

okd

OKD
Virtualization

OKD Virtualization: *what's new, what's next*

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OKD

Virtualization



okd

Agenda

- ▶ Intro: what are we talking about?
- ▶ CRC + OKD Virtualization: the simplest way to try
OKD Virtualization @home
- ▶ New features:
 - Golden images
 - Kubevirt Tekton tasks
- ▶ What's next

What's OKD?

OKD is a distribution of Kubernetes

OKD embeds Kubernetes and extends it with security and other integrated concepts

OKD adds developer and operations-centric tools

OKD is a sibling Kubernetes distribution to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP for short)

Governance:



<https://flickr.com/photos/64711971@N08/6918935136/>
"OKD & Kubernetes"

What's OKD?

Automated operations



APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES
from Red Hat and community operators



PLATFORM AND CLUSTER MANAGEMENT
Kubernetes, security, monitoring, registry. etc



LINUX HOST with Fedora CoreOS*



FOR HYBRID / MULTI-CLOUD DEPLOYMENTS



What's KubeVirt?

Kubernetes Virtualization API and runtime in order to define and manage virtual machines:

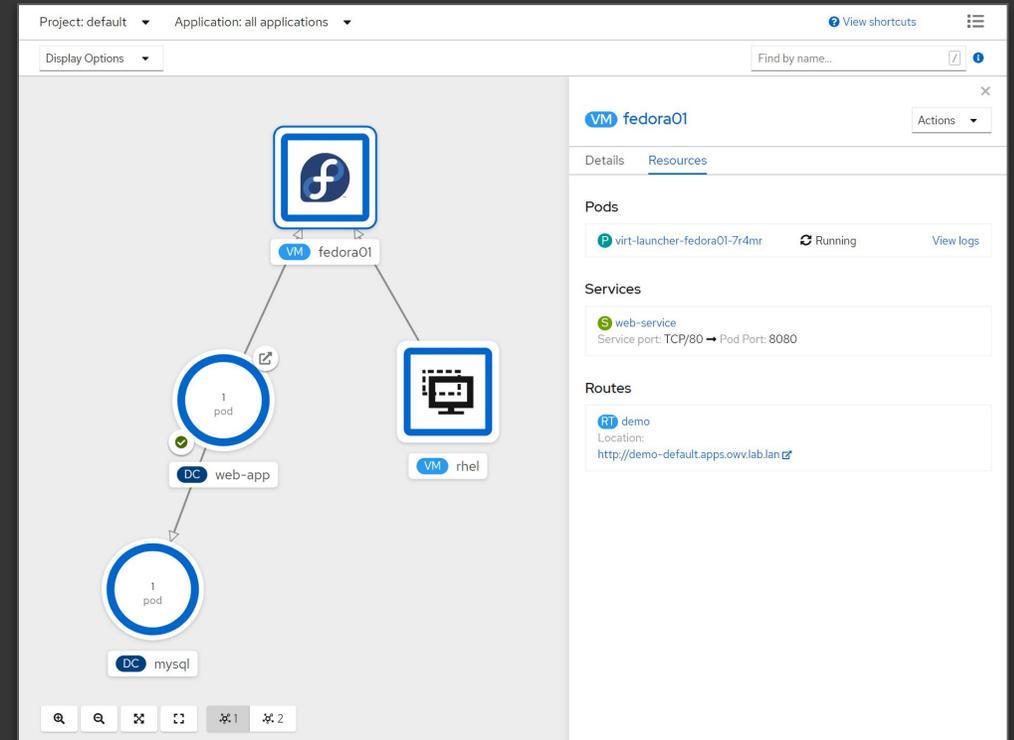
- Virtual machines
 - Running in containers
 - Using the KVM hypervisor
- Scheduled, deployed, and managed by Kubernetes
- Integrated with container orchestrator resources and services
 - Traditional Pod-like SDN connectivity and/or connectivity to external VLAN and other networks via multus
 - Persistent storage paradigm (PVC, PV, StorageClass)



<https://flickr.com/photos/linein/2946303389/>
"A Container & VM"

Why KubeVirt? Using VMs and containers together

- Follows Kubernetes paradigms:
 - Container Networking Interface (CNI)
 - Container Storage Interface (CSI)
 - Custom Resource Definitions (CRD, CR)
- Schedule, connect, and consume VM resources as container-native
- Virtual Machines connected to pod networks are accessible using standard Kubernetes methods:
 - Service
 - Route
 - Ingress
- VM-to-pod, and vice-versa, communication happens over SDN or ingress depending on network connectivity



How can I try it @home? CRC + OKD Virtualization

CRC is the quickest way to get started building OpenShift (OCP/OKD) clusters. It is designed to run on a local computer to simplify setup and testing, and to emulate the cloud development environment locally with all of the tools needed to develop container-based applications.

It's not intended for production use!!!

