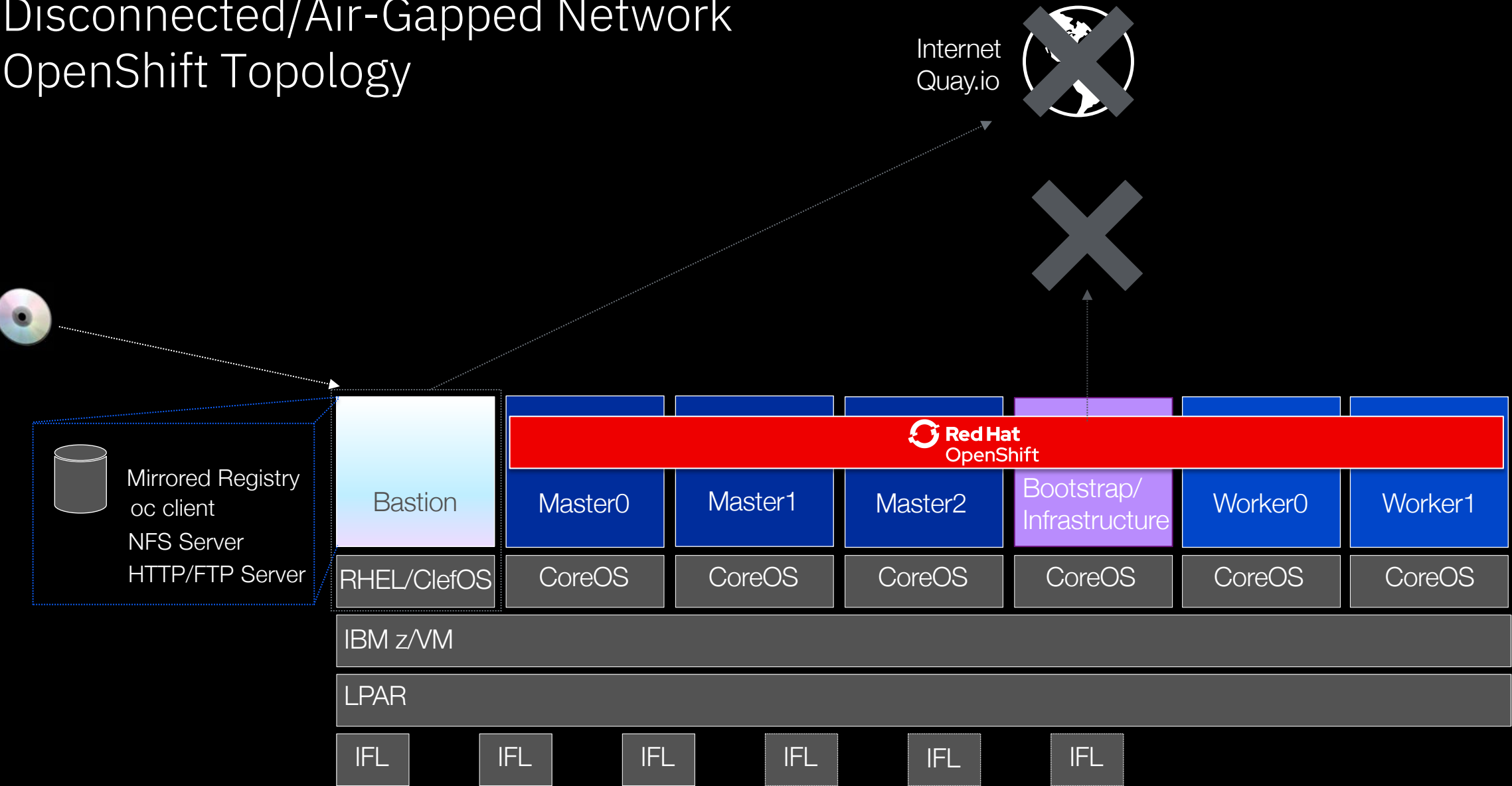
Sample Topology OpenShift on IBM Z & LinuxONE



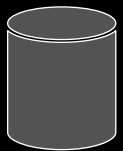
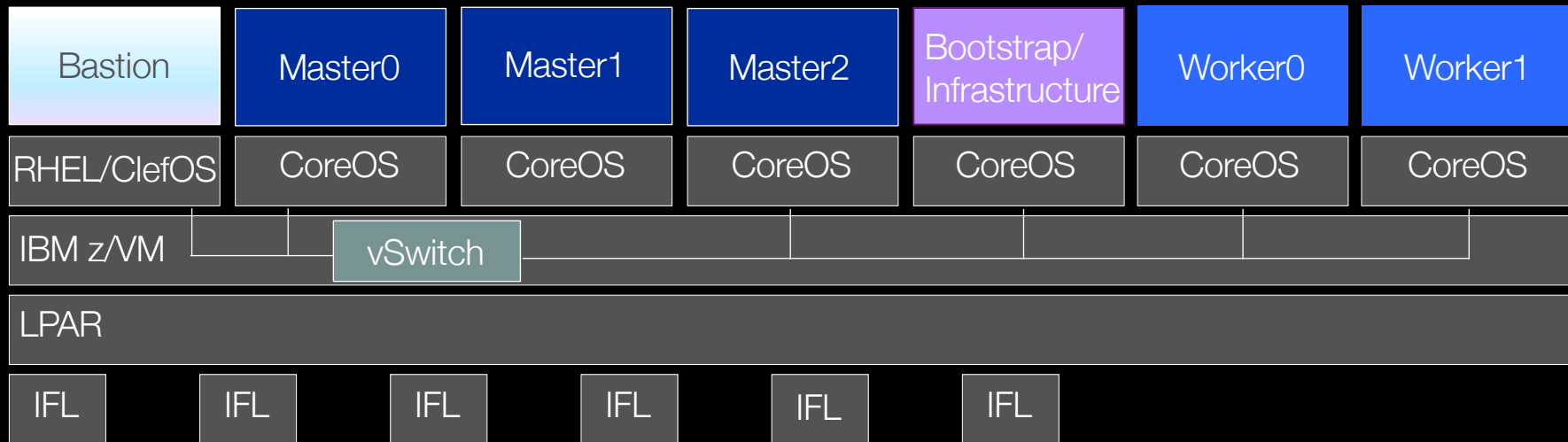
Restricted Network OpenShift Topology



