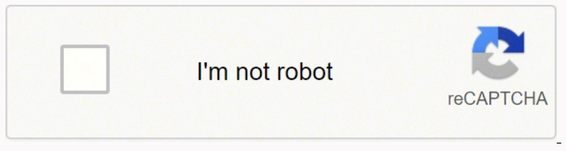

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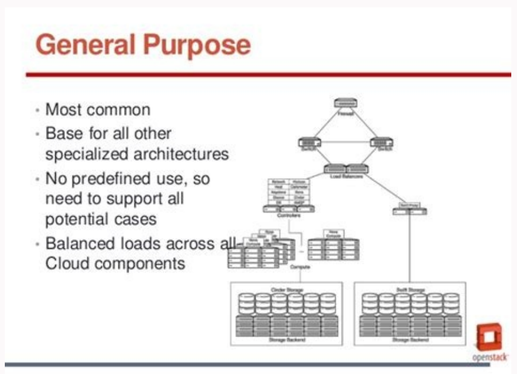

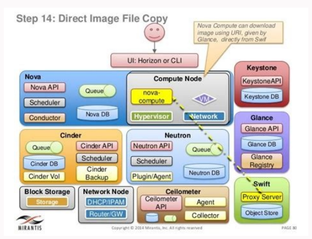

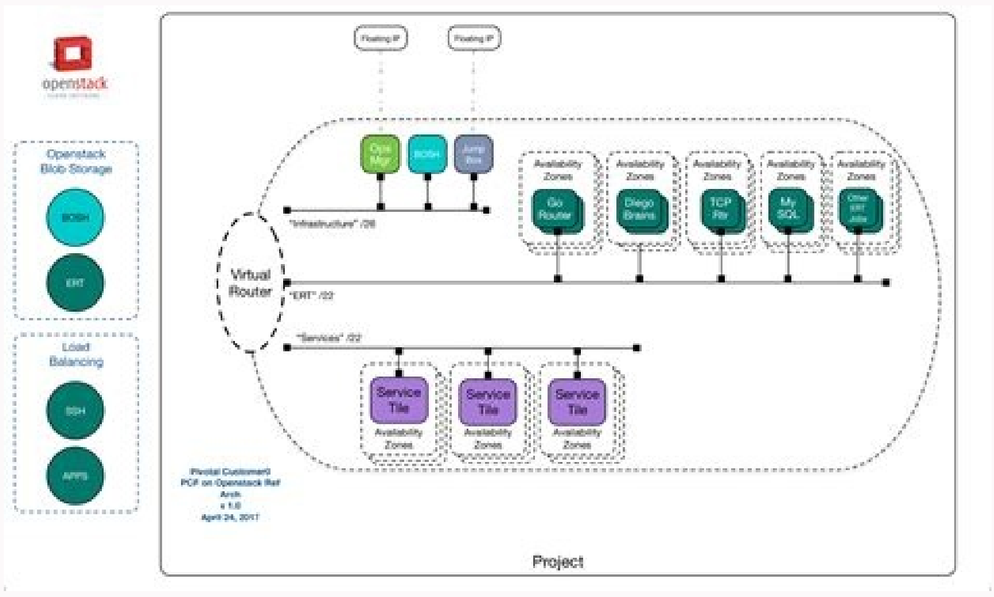

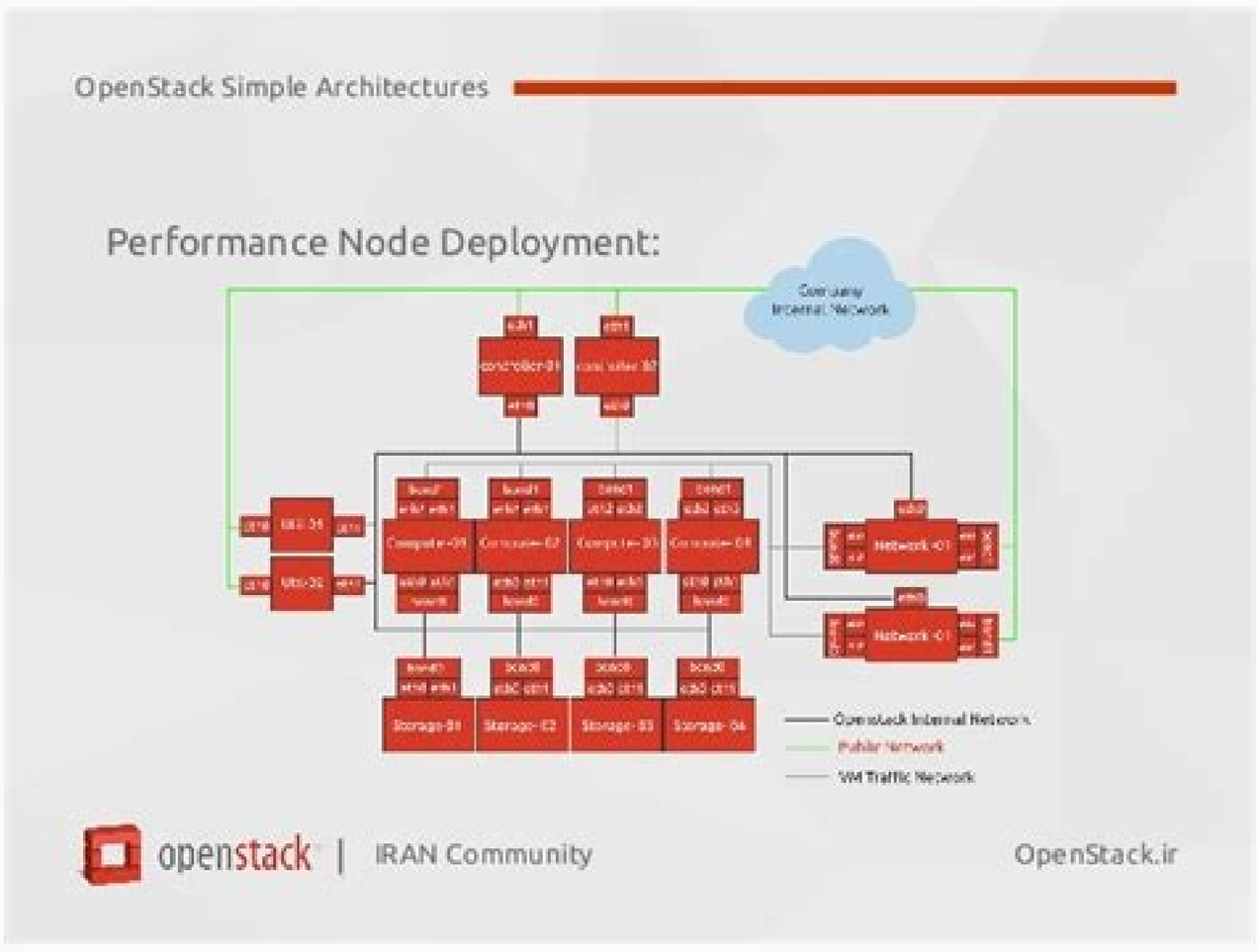

Openstack architecture diagram. Openstack design.

Notable improvements in Wallaby focused on role-based access control and integration with other open source projects, including Ceph (distributed storage), Kubernetes (container orchestration) and Prometheus (monitoring and alerts). As public cloud providers embrace hybrid cloud management, businesses don't need to construct a complete environment top to bottom. Businesses and service providers can deploy OpenStack on premises (in the data center to build a private cloud), in the cloud to enable or drive public cloud platforms, and at the network edge for distributed computing systems. An organization has many OpenStack distributions to choose from, including the Red Hat OpenStack platform, the Mirantis Cloud Platform and the Rackspace OpenStack private cloud. In September 2012, the OpenStack Foundation was created as an independent nonprofit organization to oversee the OpenStack platform and community, governed by a board of directors comprised of many direct and indirect competitors, including IBM, Intel and VMware. Third-party organizations can support and help with local OpenStack deployment and operation. This means there is no upfront cost to acquire and use OpenStack. The most critical consideration is to implement a private cloud software stack that is compatible with the target public cloud's APIs and services. Once an organization chooses to adopt OpenStack, it must prepare to address the following three elements: Education. Expansion. Organizations that prefer to install and run OpenStack locally for a hands-on examination can use the DevStack distribution, which focuses on the dashboard and OpenStack administration/user interactions and can be installed on a single computer. Administrators can create and connect new compute instances and storage instances, and configure network behaviors. A private cloud provides some provisioning and scaling agility, but the amount of available resources in a physical data center is still limited. Kubernetes (containers) Organizations with small, dynamic container-based environments may balk at OpenStack's embrace of traditional VMs. They may instead opt for a pure container-based approach using a platform such as Kubernetes. Because of OpenStack's open source nature, some organizations also see it as a way to avoid vendor lock-in, as an overall platform as well as its individual component functions. Deployment. The huge amount of investment from these organizations, industry giants such as IBM and HP, as well as open source leaders such as Red Hat have led analysts to label OpenStack as the most important open source technology since the Linux operating system. A main security concern in public cloud is that the infrastructure is the exclusive property of the cloud provider. Private infrastructure, public clouds and the hybrid clouds created from them depend on substantial automation to implement services and resources as uniform and consistent processes. Get full access to OpenStack for Architects and 60K+ other titles, with free 10-day trial of O'Reilly. Various OpenInfra projects involve artificial intelligence and machine learning, CI/CD software development paradigms, container infrastructure and edge computing. These combine OpenStack software with vendors' selected hardware to accelerate deployment. AWS Outposts similarly offers capabilities for a hybrid cloud setup based on AWS services. Many enterprises that deploy and maintain an OpenStack infrastructure enjoy several advantages, including that it is: Affordable. However, national boundaries can come into play, with regulatory limitations on where companies store data and operate computing workloads. Best practices and tools -- such as Trend Micro Deep Security, McAfee Hybrid Cloud Security products and IBM hybrid cloud infrastructure -- can help organizations monitor, discover and report security issues across the hybrid cloud environments. As an example, the OpenStack Compute Starter Kit focuses on just five components: Nova (compute), Glance (VM