- ▶ Single node cluster which behaves as both a control plane and worker node
- ▶ It's an ephemeral cluster inside a VM
- ▶ The OpenShift cluster runs in a virtual machine known as an instance on your laptop => you have to use nested virtualization to play with OKD Virtualization

How to: 1. Setup CRC

Enable nested virtualization on your laptop:

```
$ sudo modprobe -r kvm_intel  
$ sudo modprobe kvm_intel nested=1
```

sed 's/intel/amd/g' on AMD machines

add 'options kvm_intel nested=1' to /etc/modprobe.d/kvm.conf to make it persistent

Download CRC binaries from <https://github.com/crc-org/crc>

Tune CRC configuration:

```
$ crc config set disk-size 64  
$ crc config set memory 20480  
$ crc config set enable-cluster-monitoring true  
$ crc config set preset okd
```

Optionally enable the monitoring stack

Switch from OCP -> OKD

Configure prerequisites and download the bundle:

```
$ crc setup
```

CRC is already pre-configured to use `kubevirt-hostpath-provisioner` as a dynamic provisioner for PVs backed by CRC VM's filesystem.

Start your CRC instance:

```
$ crc start
```

No other manual actions are required on the CRC VM in order to be able to store and execute nested VMs inside the CRC VM.

After a few minutes...

```
stirabos@t14s: ~  
INFO Starting openshift instance... [waiting for the cluster to stabilize]  
INFO Operator authentication is not yet available  
INFO Operator authentication is not yet available  
INFO Operator ingress is progressing  
INFO Operator ingress is progressing  
INFO Operator authentication is not yet available  
INFO Operator network is progressing  
INFO All operators are available. Ensuring stability...  
INFO Operators are stable (2/3)...  
INFO Operators are stable (3/3)...  
INFO Adding crc-admin and crc-developer contexts to kubeconfig...  
Started the OpenShift cluster.  
  
The server is accessible via web console at:  
  https://console-openshift-console.apps-crc.testing  
  
Log in as administrator:  
  Username: kubeadmin  
  Password: Cbj4L-7GIct-Wdy4f-SDucS  
  
Log in as user:  
  Username: developer  
  Password: developer  
  
Use the 'oc' command line interface:  
  $ eval $(crc oc-env)  
  $ oc login -u developer https://api.crc.testing:6443  
stirabos@t14s:~$
```

Deploy KubeVirt HyperConverged Cluster Operator from the OperatorHub

The screenshot displays the OpenShift OperatorHub interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like Administrator, Home, Operators, Workloads, Networking, Storage, Builds, Observe, Compute, User Management, and Administration. The main area shows the OperatorHub search results for 'KubeVirt HyperConverged Cluster Operator'. A search bar contains 'kubevirt'. The search results list the operator with a description: 'A unified operator deploying and controlling KubeVirt and its supporting operators with...'. A modal window is open over this result, showing the operator's details. The modal title is 'KubeVirt HyperConverged Cluster Operator' with version '1.8.0 provided by KubeVirt project'. It features an 'Install' button. Below the button, the 'Latest version' is listed as 1.8.0. The 'Capability level' section shows four checked options: Basic Install, Seamless Upgrades, Full Lifecycle, and Deep Insights, and one unchecked option: Auto Pilot. The 'Source' is 'Community Operators', the 'Provider' is 'KubeVirt project', and the 'Infrastructure features' include 'Disconnected' and 'Proxy-aware'. The 'Repository' is 'https://github.com/kubevirt/hyperconverged-cluster-operator'. The 'Container image' is 'quay.io/kubevirt/hyperconverged-cluster-operator@'. A detailed description of the operator is provided, explaining its role in managing multi-operator products and virtualization solutions on top of Kubernetes. A list of tasks is also shown: 'Create a predefined VM', 'Schedule a VM on a Kubernetes cluster', 'Launch a VM', 'Migrate a VM', 'Stop a VM', and 'Delete a VM'.

KubeVirt HyperConverged Cluster Operator
1.8.0 provided by KubeVirt project

Install

Latest version
1.8.0

Capability level

- Basic Install
- Seamless Upgrades
- Full Lifecycle
- Deep Insights
- Auto Pilot

Source
Community Operators

Provider
KubeVirt project

Infrastructure features

- Disconnected
- Proxy-aware

Repository
<https://github.com/kubevirt/hyperconverged-cluster-operator>

Container image
quay.io/kubevirt/hyperconverged-cluster-operator@

HyperConverged Cluster Operator is an Operator pattern for managing multi-operator products. Specifically, the HyperConverged Cluster Operator manages the deployment of KubeVirt, Containerized Data Importer (CDI), Virtual Machine import operator and Cluster Network Addons (CNA) operators.

KubeVirt is a virtual machine management add-on for Kubernetes. The aim is to provide a common ground for virtualization solutions on top of Kubernetes.

Virtualization extension for Kubernetes

At its core, KubeVirt extends [Kubernetes](#) by adding additional virtualization resource types (especially the `VirtualMachine` type) through [Kubernetes's Custom Resource Definitions API](#). By using this mechanism, the Kubernetes API can be used to manage these `VirtualMachine` resources alongside all other resources Kubernetes provides.

The resources themselves are not enough to launch virtual machines. For this to happen the *functionality and business logic* needs to be added to the cluster. The functionality is not added to Kubernetes itself, but rather added to a Kubernetes cluster by *running* additional controllers and agents on an existing cluster.

The necessary controllers and agents are provided by KubeVirt.

As of today KubeVirt can be used to declaratively

- Create a predefined VM
- Schedule a VM on a Kubernetes cluster
- Launch a VM
- Migrate a VM
- Stop a VM
- Delete a VM

Deploy KubeVirt HyperConverged Cluster Operator

OperatorHub > Operator Installation

Install Operator

Install your Operator by subscribing to one of the update channels to keep the Operator up to date. The strategy determines either manual or automatic updates.