Disconnected/Air-Gapped Network OpenShift Topology

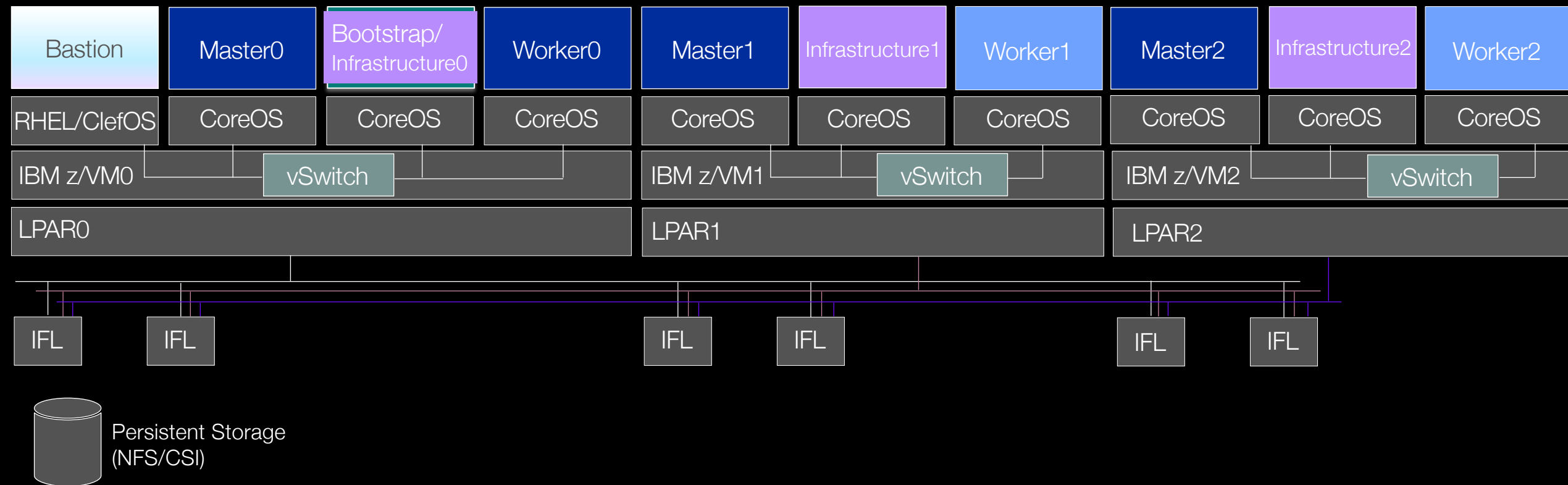


Minimal Recommended OpenShift Topology (Connected Installs)

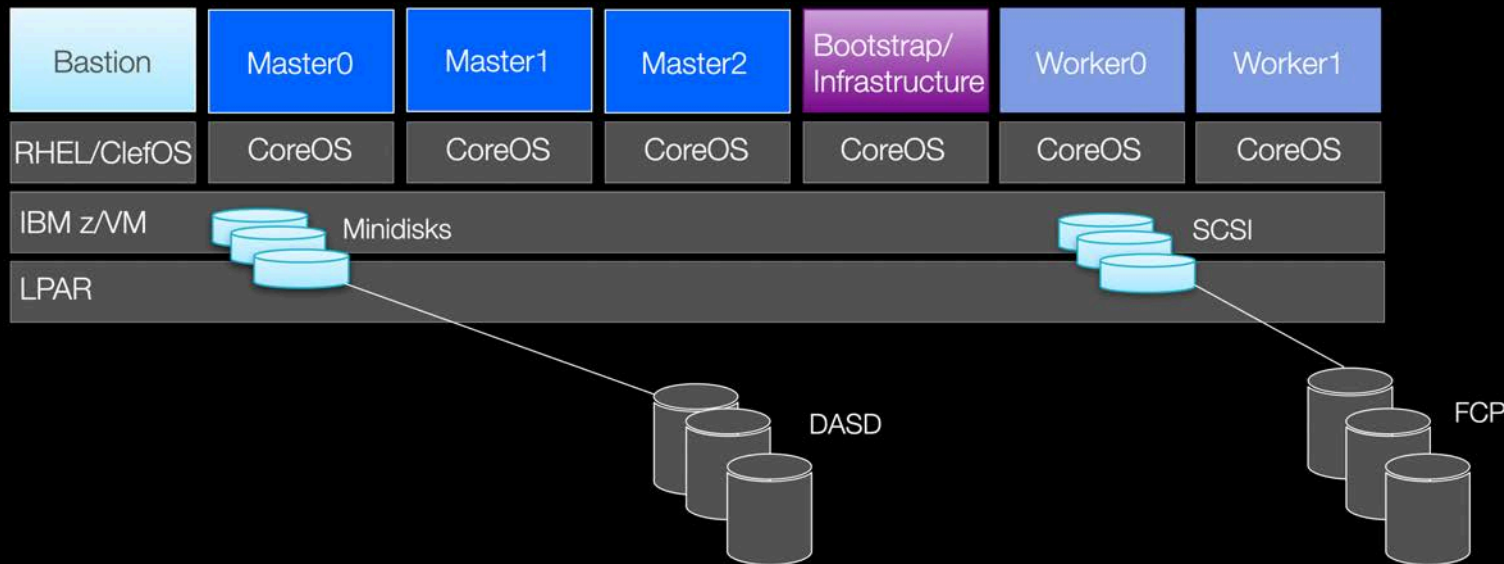


Persistent Storage
(NFS/CSI)

Sample Recommended OpenShift Topology (Connected Installs)



Architecture Overview – Disk Storage Options for Installation



Disk storage considerations

Minidisks are a z/VM virtual resources and represent smaller chunks on a DASD; Linux sees them as individual disks (DASDs)

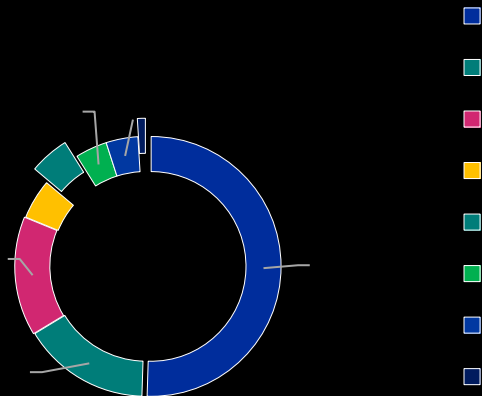
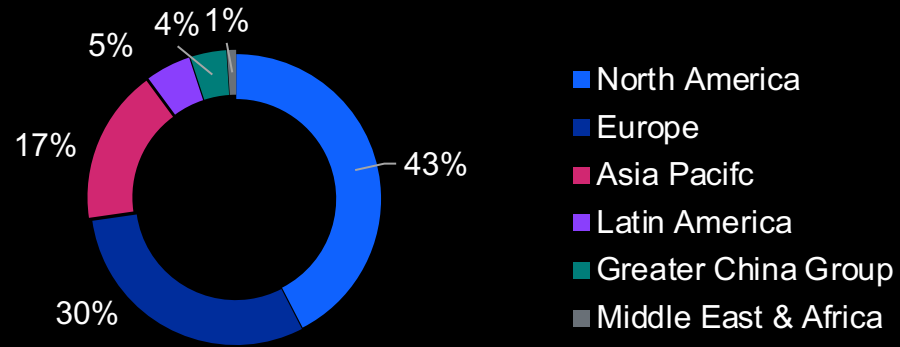
Consider HyperPAV for ECKD storage
DASDs/FCP devices can be dedicated to a z/VM guest ("pass-through")

Consider using FCP multipath installations (future)

Client Success Stories

OpenShift on Z - Client engagements by Industries & Geo

- Customers in North America show the highest interest, followed by Europe
- Financial Services & Public are the industries with the highest OpenShift on Z adoption rate