images), Keystone (identity management), Neutron (networking) and Placement (resource usage and tracking). OpenStack delivers infrastructure-as-a-service functionality -- it pools, provisions and manages large concentrations of compute, storage and network resources. The OS handles the commands and data exchanged from OpenStack, while the virtualization engine manages the virtualized hardware resources used by OpenStack projects. The OpenStack cloud platform is an amalgam of software components. Organizations can choose prepackaged software offerings that include or support OpenStack. These various technologies are connected through a WAN and integrated through orchestration techniques to create a single seamless logical entity that moves workloads between private infrastructure and public clouds as computing needs or cost models change. The Wallaby OpenStack release arrived in April 2021. A hybrid cloud is an amalgamation of technologies which include an on-premises data center, in-house or third-party private cloud, and public cloud services. For example, a private cloud offers complete visibility into the private infrastructure and software stack, while a public cloud only offers the visibility and control that is supported by native providers' and third-party tools. Enterprises can use tools to monitor cloud usage and obtain detailed reports on utilization -- and the cost of cloud services -- by department, manager, workload or other criteria. Various public cloud providers offer services based on OpenStack technology, such as Rackspace Public Cloud, Vexxhost Public Cloud and Elastx OpenStack. An organization can use that to organize, provision and manage large pools of heterogeneous compute, storage and network resources. With almost a decade of development and use, OpenStack provides a comprehensive and proven production-ready modular platform upon which an enterprise can build and operate a private or public cloud. OpenStack is not an application in the traditional sense, but rather a platform composed of several dozen separate components, called projects, which interoperate with each other through APIs. Each component is complementary, but not all components are required to create a basic cloud. The OpenStack market provides a variety of alternatives, including the following: Distributions. Organizations that seek to build a private cloud based on OpenStack need time, financial investment and support from upper management. The most sensitive data and critical workloads stay within the owned data center on a private infrastructure where the organization's IT staff maintain and safeguard the assets. Infrastructure. At each point, we offer you advice based on the experience we've gained from designing and leading successful OpenStack projects in a wide range of industries. OpenStack is available freely as open source software released under the Apache 2.0 license. Its rich set of capabilities includes scalable storage, good performance and high data security, and it enjoys broad acceptance across industries. That's a time-consuming, error-prone and expensive endeavor.Public cloud providers have become more sensitive to the importance and benefits of hybrid cloud, as well as the challenges to integrate private and public environments. Automation is matched with orchestration that carries out the automated tasks with little, if any, human intervention. Agility is a core premise of cloud computing. Data is an organization's most valuable asset. Identify the hardware infrastructure to initially deploy OpenStack, which may require procurement and installation. VMware vCloud Given the vast enterprise investments in virtualization technology, it's natural to consider building a private cloud based on VMware's vCloud Suite. This cloud-based infrastructure created through OpenStack supports an array of uses cases, including web hosting, big data projects, software-as-a-service delivery or container deployment. Releases between 2012 and 2016 are all at end-of-life status as of late 2021: Diablo, Essex, Folsom, Grizzly, Havana, Icehouse, Juno, Kilo, Liberty, Mitaka and Newton. Efficient troubleshooting can require the services of highly experienced administrators and cloud engineers. It should not matter where a workload resides in the public cloud provider's fleet of