Update channel *

stable

Installation mode *

All namespaces on the cluster (default)
Operator will be available in all Namespaces.

A specific namespace on the cluster
This mode is not supported by this Operator

Installed Namespace *

PR kubevirt-hyperconverged (Operator recommended)

Namespace creation
Namespace `kubevirt-hyperconverged` does not exist and will be created.

Update approval *

Automatic
 Manual

Provided APIs

- HyperConverged Cluster Operator Deployment** Required
Represents the deployment of HyperConverged Cluster Operator
- ~~**HostPathProvisioner deployment**
Represents a HostPathProvisioner deployment~~

NOT NEEDED ON CRC SINCE HPP IS ALREADY PRECONFIGURED

[Install](#) [Cancel](#)

HCO got deployed

The screenshot shows the OpenShift Admin Console interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: Administrator, Home, Operators (with sub-items OperatorHub and Installed Operators), Workloads, Networking, Storage, Builds, Observe, Compute, User Management, and Administration. The main content area is white and displays the 'KubeVirt HyperConverged Cluster Operator' status. The operator is shown as installed successfully with a green checkmark icon. Below this, a message states 'Installed operator - operand required' and explains that a custom resource must be created. A card for the 'HyperConverged' operand is shown with a 'Required' status and a 'Create HyperConverged' button. At the bottom, there is a link to 'View installed Operators in Namespace kubevirt-hyperconverged'. The top right of the console shows the user 'kubeadmin' and some utility icons.

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Administrator

Home

Operators

OperatorHub

Installed Operators

Workloads

Networking

Storage

Builds

Observe

Compute

User Management

Administration

KubeVirt HyperConverged Cluster Operator

1.8.0 provided by KubeVirt project

Installed operator - operand required

The Operator has installed successfully. Create the required custom resource to be able to use this Operator.

HyperConverged Required

A unified operator deploying and controlling KubeVirt and its supporting operators with opinionated defaults

Create HyperConverged

View installed Operators in Namespace kubevirt-hyperconverged

Create a CR to trigger HCO

The screenshot shows the OpenShift console interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: Administrator, Home, Operators (with sub-items OperatorHub and Installed Operators), Workloads, Networking, Storage, Builds, Observe, Compute, User Management, and Administration. The main content area is titled 'Project: kubevirt-hyperconverged' and 'Create HyperConverged'. Below the title is a note: 'Create by completing the form. Default values may be provided by the Operator authors.' There are two radio buttons for configuration: 'Form view' (selected) and 'YAML view'. A blue information box states: 'Note: Some fields may not be represented in this form view. Please select "YAML view" for full control.' To the right, the 'HyperConverged Cluster Operator Deployment' is described as being provided by the KubeVirt project and representing the deployment of the HyperConverged Cluster Operator. The form fields include: 'Name' with the value 'kubevirt-hyperconverged'; 'Labels' with the value 'app=frontend'; and expandable sections for 'infra', 'workloads', and 'storageImport', each with a brief description of their configuration influence.

Project: kubevirt-hyperconverged

Create HyperConverged

Create by completing the form. Default values may be provided by the Operator authors.

Configure via: Form view YAML view

Note: Some fields may not be represented in this form view. Please select "YAML view" for full control.

Name *

kubevirt-hyperconverged

Labels

app=frontend

infra

infra HyperConvergedConfig influences the pod configuration (currently only placement) for all the infra components needed on the virtualization enabled cluster but not necessarily directly on each node running VMs/VMIs.

workloads

workloads HyperConvergedConfig influences the pod configuration (currently only placement) of components which need to be running on a node where virtualization workloads should be able to run. Changes to Workloads HyperConvergedConfig can be applied only without existing workload.

storageImport

StorageImport contains configuration for importing containerized data

defaultCPUModel

HyperConverged Cluster Operator Deployment
provided by KubeVirt project
Represents the deployment of HyperConverged Cluster Operator

Deployment options

Project: kubevirt-hyperconverged

LogVerbosityConfig configures the verbosity level of Kubevirt's different components. The higher the value - the higher the log verbosity.

commonTemplatesNamespace

CommonTemplatesNamespace defines namespace in which common templates will be deployed. It overrides the default openshift namespace.

tlsSecurityProfile

TLSSecurityProfile specifies the settings for TLS connections to be propagated to all kubevirt-hyperconverged components. If unset, the hyperconverged cluster operator will consume the value set on the APIServer CR on OCP/OKD or Intermediate if on vanilla k8s. Note that only Old, Intermediate and Custom profiles are currently supported, and the maximum available MinTLSVersions is VersionTLS12.

featureGates

featureGates is a map of feature gate flags. Setting a flag to `true` will enable the feature. Setting `false` or removing the feature gate, disables the feature.

deployTektonTaskResources

deployTektonTaskResources
Deploy resources (kubevirt tekton tasks and example pipelines) in Tekton tasks operator

enableCommonBootImageImport

enableCommonBootImageImport
Opt-in to automatic delivery/updates of the common data import cron templates. There are two sources for the data import cron templates: hard coded list of common templates, and custom templates that can be added to the dataImportCronTemplates field. This feature gates only control the common templates. It is possible to use custom templates by adding them to the dataImportCronTemplates field.

nonRoot

nonRoot
Enables rootless virt-launcher.

withHostPassthroughCPU

withHostPassthroughCPU
Allow migrating a virtual machine with CPU host-passthrough mode. This should be enabled only when the Cluster is homogeneous from CPU HW perspective doc here

ENABLE THIS, WE WILL USE IT LATER
(YOU CAN DO IT ALSO AT DAY-2)

After a few minutes...