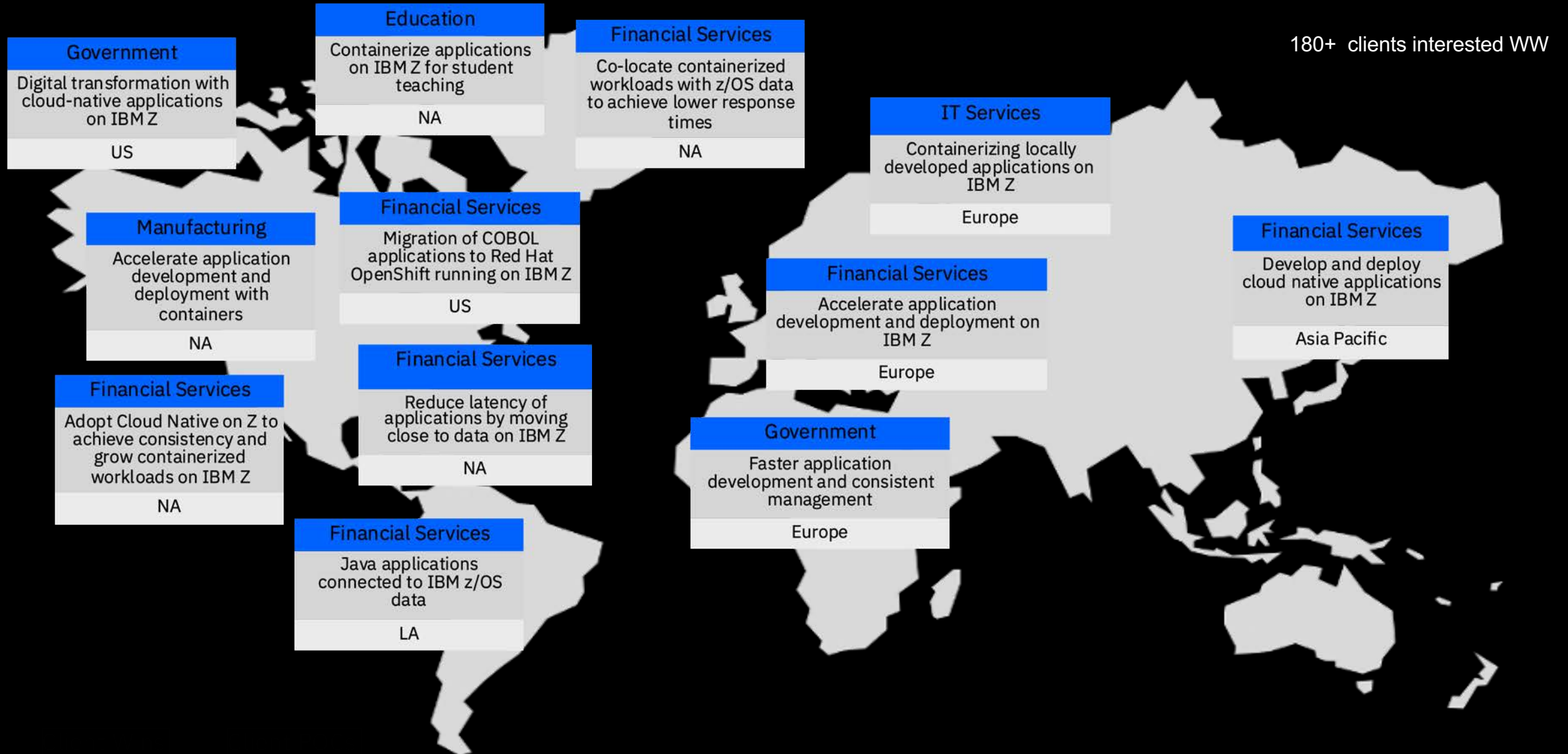
180+ Clients interested in OpenShift on IBM Z / LinuxONE

43↑ PoC In Planning

30↑ Installed / In-Progress

3↑ Clients in Production

Proof-of-Concept Momentum for Red Hat OpenShift and IBM CloudPaks on LinuxONE



Areas of interest

Co-location	Modernization	Platform Specific Advantages	z/OS Integration	Data and AI on Z	IBP on OCP on Z
Co-locate containerized workloads with z/OS data to achieve lower response time and meet enterprise SLA	Adopt Cloud Native on Z to achieve consistency and grow containerized workloads on IBM Z	Consolidation, Throughput, Security & Availability	Modernization and automation of z/OS with Hybrid Cloud on Z	Leverage AI to extract critical insights for business transformation and achieve agility	IBM Blockchain Platform on RH OpenShift on-prem

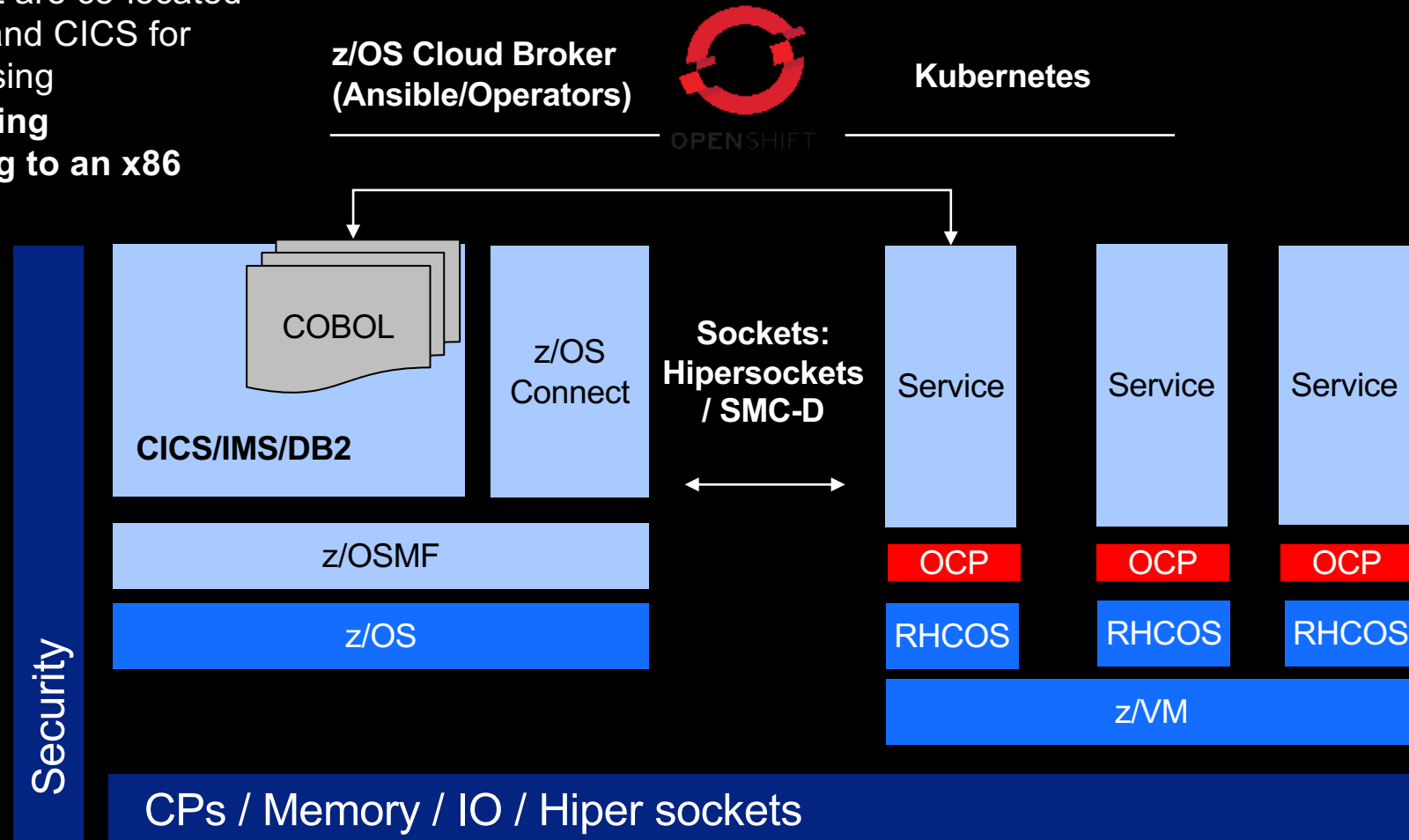
First example : Large NA FSS Company

Accelerate enterprise digital transformation

- Containerized services running in Linux on Z are co-located on the same hardware with z/OS Db2 data and CICS for low latency, high volume transaction processing
- **Achieve up to 7.3x lower latency co-locating applications on Z compared to connecting to an x86 server**