data centers. It often comes with technical support options. Compatibility includes suitable compute, storage and networking hardware, along with compatible virtualization and private infrastructure software, such as OpenStack to provide desired private cloud services. Additionally, an administrator might connect various other services, such as to monitor the performance of a provisioned instance and employ resource billing and chargeback. Screenshot of the OpenStack Horizon dashboard, from which IT admins can view usage and manage instances, volumes, networking and other functions. Understand security. Architectural complexity. Move workloads with care. Actions and requests made through a dashboard produce a series of API calls, which are authenticated through a security service and delivered to the destination component, which executes the associated tasks. Bigelow, Senior Technology Editor Organizations are migrating workloads to the public cloud, as well as implementing private clouds in-house. OpenStack releases from 2017-2019 are now in what's called extended maintenance status: Ocata, Pike, Queens, Rocky, Stein and Train. To reduce the complexity of an OpenStack deployment, and to gain direct access to technical support, an organization can select an OpenStack distribution from a vendor. However, there are some options that can help organizations combine the benefits of cloud and on-premises capabilities to simplify or speed an enterprise's adoption of next-generation technology. Similarly, the public cloud suits temporary, experimental or general-purpose workloads the company does not want to source, set up and manage in-house, such as disaster recovery (DR). Uniformity. OpenStack competes most directly with other open source cloud platforms, including Eucalyptus and Apache CloudStack. Some organizations cannot deploy and manage a private cloud on-site, and instead rely on third-party providers to handle the hardware and management of OpenStack-based private clouds. Encrypting that data at rest and in flight can help to mitigate loss or theft when intruders manage to slip past a security vulnerability. Invest in the training and expertise to secure the private infrastructure, as well as the intended public cloud -- those configurations must work together seamlessly, but the knowledge base for that cannot be gleaned overnight. Security. Flexibility and scalability. Oversights or errors can expose vital data and critical workloads to unauthorized access and loss. Although the potential benefits of a hybrid cloud can be compelling, there are also numerous hybrid cloud disadvantages to consider, mainly related to complexity issues. The user cannot see or control the entire cloud infrastructure. With a combined public and private environment, enterprises gain some common hybrid cloud oversight. Use encryption. Managed private cloud. Hybrid clouds' flexibility doesn't eliminate the need for strategic

decisions about workload deployment. Security settings for the two realms must remain consistent and complementary, and a change in one cloud may need to be reflected in the other. This raises the bar for change management and software stack patches and upgrades. OpenStack releases 2010-2019 The original OpenStack releases -- Austin, Bexar and Cactus -- are no longer available. There's also live online events, interactive content, certification prep materials, and more. Support. These releases follow an alphabetical naming scheme, starting with the initial Austin release in 2010. Even simple clouds are complex and require extensive automation, orchestration and management to operate. Installing OpenStack software on top of a virtualized environment forms a cloud operating system. Instead, they simply extend the virtualized data center into familiar services in the cloud. A business must be prudent about the workloads and services that run in its private infrastructure.A private cloud is deployed with on-premises data center infrastructure that the enterprise controls and operates, and this requires a significant investment of capital, equipment and talent to deploy and maintain. While the underlying hardware can be relatively straightforward, the private infrastructure software stack can be complicated to master. AWS Outposts, Azure Stack and Google Anthos all