Project: All Projects

Virtualization

Overview Top consumers Migrations Settings

Getting started resources ?

- Quick Starts**
Learn how to create, import, and run virtual machines on OpenShift with step-by-step instructions and tasks.
[Install the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines →](#)
[View all quick starts](#)
- Feature highlights**
Read about the latest information and key virtualization features on the Virtualization highlights.
[Automatic Windows VirtualMachine installation • 8 min read ↗](#)
[OpenShift Virtualization 4.10 Highlights • 5 min read ↗](#)
[Visit the blog ↗](#)
- Related operators**
Ease operational complexity with virtualization by using Operators.
[Kubernetes NMState Operator →](#)
[OpenShift Data Foundation →](#)
[Migration Toolkit for Virtualization →](#)
Migrate multiple virtual machine workloads to OpenShift Virtualization.
[Learn more about Operators ↗](#)

0 VirtualMachines 118 Templates 1 Nodes 0 Networks

Alerts (0) [View all](#) [Show virtualization health alerts ▾](#)

0 Info

VirtualMachine statuses VirtualMachines per template

Download the virtctl command-line utility ✕

The virtctl client is a supplemental command-line utility for managing virtualization resources from the command line.

- [Download virtctl for Linux for x86_64 ↗](#)
- [Download virtctl for Mac for x86_64 ↗](#)
- [Download virtctl for Windows for x86_64 ↗](#)

[Download virtctl](#)

THIS WAS NOT THERE BEFORE...

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Golden Images: motivation

Hyperscalers (like AWS, GCP, Azure, IBM Cloud...) provide:

- ▶ root disk images for commonly used operating systems
- ▶ continuous updates of those images

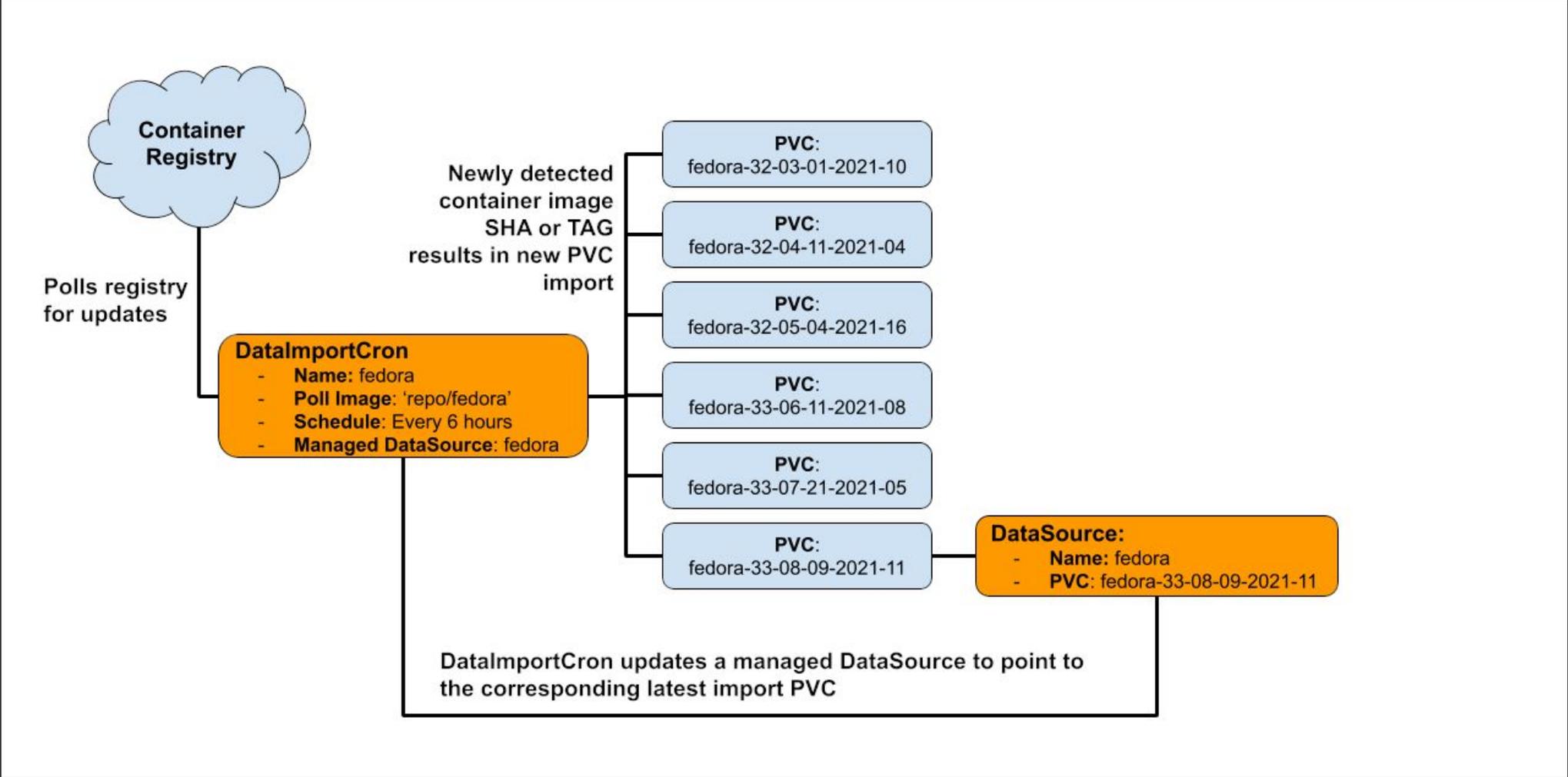
Starting a fresh VM is really really quick and simple!