Modernize and digitally transform

- Modernize and extend mission-critical legacy assets incrementally while maintaining enterprise SLAs and keeping risk and cost low

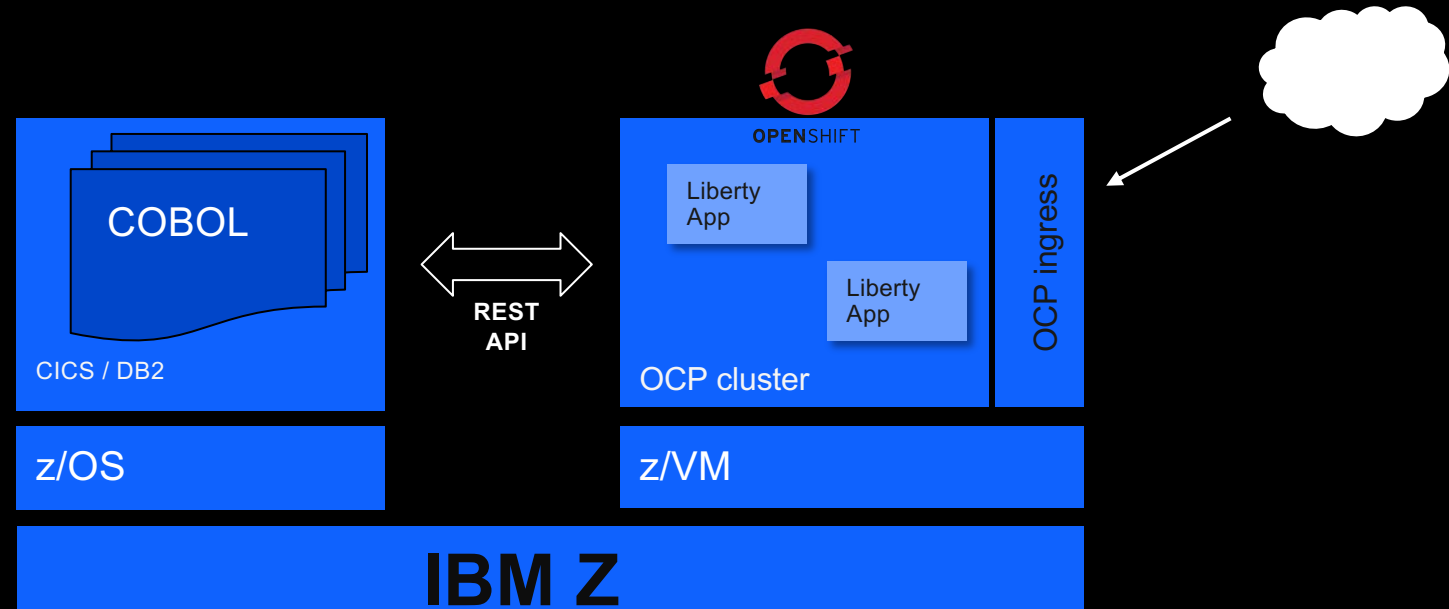


Second example : Large Credit Bureau in Latin America

Accelerate Enterprise Digital Transformation

Customer driving digital transformation to a cloud and microservices world and needs reliability, security and performance, as well as an integrated and standard platform that allows software transformation and migration in an agile, flexible and easy way

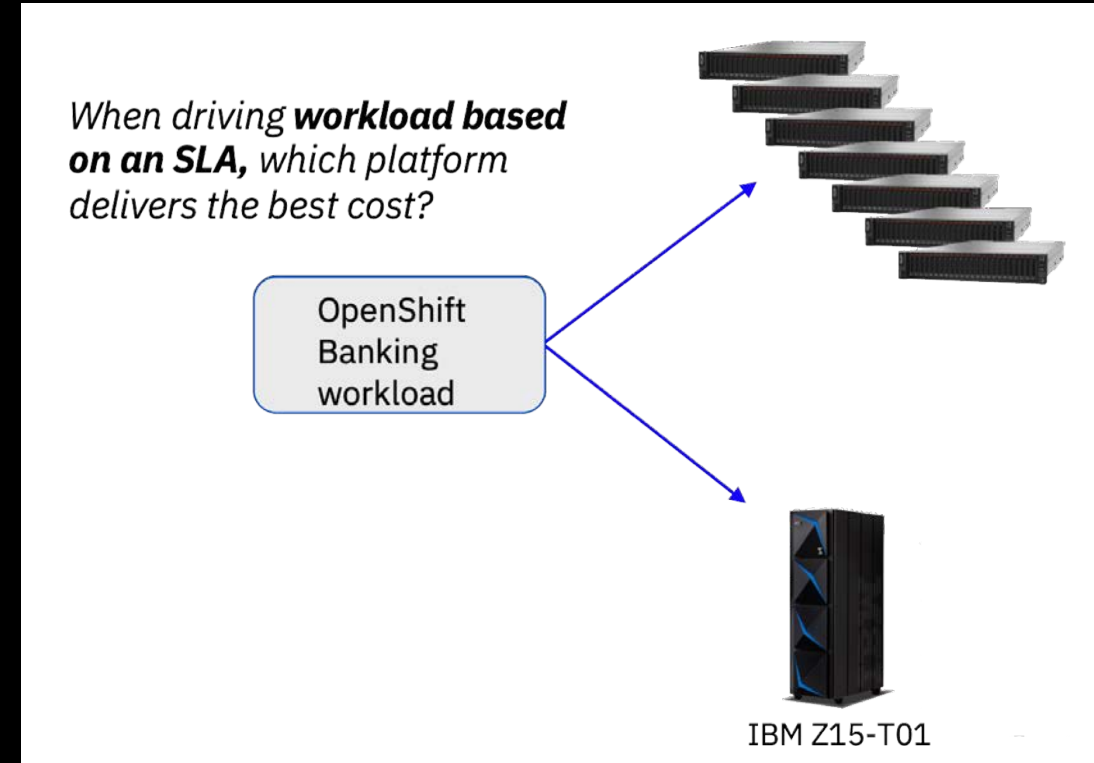
- *CI/CD Pipeline Integration With OpenShift on Z*
- *Application Portability*
 - *WebSphere (x86) to Liberty (s390x)*
- *Better Scalability With OpenShift On Z*
- *From 1500 Queries/Min to 650,000 Queries/Min*
 - *43X improvement*