offer appliances that sit within a local data center to facilitate a range of services that mimic the providers' public services and capabilities. This requires substantial expertise from enterprise cloud architects and engineers. For many organizations, a hybrid cloud model provides the best of on-premises IT and cloud computing. Identify and engage with OpenStack support services, from simply finding online communities to identifying competent OpenStack employees and third-party contractors. Not all workloads are appropriate for each cloud type. OpenStack versions are released in the spring and fall of each year. What You Will LearnFamiliarize yourself with the components of OpenStackBuild an increasingly complex OpenStack lab deploymentWrite compelling documentation for the architecture teams within your organizationApply Agile configuration management techniques to deploy OpenStackIntegrate OpenStack with your organization's identity management, provisioning, and billing systemsConfigure a robust virtual environment for users to interact withUse enterprise security guidelines for your OpenStack deploymentCreate a product roadmap that delivers functionality quickly to the users of your platformIn DetailOver the last five years, hundreds of organizations have successfully implemented Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) platforms based on OpenStack. Ideally, networking, storage and computing technologies support most workload operations from data centers located almost anywhere -- even at the network edge. In some cases, an organization might require additional staff or a consulting firm to deploy OpenStack, which adds time and cost. For example, an organization can collect personally identifiable customer data in a private cloud, sanitize it in-house and send it to a public cloud application for processing or analysis such as a big data processing project.Business continuity -- the ability of a business to continue to function -- is often a primary element of regulatory compliance. Testing. When local demand stresses capacity, the business draws upon additional resources of the public cloud to help smooth those spikes in demand. There are potentially dozens of components to understand, install and employ. IT staff does not want to assemble and operate a private infrastructure framework, then develop workflows and cobble together services that are hopefully consistent enough with a public cloud provider to make the hybrid setup work. Some also see it as an alternative to public cloud platforms such as Amazon Web Services or Microsoft Azure, and some smaller public cloud providers use OpenStack as the native cloud platform. Public clouds only Plenty of organizations decide that the breadth and reliability of public cloud services fulfill their requirements, thereby avoiding the need to invest financially and intellectually in a private cloud infrastructure. Design and implement successful private clouds with OpenStackAbout This BookExplore the various design choices available for cloud architects within an OpenStack deploymentCraft an OpenStack architecture and deployment pipeline to meet the unique needs of your organizationCreate a product roadmap for Infrastructure as a Service in your organization using this hands-on guideWho This Book Is ForThis book is written especially for those who will design OpenStack clouds and lead their implementation. Organizations should consider starting with limited, proof-of-concept OpenStack projects. Organizations can install only select components that build the features and functionality in a desired cloud environment. However, cloud computing offers more than just virtualization -- a public or private cloud provides extensive provisioning, lifecycle automation, user self-service, cost reporting and billing, orchestration and other features. Most OpenStack adopters start with a small number of essential components and gradually deploy other components over time to build out their cloud's operational and business capabilities. These resources, which include bare metal hardware, virtual machines (VMs) and containers, are managed through application programming interfaces (APIs) as well as an OpenStack dashboard. Clouds are not intended to be manually controlled entities. To create a cloud computing environment, an