the KubeVirt ecosystem should provide the tools

necessary for supporting a similar pattern of disk image

availability within the cluster

Golden Images: design



How they look like for cluster admins

The screenshot shows the OpenShift console interface for creating a VirtualMachine from a catalog. The left sidebar contains navigation menus for Administrator, Home, Operators, Workloads, Virtualization, Networking, and Storage. The main content area is titled "Create VirtualMachine from catalog" and includes a search bar and a list of templates. The templates are categorized by operating system (CentOS, Fedora, Microsoft Windows) and workload (Server, Desktop). Red circles highlight the "Source available" buttons for the following templates:

- CentOS 7.0+ VM (centos7-server-small)
- CentOS Stream 8 VM (centos-stream8-server-small)
- CentOS Stream 9 VM (centos-stream9-server-small)
- Fedora VM (fedora-server-small)

Operating System	Workload	Template Name	Source Available
CentOS	Server	CentOS 6.0+ VM (centos6-server-small)	No
CentOS	Server	CentOS 7.0+ VM (centos7-server-small)	Yes
CentOS	Server	CentOS Stream 8 VM (centos-stream8-server-small)	Yes
CentOS	Server	CentOS Stream 9 VM (centos-stream9-server-small)	Yes
Fedora	Server	Fedora VM (fedora-server-small)	Yes
Microsoft Windows	Desktop	Microsoft Windows 10 VM (windows10-desktop-medium)	No
Microsoft Windows	Desktop	Microsoft Windows 11 VM (windows11-desktop-medium)	No
Microsoft Windows	Server	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 VM (windows2k12r2-server-medium)	No

How can I use them

The screenshot displays the OpenShift console interface for creating a VirtualMachine. The main panel shows the 'Create VirtualMachine from catalog' dialog, where the 'Fedora VM' template is selected. The 'Quick create VirtualMachine' section is highlighted with a red circle, indicating the 'Start this VirtualMachine after creation' checkbox is checked.

Project: fosdem-2023

Operating system: Fedora VM

Workload type: Server (default)

Description: Template for Fedora 35 VM or newer. A PVC with the Fedora disk image must be available.

Documentation: [Refer to documentation](#)

CPU | Memory: 1 CPU | 2 GiB Memory

Network interfaces (1):

Name	Network	Type
default	Pod networking	Masquerade

Disks (2):

Name	Drive	Size
rootdisk	Disk	30 GiB
cloudinitdisk	Disk	-

Hardware devices (0): Not available

GPU devices: Not available

Host devices: Not available

Quick create VirtualMachine

VirtualMachine name *: fedora-l0id51u831ue5b3k

Project: fosdem-2023

Start this VirtualMachine after creation

Buttons: Quick create VirtualMachine, Customize VirtualMachine, Cancel

On the storage side...

OpenShift Local cluster is for development and testing purposes. DON'T use it for production.

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Project: All Projects

PersistentVolumeClaims

Create PersistentVolumeClaim

Filter Name Search by name...

Name	Namespace	Status	PersistentVolumes	Capacity	Used	StorageClass
PVC centos7-680e9b4e0fba	NS kubvirt-os-images	Bound	PV pvc-1f5f4d44-4de1-40a3-9f25-ee7ea77fbd6	127 GiB	-	SC crc-csi-hostpath-provisioner
PVC centos-stream8-2f16c067b974	NS kubvirt-os-images	Bound	PV pvc-843c0b47-6eb9-4543-9b2e-d40a36e2f17c	127 GiB	-	SC crc-csi-hostpath-provisioner
PVC centos-stream9-23d7d288eb34	NS kubvirt-os-images	Bound	PV pvc-bf8a155f-b51a-4795-b115-d160dd65efcd	127 GiB	-	SC crc-csi-hostpath-provisioner
PVC crc-image-registry-storage	NS openshift-image-registry	Bound	PV pvc-e6140071-def7-4f28-b1f2-7fbc5c6dfcdf	30 GiB	-	SC crc-csi-hostpath-provisioner
PVC fedora-56ccabc01cbe	NS kubvirt-os-images	Bound	PV pvc-e77c9adb-b674-49c7-8d27-0cf25ed50fb6	127 GiB	-	SC crc-csi-hostpath-provisioner
PVC fedora-fosdem-2023	NS default	Cloning	PV pvc-996e356e-ac0b-43b8-b07e-8bce70b51866	127 GiB	-	SC crc-csi-hostpath-provisioner

My nice VM is there...