Delivers better per core performance and cost less than x86 for z15

Achieve up to **37% lower cost** on OpenShift Container Platform 4.2 versus x86

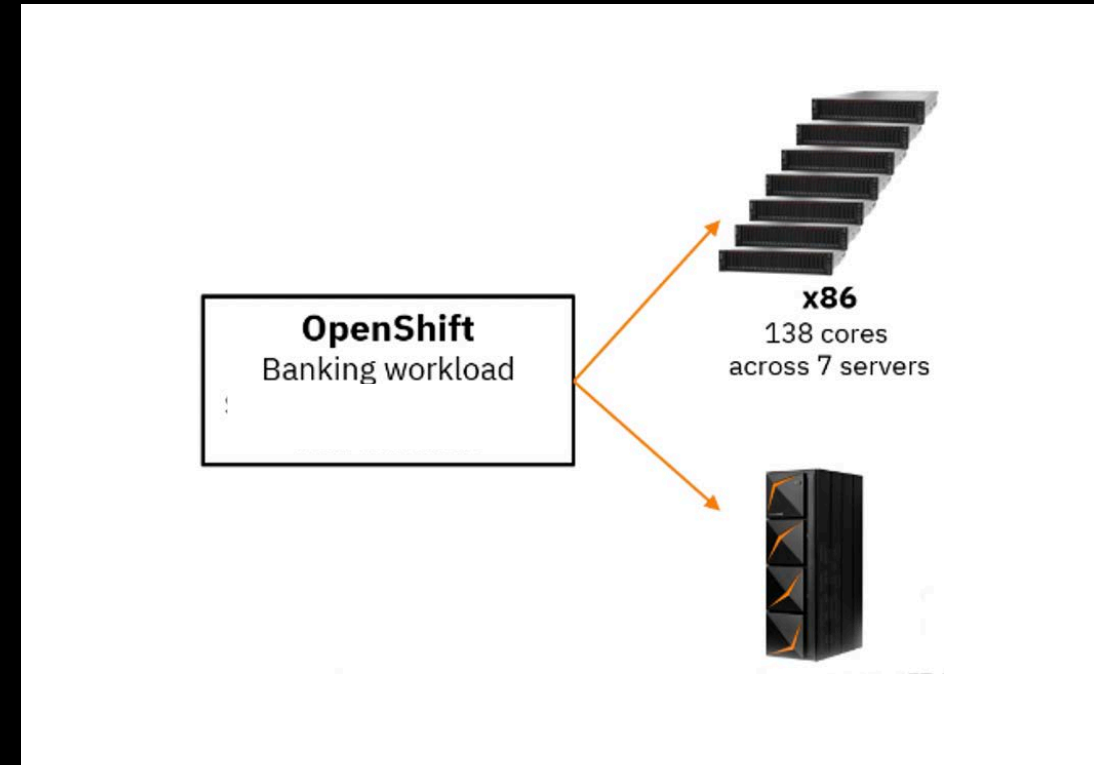
Disclaimer: This is an IBM internal study designed to replicate a typical IBM customer workload usage in the marketplace. It consists of IBM zR15-T01 with eight IFL (@5.2 GHz) across three LPARs. First LPAR is allocated three IFLs and 512GB memory, second LPAR is allocated four IFLs and 512GB memory and third LPAR is allocated one IFL and 128 GB Memory. IBM Storage DS8886 was used to carve out nine – 250GB DASD minidisks for each of the guest running in the LPARs. Each of the nine minidisks served one zVM guest totaling nine zVM guests. The OpenShift version 4.2.20 cluster was running across seven zVM guests, one guest was running the load balancer and 1 guest was running the bastion server. The cluster had three masters, four workers and one load balancer nodes. The load balancer was running in the lpar with one IFL and 128GB memory. Two masters and 2 workers were running in the LPAR with 3 IFLs and 512GB memory. One Master and two workers were running in the LPAR with four IFLs and 512GB memory. SMT was on across all the IFLs. The operating system for each worker and master nodes was Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) for Z. The x86 configuration consisted of seven servers with six servers running RHEL KVM with 16 guests spread across them and one server running RHEL 7.6. OpenShift cluster version 4.3.5 was running across the sixteen guests (three masters, twelve workers and one bastion server). The operating system for each worker and master node was Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) for x86. Each guest operating system was defined with a 100GB virtual disk except the bastion defined with 5GB virtual disk. Each guest had access to all of the vCPUs of the KVM server on which it was running. The master nodes were assigned 3 32GB memory and workers were assigned 32 and 64GB memory based on the server they were running on. The seven x86 server configurations were: 1) Sandybridge ep, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2650, 2.0GHz, 8 Cores, 2 processors, 384 memory, 2) Sandybridge ep, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2680 v3 12 Cores 2.5GHz, 2 processors, 384GB memory, 3) Haswell, Intel E52690 2.6GHz, 12 Cores, 1600MH 95W, 2 processors, 512GB memory, 4) Haswell, Intel E52690 2.6GHz, 12 Cores, 1600MH 95W, 2 processors, 512 GB memory, 5) Ivybridge EP, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2630 v2 6Cores, 2.6GHz, 2 processors, 64GB memory, 6) Ivybridge EP, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2630 v2 6Cores, 2.6GHz, 2 processors, 64GB memory, 7) comparison based on a 3YR Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) includes all HW, SW, Networking, Hosting, Manpower, energy/cooling costs and 3 years of service & support.



Delivers better per core performance and cost less than x86 for LinuxONE III

Achieve up to **48% lower cost** on OpenShift Container Platform 4.2 versus x86

Disclaimer: This is an IBM internal study designed to replicate a typical IBM customer workload usage in the marketplace. It consists of IBM zR15-T01 with eight IFL (@5.2 GHz) across three LPARs. First LPAR is allocated three IFLs and 512GB memory, second LPAR is allocated four IFLs and 512GB memory and third LPAR is allocated one IFL and 128 GB Memory. IBM Storage DS8886 was used to carve out nine – 250GB DASD minidisks for each of the guest running in the LPARs. Each of the nine minidisks served one zVM guest totaling nine zVM guests. The OpenShift version 4.2.20 cluster was running across seven zVM guests, one guest was running the load balancer and 1 guest was running the bastion server. The cluster had three masters, four workers and one load balancer nodes. The load balancer was running in the lpar with one IFL and 128GB memory. Two masters and 2 workers were running in the LPAR with 3 IFLs and 512GB memory. One Master and two workers were running in the LPAR with four IFLs and 512GB memory. SMT was on across all the IFLs. The operating system for each worker and master nodes was Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) for Z. The x86 configuration consisted of seven servers with six servers running RHEL KVM with 16 guests spread across them and one server running RHEL 7.6. OpenShift cluster version 4.3.5 was running across the sixteen guests (three masters, twelve workers and one bastion server). The operating system for each worker and master node was Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) for x86. Each guest operating system was defined with a 100GB virtual disk except the bastion defined with 5GB virtual disk. Each guest had access to all of the vCPUs of the KVM server on which it was running. The master nodes were assigned 3 32GB memory and workers were assigned 32 and 64GB memory based on the server they were running on. The seven x86 server configurations were: 1) Sandybridge ep, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2650, 2.0GHz, 8 Cores, 2 processors, 384 memory, 2) Sandybridge ep, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2680 v3 12 Cores 2.5GHz, 2 processors, 384GB memory, 3) Haswell, Intel E52690 2.6GHz, 12 Cores, 1600MH 95W, 2 processors, 512GB memory, 4) Haswell, Intel E52690 2.6GHz, 12 Cores, 1600MH 95W, 2 processors, 512 GB memory, 5) Ivybridge EP, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2630 v2 6Cores, 2.6GHz, 2 processors, 64GB memory, 6) Ivybridge EP, Intel Xeon Processor E5-2630 v2 6Cores, 2.6GHz, 2 processors, 64GB memory, 7) comparison based on a 3YR Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) includes all HW, SW, Networking, Hosting, Manpower, energy/cooling costs and 3 years of service & support.