organization typically builds off of its existing virtualized infrastructure, using a well-established hypervisor such as VMware vSphere, Microsoft Hyper-V or KVM. One advantage of public cloud is its global reach and abundant nature. It is highly unlikely that every business use case will need every available component, so organizations can select components, such as monitoring or billing, that fit specific business goals. Because of its ambitious scope, OpenStack is a complex and fast-evolving open source project that requires a diverse skill-set to design and implement it.This guide leads you through each of the major decision points that you'll face while architecting an OpenStack private cloud for your organization. OpenStack releases 2020-2021 OpenStack releases in 2020, Ussuri and Victoria, are actively maintained and supported by the community. Consistency. These people are typically cloud architects, but may also be in product management, systems engineering, or enterprise architecture. book UNIX and Linux System Administration Handbook, 5th Edition by Evi Nemeth, Garth Snyder, Trent R. Use automation and orchestration. Cloud architects must build resources and services within that private tech stack and understand the intended public cloud so that resources and services align and interoperate. Because of its size and scope, OpenStack requires an IT staff with significant knowledge to deploy the platform and make it work. Other OpenStack components provide orchestration, fault management and services intended to support reliable, high availability operations. Organizations must understand where that line is for their own business and industry and make deployment decisions accordingly. Cody Bumgardner Summary OpenStack in Action offers the real world use cases and step-by-step instructions you can take ... book Mastering Kubernetes - Third Edition by Gigi Sayfan Go beyond simply learning Kubernetes fundamentals and its deployment, and explore more advanced concepts, including serverless ... OpenStack is a collection of open source software modules and tools that provides a framework to create and manage both public cloud and private cloud infrastructure. In October 2020, the OpenStack Foundation was relaunched as the Open Infrastructure Foundation (OpenInfra) with a mission to more broadly support other open source infrastructure communities and foster continued development around public, private and hybrid clouds. OpenStack also relies on two additional foundation technologies: a base operating system, such as Linux, and a virtualization platform, such as VMware or Citrix. OpenStack adoption is a process, not an event. Hybrid cloud stacks The three major public cloud providers all provide managed offerings for on-premises clouds, with a strong emphasis on hybrid cloud adoption. The OpenStack Public Cloud Passport offers trial programs from various OpenStack public cloud providers. K. In contrast, public cloud users can immediately deploy compute and storage instances, as well as related services, without constraints on resources. Some organizations spend considerable time and effort to experiment and run proof-of-principle deployments before they architect a deployment for production. Administrators rely on detailed logs and tools to identify problems, and the troubleshooting process can vary between private systems and public clouds, depending on where the actual trouble occurs. This is a version of the open source platform packaged with other components, such as an installation program and management tools. The Yoga release is expected in March 2022. Hybrid clouds can be challenging to build and maintain. It's a detailed undertaking to design and implement a hybrid cloud, and often requires the service of a skilled cloud architect. Enterprises can adopt several tactics to help mitigate the disadvantages of a hybrid cloud and enhance the success of any hybrid cloud project. Troubleshooting complexity. Future OpenStack releases The Xena version of OpenStack has an anticipated release in October 2021. Another way that a hybrid cloud enhances business continuity is to support application, data and DR tasks which insures against system failures, security issues, and physical disasters. Lastly, hybrid clouds, in theory, support greater standardization