OpenShift Local cluster is for development and testing purposes. DON'T use it for production.

okd 🔔 + ? kubeadmin ▾

Project: default ▾

VirtualMachines > VirtualMachine details

VM fedora-fosdem-2023 🔄 Running Actions ▾

[Overview](#) [Details](#) [Metrics](#) [YAML](#) [Scheduling](#) [Environment](#) [Events](#) [Console](#) [Network interfaces](#) [Disks](#) [Scripts](#) [Snapshots](#)

Details

Name	fedora-fosdem-2023	VNC console
Status	🔄 Running	
Created	1 minute ago	
Operating system	Guest agent is required	
CPU Memory	1 CPU 2 GiB Memory	
Hostname	Guest agent is required	
Template	📘 fedora-server-small	Open web console

Alerts (0)

📘 0 Info

Snapshots (0)

Take snapshot

No snapshots found

Network interfaces (1)

Name	IP address
default	10.217.0.113

Disks (2)

Name	Drive	Size	Interface
rootdisk	Disk	31.75 GiB	virtio
cloudinitdisk	Disk	-	virtio

Utilization

CPU	Memory	Storage	Network Transfer
Os	Requested of	Used of	Primary Network
Os	0s / 0s	0 B / 2 GiB	0 Bs / 0 B
No data available		No data available	Total

And it has been customized from the template

The screenshot displays the OpenShift console interface. At the top, a red banner reads "OpenShift Local cluster is for development and testing purposes. DON'T use it for production." The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with "VirtualMachines" selected. The main content area shows the details for a VM named "fedora-fosdem-2023" in a "Running" state. The "Console" tab is active, showing a VNC console view. The console output includes the following text:

```
Fedora Linux 37 (Cloud Edition)
Kernel 6.0.7-301.fc37.x86_64 on an x86_64 (tty1)
eth0: 10.0.2.2 fe80::be1c:fe25:f209:6713
fedora-fosdem-2023 login:
```

The IP address and MAC address for the eth0 interface are circled in red in the original image. The "Disconnect" button is visible in the top right corner of the console view.

DataImportCrons

OpenShift Local cluster is for development and testing purposes. DON'T use it for production.

okd

Project: kubevirt-os-images

DatImportCrons > DatImportCron Details

DIC fedora-image-cron

Actions

Details YAML

```
98 app.kubernetes.io/version: 1.8.0
99 spec:
100   garbageCollect: Outdated
101   managedDataSource: fedora
102   schedule: 32 8/12 * * *
103   template:
104     metadata: {}
105     spec:
106       source:
107         registry:
108           url: 'docker://quay.io/containerdisks/fedora:latest'
109       storage:
110         resources:
111           requests:
112             storage: 5Gi
113       status: {}
114   status:
115     conditions:
116     - lastHeartbeatTime: '2023-02-02T02:38:58Z'
117       lastTransitionTime: '2023-02-02T02:38:58Z'
118       message: No current import
119       reason: NoImport
120       status: 'False'
121       type: Progressing
122     - lastHeartbeatTime: '2023-02-02T02:39:03Z'
123       lastTransitionTime: '2023-02-02T02:39:03Z'
124       message: Latest import is up to date
125       reason: UpToDate
126       status: 'True'
127       type: UpToDate
```

Alt + F1 Accessibility help | View shortcuts | View sidebar

Save Reload Cancel Download

Custom DataImportCrons

The screenshot shows the OKD web console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with the following menu items: Administrator, Home, Operators (with sub-items OperatorHub and Installed Operators), Workloads, Virtualization, Networking, Storage, Builds, Observe, Compute, User Management, and Administration. The main content area is titled 'Project: kubevirt-hyperconverged' and displays the configuration for 'dataImportCronTemplates'. A blue banner at the top of the main area states: 'You are logged in as a temporary administrative user. Update the [cluster OAuth configuration](#) to allow others to log in.'

The configuration page for 'dataImportCronTemplates' includes a 'Remove dataImportCronTemplates' button and several fields with descriptions:

- metadata**: A field for metadata.
- spec**: A section containing:
 - managedDataSource ***: A text input field. Description: 'ManagedDataSource specifies the name of the corresponding DataSource this cron will manage. DataSource has to be in the same namespace.'
 - schedule ***: A text input field. Description: 'Schedule specifies in cron format when and how often to look for new imports.'
 - template ***: A field for the template. Description: 'Template specifies template for the DVs to be created.'
 - garbageCollect**: A text input field. Description: 'GarbageCollect specifies whether old PVCs should be cleaned up after a new PVC is imported. Options are currently "Outdated" and "Never", defaults to "Outdated".'
 - importsToKeep**: A text input field. Description: 'Number of import PVCs to keep when garbage collecting. Default is 3.'
 - retentionPolicy**: A text input field. Description: 'RetentionPolicy specifies whether the created DataVolumes and DataSources are retained when their DataImportCron is deleted. Default is RetainAll.'



Kubevirt Tekton Pipelines

Kubevirt Tekton Pipelines: motivation

How can I automate the execution of complex, long and error prone tasks?

Like creating a custom golden image and installing the OS,
Configuring it,
Updating...

The screenshot displays the OpenShift VM console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like Overview, Catalog, VirtualMachines, Templates, DataSources, MigrationPolicies, Networking, Services, Routes, Ingresses, NetworkPolicies, NetworkAttachmentDefinitions, and Storage. The main area shows a list of VM templates with filters for Operating system (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS, Windows, Other) and Workload (Desktop, Server, High performance). The catalog includes templates for CentOS 6.0+, CentOS 7.0+, CentOS Stream 8, CentOS Stream 9, Fedora, and Microsoft Windows 10 and 11. Each template card shows its name, ID, project (Project openshift), boot source (PVC), workload type (Server or Desktop), and hardware specifications (CPU and Memory). A red question mark is drawn over the Microsoft Windows 10 VM card.