Importance of LinuxONE HA with cloud native workloads

- Kubernetes/OCP only handles pod failures not node failures
- OCP needs a majority (e.g. 2 out of 3 , 3 out of 5) masters running to maintain cluster stability. Recovery is non-trivial if a majority of masters go down and needs to be done manually.
- Persistent storage (OCS/Portworx etc) alone cannot achieve zero RTO & zero RPO that **mission critical stateful workloads** demand.

The HA capabilities in LinuxONE can ensure that Open Shift nodes do not go down while providing zero RTO & zero RPO for stateful workloads when combined with IBM Storage

DevOps

Cross Platform Application Development Consistency

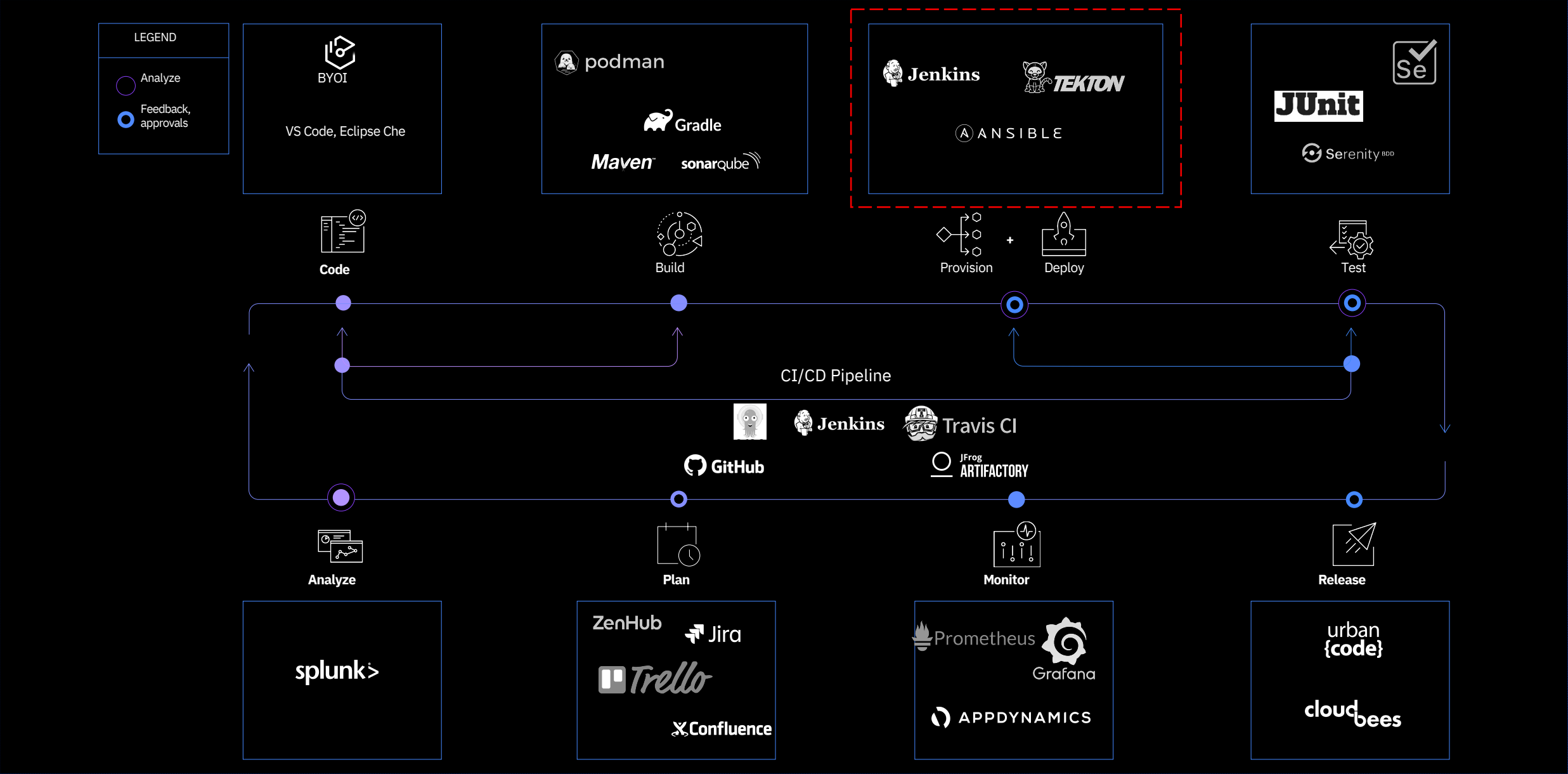
Multi-Architecture Manifests

- Pull Source Code
- Build container per platform
- Use multi-architecture manifests to map container to platform
- Push to existing registry
- Deploy as usual



95% of the CI/CD pipeline stays the same as it is today.
The platform stays completely transparent to the developer.