in IT management practices. This can make it difficult to obtain support for the technology, beyond the open source community. Whereas an IT administrator typically provisions and manages resources in a more traditional virtualized environment, OpenStack enables individual users to provision resources through management dashboards and an API. SearchServerVirtualization SearchVMware SearchVirtualDesktop SearchAWS SearchDataCenter SearchWindowsServer VMware Cloud on AWS is a partnership designed so users can integrate their on-premises VMware environments with Amazon's cloud. As an organization gains expertise in the OpenStack environment, it may want to expand its OpenStack deployment through additional components. The OpenStack component suite is always in flux as new components are added and others are deprecated. Public cloud. Examples include IBM Bluemix Private Cloud, Canonical's Managed OpenStack and Rackspace OpenStack Private Cloud. Understand the similarities and differences between the four cloud models. It is easier to create, shift and scale workloads and resources if the private cloud offers instance types and services that are similar to those available in the chosen public cloud. An enterprise has no direct control over the public cloud, so it must architect a private cloud to be compatible with the intended public cloud (or multiple clouds). OpenStack was originally developed through a partnership between the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Rackspace, a managed hosting and cloud computing service provider. Enterprises also should carefully document and manage security to maintain business and regulatory compliance. Learn more about OpenStack components, how they operate and how they're used. OpenStack setups vary, but typically start with a handful of central components: compute (Nova), VM images (Glance), networking (Neutron), storage (Cinder or Swift), identity management (Keystone) and resource management (Placement). IT staff must implement and manage not only authentication and security for private (local) workloads and data, but also comprehensive authentication and access control for public cloud resources and services. The following map shows all OpenStack components, as of April 2021. As open source software, OpenStack is not owned or directed by any one vendor or team. However, VMware software is proprietary and requires licensing, and it may offer fewer capabilities and less flexibility than an open source platform such as OpenStack. Even though there's considerable investment and effort involved, there are five main benefits of hybrid cloud that make it worthwhile for enterprises. Once the OS, virtualization platform and OpenStack components are deployed and configured properly, administrators can provision and manage the instanced resources that applications require. As a simple example, an administrator logs into OpenStack and manages the cloud environment through a dashboard. OpenStack adoption typically starts with a technology evaluation -- a test drive to see what an OpenStack setup looks like and how it operates. Appliances. Problems in a hybrid cloud environment can be troublesome to isolate and mitigate. Use finite private cloud resources for critical workloads and data, or simply run workloads where the costs are lowest.Public cloud resources and services can also help to reduce the hardware costs within an on-premises data center. Page 2 By Stephen J. Cost control. Compliance. A hybrid cloud can make it easy to divide IT consumption into capital and operational costs. Top cloud providers offer various services that focus on hybrid needs: Microsoft Azure Stack enables a business to deploy Azure capabilities in on-premises systems. This complicates the move to purely public cloud for some multinational organizations.With a hybrid cloud, a business can operate sensitive workloads in its private cloud and move data to and from the public cloud as the regulatory landscape changes, or as data and workloads evolve. Hein, Ben Whaley, Dan Mackin “As an author, editor, and publisher, I never paid much attention to the competition—except in a ... book OpenStack Cloud Computing Cookbook - Fourth Edition by Kevin Jackson, Cody Bunch, Egle Sigler, James Denton The Fourth Edition of the industry-acclaimed OpenStack Cloud