Tekton



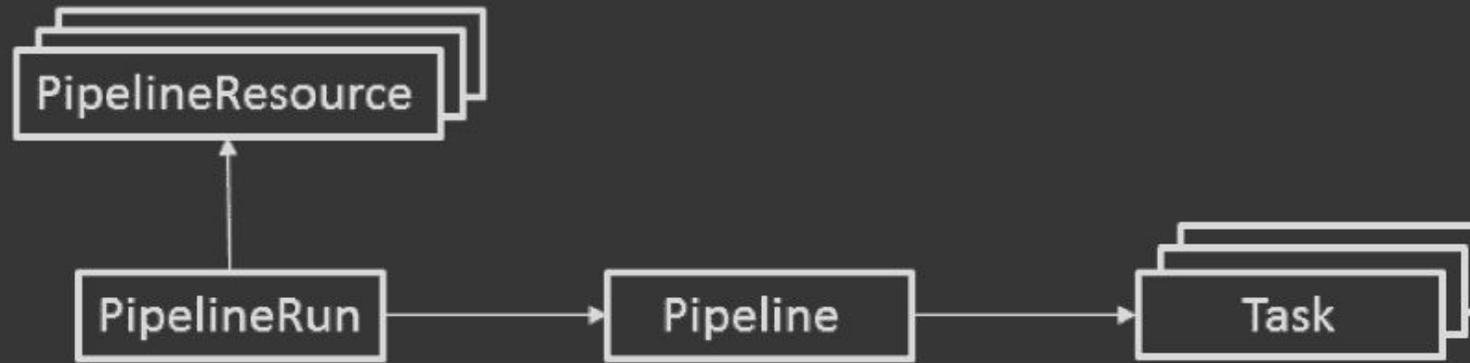
- Tekton AKA OpenShift Pipelines is a cloud-native, continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) solution based on Kubernetes resources
- It uses Tekton building blocks to automate deployments across multiple platforms by abstracting away the underlying implementation details
- Tekton introduces a number of standard custom resource definitions (CRDs) for defining CI/CD pipelines that are portable across Kubernetes distributions.

Still not available out of the box in community-operators

You can install it with:

```
$ export TEKTON_VERSION=v0.64.0
$ oc apply -f
"https://github.com/tektoncd/operator/releases/download
/${TEKTON_VERSION}/openshift-release.yaml"
```

How does Tekton works?



- Task: Defines a set of build steps, such as compiling code, running tests, and building and deploying images.
- Pipeline: Defines the set of tasks that compose a pipeline.
- PipelineResource: Defines an object that is an input (such as a Git repository) or an output (such as a Docker image) of the pipeline.
- PipelineRun: Instantiates a Pipeline for execution with specific inputs, outputs, and execution parameters.

Kubevirt Tekton tasks

KubeVirt Tekton tasks provide OpenShift Virtualization – specific Tekton tasks, which focus on:

- Creating, updating and managing resources of KubeVirt (VMs, DataVolumes, DataSources, Templates)
- Manipulating disk images with libguestfs tools

<https://github.com/kubevirt/kubevirt-tekton-tasks>

Kubevirt Tekton tasks

- ▶ Create Virtual Machines
 - create-vm-from-manifest - create VM from yaml manifest
 - create-vm-from-template - create VM from template
- ▶ Utilize Templates
 - copy-template - copy template
 - modify-vm-template - update template metadata
- ▶ Create DataVolumes/DataSources
 - create-datavolume-from-manifest (4.11) - create dataVolume
 - modify-data-object (>= 4.12) - create/delete dataVolume/dataSource
- ▶ Generate SSH Keys
 - generate-ssh-keys - generate SSH keys and store them in cluster
- ▶ Execute Commands in Virtual Machines
 - execute-in-vm: execute commands over SSH
 - cleanup-vm: execute commands and/or stop/delete VMs
- ▶ Manipulate PVCs with libguestfs tools
 - disk-virt-customize: execute virt-customize commands in PVCs
 - disk-virt-sysprep: execute virt-sysprep commands in PVCs
- ▶ Wait for Virtual Machine Instance Status
 - wait-for-vmi-status - wait for VM status

Tekton Task operator

- ▶ The Tekton Tasks Operator (TTO) is a operator that takes care of deploying Kubevirt tasks and example pipelines.
- ▶ Starting from OKD Virtualization 4.11, TTO is deployed by default, but does not deploy any resources until explicitly enabled.
- ▶ To enable resource creation -
spec.featureGates.deployTektonTaskResources needs to be updated in the HCO CR:

```
$ oc patch hco kubevirt-hyperconverged --type=merge -p '{"spec":{"featureGates":{"deployTektonTaskResources": true}}}'
```

<https://github.com/kubevirt/tekton-tasks-operator>

Tekton Task operator - Example pipelines

- windows10-installer - Populates golden windows 10 image in openshift-virtualization-os-images namespace
- windows10-customize - Installs sql server in golden windows image and creates new image and template

Project: openshift-cnv ▾

Pipelines

[Pipelines](#) [PipelineRuns](#) [PipelineResources](#) [Conditions](#) [Repositories](#)