Typical Cloud Native DevOps Pipeline

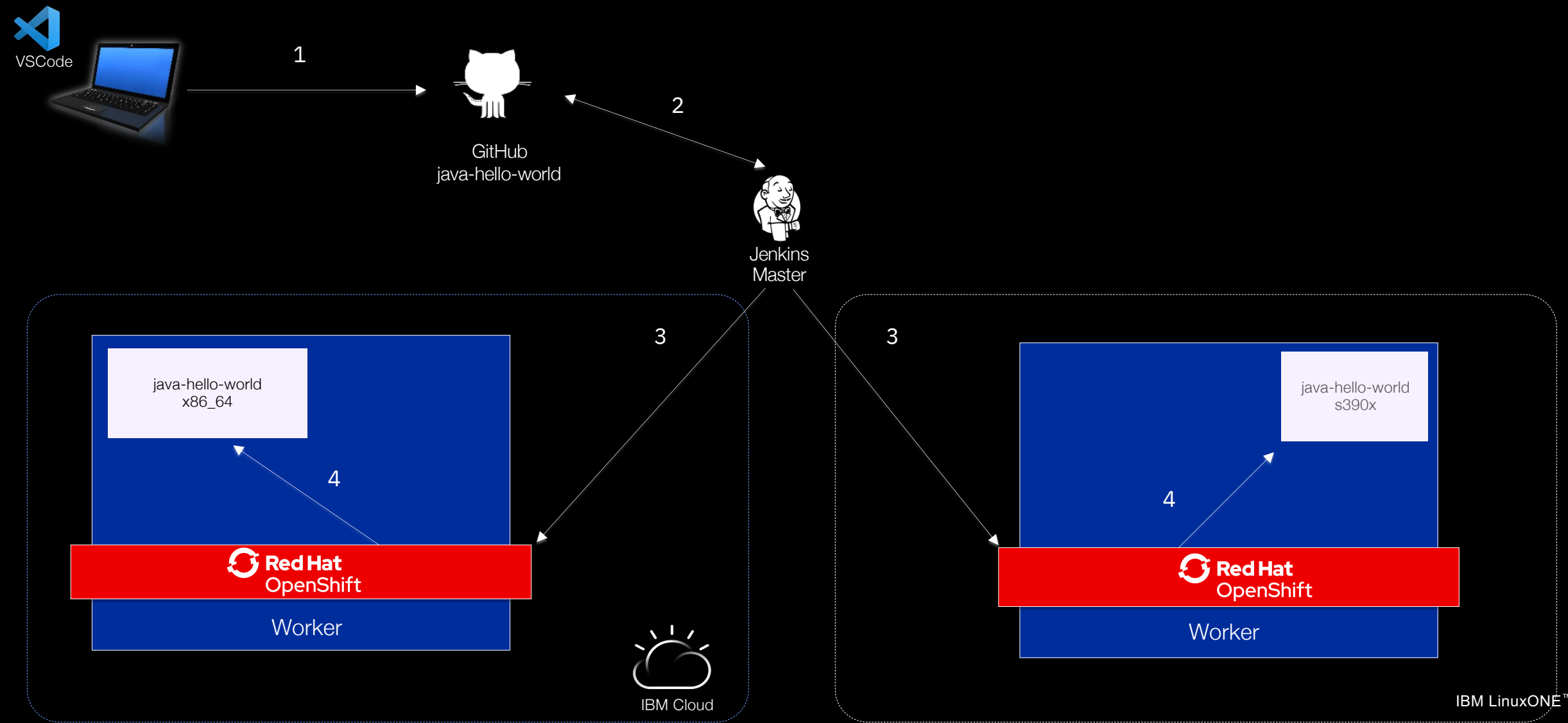


Red Hat Container Catalog provides 310+ s390x container images

The screenshot displays the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog interface. The top navigation bar includes the Red Hat logo, 'Ecosystem Catalog', and links for 'Hardware', 'Software', and 'Cloud & service providers'. The main heading is 'Container images', with a subtext: 'Container images offer lightweight and self-contained software to enable deployment at scale.' Below this, a breadcrumb trail shows 'Home > Software > Container images'. A search bar contains the text 'ubi' and a 'Search' button. A filter bar shows 's390x' selected and 'Clear filters'. The left sidebar contains filters for 'Provider' (Red Hat, Inc.), 'Category' (Developer Tools, Middleware, Operating System, Programming Languages & Runtimes), 'Product' (Red Hat Universal Base Image 7, Red Hat Universal Base Image 8), 'Image Type' (Base Image, Builder Image, Intermediate Image), 'Architecture' (s390x selected, amd64, arm64, ppc64le), 'Release Category' (Generally Available), and 'Search Results' (Include deprecated). The main content area displays a grid of nine container image cards, all from Red Hat. The cards are organized into three rows and three columns. The first row shows 'ubi8/ubi', 'ubi7/ubi', and 'ubi8/ubi-minimal'. The second row shows 'ubi8/ubi-init', 'ubi8-minimal', and 'ubi8'. The third row shows 'ubi8-init', 'ubi7-init', and 'ubi7/ubi-minimal'. Each card includes the Red Hat logo, the image name, the provider 'Red Hat, Inc.', a description, and the update date.

Image Name	Provider	Description	Updated
ubi8/ubi	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the Red Hat Universal Base Image 8.	Updated 8 days ago
ubi7/ubi	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the Red Hat Universal Base Image 7.	Updated 2 days ago
ubi8/ubi-minimal	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the Minimal Red Hat Universal Base Image 8.	Updated 8 days ago
ubi8/ubi-init	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the Red Hat Universal Base Image 8 Init for multi-service containers.	Updated 8 days ago
ubi8-minimal	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the minimal Red Hat Universal Base Image 8.	Updated 8 days ago
ubi8	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of Red Hat Universal Base Image 8.	Updated 8 days ago
ubi8-init	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the Red Hat Universal Base Image 8 Init for multi-service containers.	Updated 8 days ago
ubi7-init	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the Red Hat Universal Base Image 7 Init for multi-service containers.	Updated 8 days ago
ubi7/ubi-minimal	Red Hat, Inc.	Provides the latest release of the minimal Red Hat Universal Base Image 7.	Updated 8 days ago

Multi-Architecture Pipeline



Integration with z/OS

IBM z/OS Cloud Broker

Integration of IBM Z z/OS into cloud through self-service access and deployment of z/OS services on OpenShift and other private cloud platforms



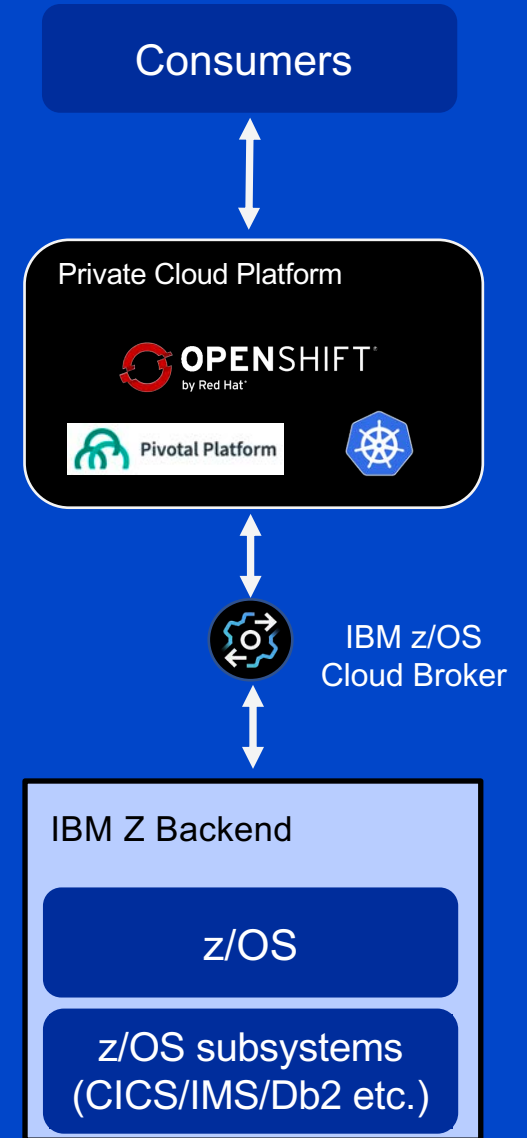
Provides self-service access to managed IBM Z resources to all flavors of application developers



Centralization and automation of IBM Z operations to provide Z resources to agencies or clients in their hybrid cloud