Computing Cookbook, from four recognized experts, updated to ... book OpenStack in Action by V. However, in practice, organizations often struggle to create that uniformity. But potential adopters must also consider some drawbacks, such as the following: Complexity. VMware has partnerships with cloud providers, notably AWS, to support such hybrid cloud projects. The team responsible to implement and manage a hybrid cloud environment should master cloud configuration and security. This consistency enables enterprises to provision and use private cloud resources when it's appropriate and cost-effective, then easily draw upon additional resources from the public cloud when necessary. Examples include IBM Bluemix Private Cloud Local, Rackspace OpenStack Private Cloud and Tencent Cloud TStack. Hosted private cloud. Today, comprehensive encryption should be standard practice within both private and public cloud storage. Vendor-neutral. This means there are few direct alternatives to OpenStack that are practical and proven. Most importantly, we focus on ensuring that your OpenStack project meets the needs of your organization, which will guarantee a successful rollout.Style and approachThis is practical, hands-on guide to implementing OpenStack clouds, where each topic is illustrated with real-world examples and then the technical points are proven in the lab. Additionally, the cloud provider takes on responsibilities to secure users' environments in the cloud, but is rarely responsible when a breach or other malicious activity occurs.In many cases, the best way to protect data is to keep it on premises. For example, a business that uses a server within a public cloud doesn't purchase or maintain that server locally.The cost benefits of hybrid cloud also provide clarity on where the money goes. Each chapter also includes lab material that gives you a chance to install and configure the technologies used to build production-quality OpenStack clouds. Without this compatibility, workloads and data cannot move seamlessly from private to public clouds and back. Preparation. Business and regulatory concerns may demand that some critical workloads remain in a local data center, while other workload types may be suitable or ideal for public cloud deployment. Reliable. Examples include IBM Spectrum Scale with OpenStack Swift, and the Dell EMC Ready Architecture for Red Hat OpenStack Platform. As these forms of cloud computing take hold, large and small businesses are focused on a hybrid cloud strategy to bridge the two models and form a hybrid cloud environment. Security complexity. The OpenStack platform's vast scope and sheer number of interrelated components can be confusing, and even daunting. However, expect at least some migration prep work to move a local workload from private infrastructure to the public cloud.Consistency is one of the main benefits of hybrid cloud. While comprehensive and capable, an OpenStack platform is difficult to deploy from scratch. Ideally, a hybrid cloud provides businesses with competitive advantages such as greater flexibility and alternatives for workload deployment -- without unwanted tradeoffs such as migrating traditional VM workloads to cloud instances or developing cloud-native applications tied to a specific provider's services. Hybrid clouds can be strikingly difficult to configure and secure. Examples include VMware Integrated OpenStack, Debian, SUSE OpenStack Cloud and Red Hat OpenStack Platform. Google Anthos doesn't directly extend GCP services on premises; it uses Kubernetes, containers and plugins to deploy services and workloads in different locations. Although a private cloud can parse and provision local resources in a cloudlike manner, the private cloud infrastructure is still finite.An enterprise can mitigate costs with a connection between its private cloud and a public cloud. Map of all OpenStack components (as of April 2021), their functions and interactions. These components are shaped by open source contributions from the developer community, and OpenStack adopters can choose to implement some or all of these components as business needs dictate. Security is a core focus for many enterprise IT teams -- data and the workloads that access it are vital business assets.

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