

Block Storage in the Open Source Cloud called OpenStack

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- What is OpenStack and it's history
- What are the key components to Block Storage
- How do volumes get attached to virtual machines
- What transport protocols are supported
- What are some of the future efforts

What is OpenStack?

According to http://www.openstack.org/software



"OpenStack is a cloud operating system that controls large pools of compute, storage, and networking resources throughout a datacenter, all managed through a dashboard that gives administrators control while empowering their users to provision resources through a web interface."



Code available under Apache 2.0 license. Design tenets – scale & elasticity, share nothing & distribute everything

Cloud computing fabric controller, the main part of an laaS system



• Time based release Cycles

New software release every six months, with interim milestones

Twice Yearly Design Summits

- · Immediately following software release to plan next version
- Sessions led by developers and Project Technical Leads

Broad Contributions

1000+ developers, from over 50 companies worldwide

Elected Leadership

Developers elect their own Project Technical Leaders

OpenStack Goals



Open Platform

- Community driven
- Technology accessible in many ways
 - Hourly via source, linux distributions, appliances, DIY

Empower users and developers

- Deep engagement from users and developers
- Users have more control of their own destiny

Broad, global support from companies

- Not driven by a single Company; no single source
- · Aggregate investment is huge

OpenStack History Where did it come from?



• Started in 2010

Joint project between Rackspace Hosting and NASA.

• First release October 2010

- Austin was the first release name and only included Nova and Swift
- Every 6 months since then has been a release.
- Sessions led by developers and Project Technical Leads

Cinder created in Folsom release

- Cinder came out of Nova Volume codebase
- Released on September 27, 2012

Latest release is named Kilo

Officially released on April 30, 2015





| Compute (Nova) | Provision and manage large pools of on-demand computing resources |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Object Storage (Swift) | Petabyes of reliable storage on standard gear |
| Block Storage (Cinder) | Volumes on commodity storage gear, and drivers for more advanced systems like HP, IBM, EMC, Red Hat/Gluster, Ceph/RBD, NetApp, SolidFire, and Nexenta |
| Networking (Neutron) | Software defined networking automation with plugable backends |
| Dashboard (Horizon) | Self-service, role-based web interface for users and administrators |
| Shared Services (keystone, glance) | Multi-tenant authentication system that ties to existing roles (e.g. LDAP), Image service |

Cloud computing fabric controller, the main part of an laaS system



Relevant Components of Nova

• REST API

- Exposes the provisioning capabilities of Nova
- Scheduler
 - Determines which compute node to use for requests

Compute Manager

Handles the provisioning requests from the scheduler and sends requests to libvirt

Libvirt Volume

• Manages the discovery and removal of volumes

OpenStack Block Storage (Cinder)

Provides software defined block storage via abstraction and automation on top of various storage systems.



Relevant Components of Cinder

REST API

Exposes the provisioning capabilities of Cinder

Scheduler

Determines which Cinder storage system to send provision requests

Volume Manager

Handles the provisioning requests from the scheduler and sends requests to storage system driver

Backup

Provides volume backup and restore cinder volumes to external services (Swift, Glance)

High Level Architecture





The volume attachment process



Nova manages the volume attachment process

• Attachment is initiated by nova client

Nova volume-attach <nova id> <volume id>

Nova collects initiator information

Connector object is passed to Cinder which contains transport specific initiator information.

Nova calls Cinder to export volume

- Cinder exports the volume from the specific cinder backend using the initiator connector information passed from Nova
 - Cinder replies with target information

Nova discovers host volume using target info

Nova's libvirt volume drivers are used to discover the volume in the host OS, depending on the transport protocol information passed back from Cinder



Supported attachment transports/protocols

- iSCSI
 - TCP (iscsiadm default)
 - · Hardware transports
 - Be2iscsi, bnx2i, cxgb3i, cxgb4i, qla4xxx, ocs
 - · iSER
- Fibre Channel
- Network
 - NFS, SMBFS, RBD (Ceph), GlusterFS
- GPFS (General Parallel file system)
- AOE (ATA over Ethernet)
- Vendor specific
 - . Scality
 - · Quobyte



Future efforts

- Consolidate attachment code into python library, os-brick
 - Cinder has already migrated to os-brick
 - Nova migration in progress
- Add new additional transports to os-brick
 - Several vendors are working on new custom transports
- FCoE
- Break out Fibre Channel Zone Manager into standalone library
- Complete the addition of volume multi-attach



- <u>http://www.openstack.org</u>
- <u>http://docs.openstack.org</u>
- <u>http://www.openstack.org/software/kilo</u>
- <u>http://bugs.Launchpad.net/cinder</u>
- <u>http://bugs.Launchpad.net/nova</u>
- <u>http://wiki.openstack.org/wiki/CinderSupportMatrix</u>
- http://review.openstack.org
- <u>http://status.openstack.org</u>
- http://status.openstack.org/zuul
- <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenStack</u>
- <u>http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenStack#Release_history</u>



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 - http://www.snia.org/forums/esf/knowledge/webcasts
- A full Q&A from this webcast, including answers to questions we couldn't get to today, will be posted to the SNIA-ESF blog
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Thank You