Improve time to value through efficiencies in development and deployment



z/OS Cloud Broker

IBM z/OS Cloud Broker V1

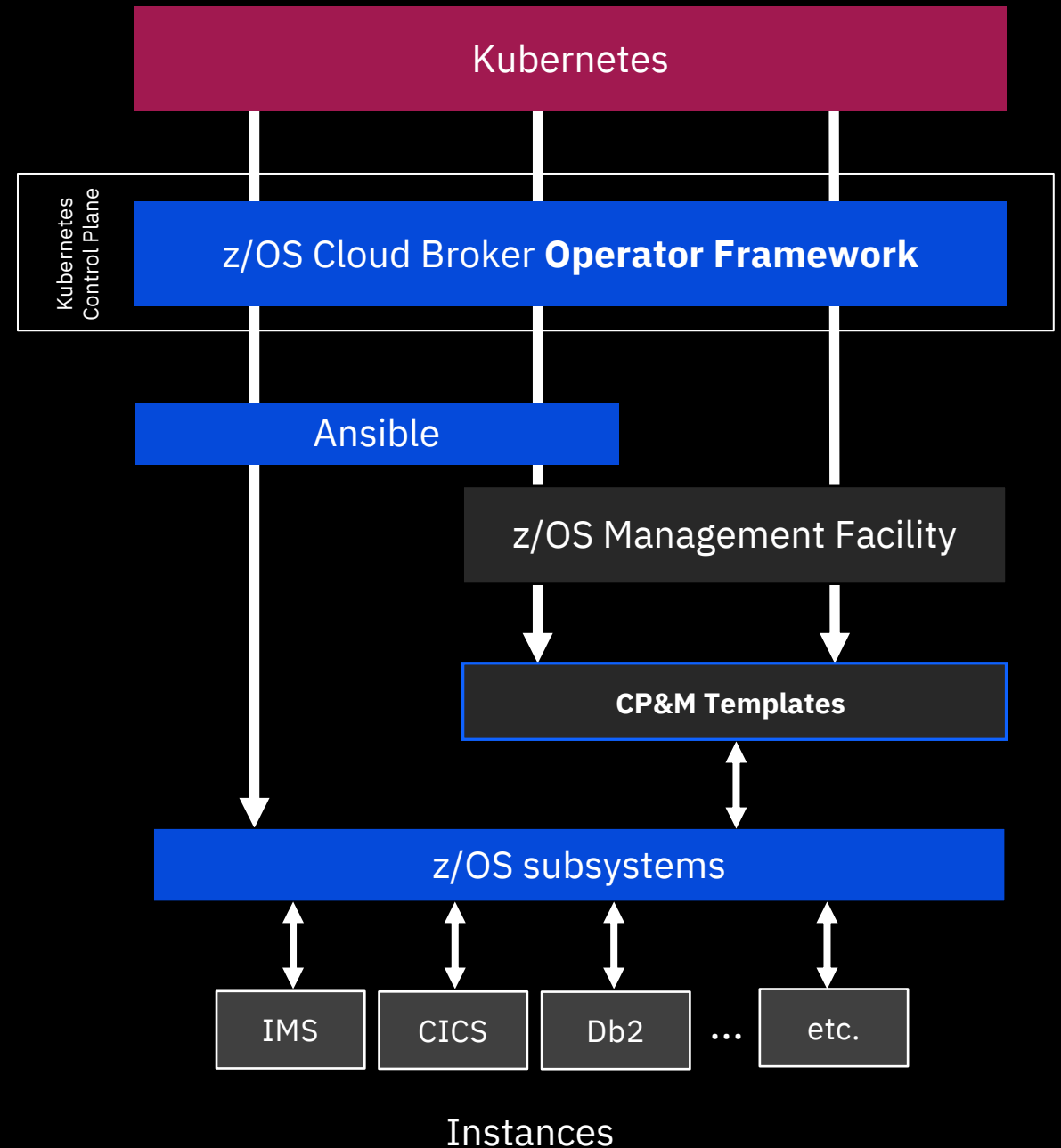
Integration of IBM z/OS into Kubernetes through self-service deployment and access to z/OS resources



IBM z/OS Cloud Broker V2 (Future)

z/OS integration into Kubernetes powered by an Ansible Engine

- Integrating 'Day 2' management and operations using Ansible interacting with existing z/OS solutions
- Seamlessly evolve to configuration management, orchestration, and application deployment using the Red Hat Ansible Certified Content for IBM Z



Red Hat Ansible Certified Content for IBM Z today

Certified content collections accelerate the use of Ansible with IBM Z and enable:

- **Improved efficiency** via the simplification and standardization of complex IT deployments and enterprise automation strategies
- **Visibility** of your z/OS automation – know what is being automated, when, and by whom
- **Simplicity** increases productivity with certified collections that codify system-specific knowledge and complexity

4500+



Downloads

IBM Ansible for Z
Collections
and Samples

9000+

Page Views

Ansible for Z
webpage
18 Blogs and
technical tutorials

800+

Attendees

Presentations
& Webinars

40+

zTrial

Requests
in 3 weeks

Events Participations

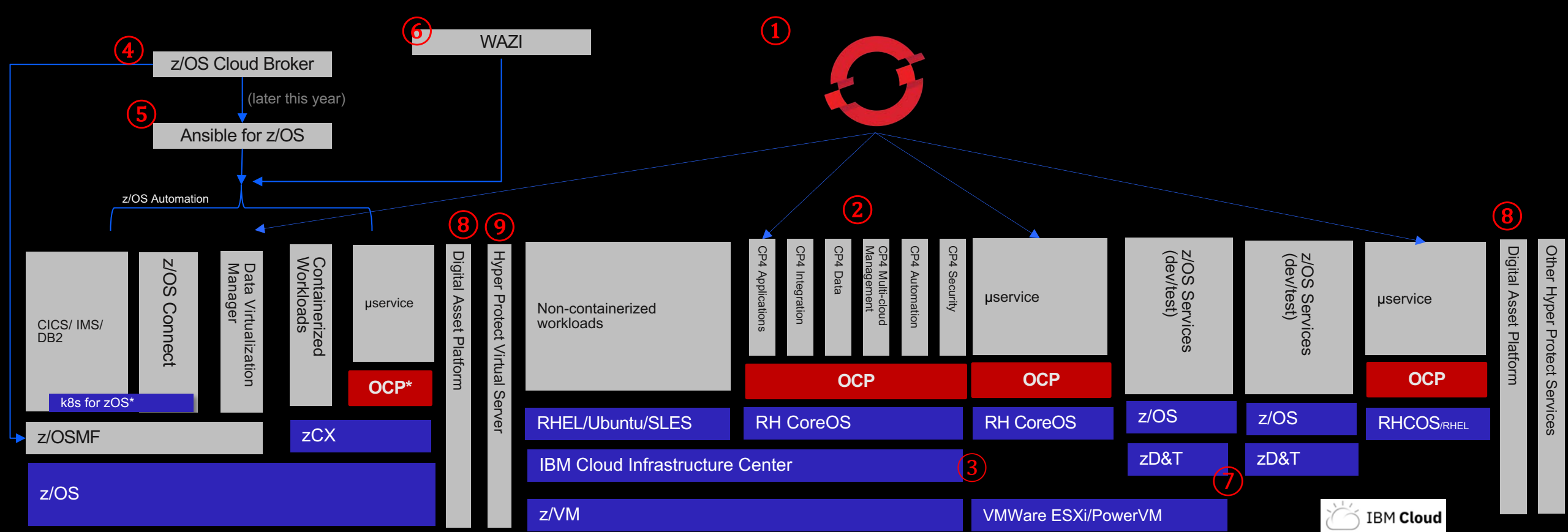
AnsibleFest



IBM Developer

ZDC

GMAC



- ① RH OpenShift –the trusted hybrid cloud platform for containerized workloads
- ② Cloud Paks – use case intended containerized software, certified to run on RH OpenShift
- ③ IBM Cloud Infrastructure Center – IaaS automation for end to end cloud like experience
- ④ z/OS Cloud Broker – self service access and consumption of z/OS services
- ⑤ Ansible – automation of z/OS through playbooks
- ⑥ IBM Wazi – RH CodeReady Workspace based cloud native developer experience for z/OS
- ⑦ zD&T – z/OS emulation environment
- ⑧ Containers and Kubernetes for zOS
- ⑨ Digital Asset Platform – trusted platform for secured digital assets
- ⑩ Hyper Protect Virtual Server – secure enclave for compliance sensitive workloads
- ⑪ OpenShift Storage (SDS/CNI plugin)

OpenShift Persistent Storage Options

- ⑩  NFS
Spectrum Virtualize
Spectrum Scale
OCS

Links

- OCP 4.7 Release Notes (https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.7/release_notes/ocp-4-7-release-notes.html)
- OCP 4.7 Installation Notes for KVM (https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.7/installing/installing_ibm_z/installing-ibm-z-kvm.html)
- Building multi-arch containers : <https://developer.ibm.com/components/cloud-native-dev-tools-ibmz/tutorials/multi-architecture-cri-o-container-images-for-red-hat-openshift>
- Ref Arch PDF (<http://public.dhe.ibm.com/software/dw/linux390/docu/RHOCP-reference-architecture.pdf>)

Thank you

Elton de Souza
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—
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