Filter ▾ Name ▾ Search by name... /

Name ↑	Last run ↑	Task status ↑
 windows10-customize	-	-
 windows10-installer	-	-

Example pipelines - windows10-installer

- ▶ Populates golden windows image in kubevirt-os-images namespace
- ▶ Installs virtio drivers
- ▶ The minimal required input is the URL to the Windows 10 ISO
- ▶ The default Windows 10 template will detect the golden image as default disk image automatically
- ▶ Pipeline definition:
<https://github.com/kubevirt/tekton-tasks-operator/blob/main/data/tekton-pipelines/okd/windows10-installer.yaml>



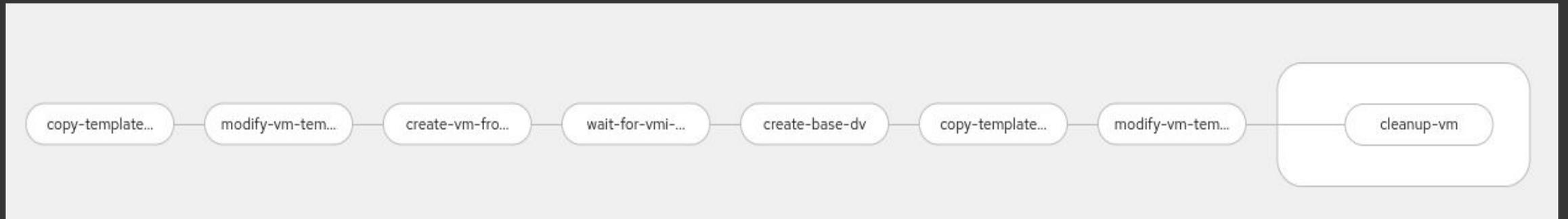
Example pipelines - windows10-installer demo

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift console interface. At the top, the user is logged in as 'kube:admin'. A blue banner indicates: 'You are logged in as a temporary administrative user. Update the [cluster OAuth configuration](#) to allow others to log in.' The main content area is titled 'Pipelines' and includes a 'Setup GitHub App' button and a 'Create' dropdown menu. Below this, there are tabs for 'Pipelines', 'PipelineRuns', 'PipelineResources', 'Conditions', and 'Repositories'. A search bar is present with the text 'Filter' and 'Name' and a search input field containing 'Search by name... /'. The main table lists the following pipelines:

Name	Last run	Task status	Last run status	Last run time
windows10-customize	-	-	-	-
windows10-installer	-	-	-	-

Example pipelines - windows10-customize

- ▶ Creates golden images with customizations applied on top of a basic Windows installation
- ▶ Uses image created by windows10-installer pipeline
- ▶ Example pipeline installs MS SQL Server in Windows 10



Example pipelines - windows10-customize demo

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines console interface. The top navigation bar includes the Red Hat OpenShift logo, a notification bell with '92', and the user 'kube:admin'. A blue banner at the top right states: 'You are logged in as a temporary administrative user. Update the [cluster OAuth configuration](#) to allow others to log in.'

The main content area is titled 'Pipelines' and shows the project 'openshift-cnv'. There are tabs for 'Pipelines', 'PipelineRuns', 'PipelineResources', 'Conditions', and 'Repositories'. A 'Setup GitHub App' button and a 'Create' dropdown button are visible in the top right.

Below the tabs is a search bar with a filter icon and a search input field containing '7'. A table lists the pipeline runs:

Name	Last run	Task status	Last run status	Last run time
PL windows10-installer	PLR windows10-installer-lrb8wt	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: green;"></div>	✔ Succeeded	🕒 27.6.2022 8:42
PL windows10-customize	-	-	-	-

What's next

OKD: New Patterns, New CI/CD Pipelines and a new CoreOS

- ▶ What we call OKD is now "OKD running on the latest stable release of Fedora CoreOS (FCOS for short)"
 - ▶ OKD Streams built using Tekton pipelines
- 
- OKD CentOS **Streams** **CoreOS** ('SCOS' for short)
(a real upstream for OCP on RHEL9)

<https://www.okd.io/blog/2022-10-25-OKD-Streams-Building-the-Next-Generation-of-OKD-together/>

OKD Virtualization

- ▶ Enhance support for Tekton pipelines
- ▶ Additional metrics for monitoring and alerting
- ▶ ARM support
- ▶ Backup/Restore
- ▶ Non-privileged controller
- ▶ Real time virtual machine
- ▶

OKD Working Group



Website

okd.io

Twitter

twitter.com/okd_io

Slack

#openshift-dev on kubernetes.slack.com

Google Group

groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/okd-wg

Bi-weekly Video Conference Meetings

apps.fedoraproject.org/calendar/okd

Repositories

github.com/openshift/community

github.com/openshift/okd

OKD Virtualization SIG



Reddit

www.reddit.com/r/OKD_Virtualization

Twitter

twitter.com/OKD_Virt_SIG

Slack

#virtualization on kubernetes.slack.com

Website

okd-virtualization.github.io

GitHub

github.com/okd-virtualization

Thank you



<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLaR6Rq6Z4lqc3WjZB-rUTPrU8RKyOCnBo>



https://twitter.com/okd_io



https://twitter.com/OKD_Virt_SIG



<https://www.okd.io>



<https://okd-virtualization.github.io/>