OpenShift Virtualization on ROSA

NetApp Solutions

NetApp
January 03, 2025

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Deploy Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with FSxN on ROSA

Overview

This section provides details for setting up FSx for NetApp ONTAP as the default Storage Class for the ROSA cluster, and then create a Virtual Machine that will leverage FSx ONTAP storage for its volumes.
We will also look into connecting to the Virtual Machine using the guest credentials, and restarting the VM. And finally, we will perform a live migration of the Virtual Machine from the current node to a new node. We will examine the contents of the disk storage after a VM restart and the live migration .

Prerequisites

- AWS account
- A Red Hat account
- IAM user with appropriate permissions to create and access ROSA cluster
- AWS CLI
- ROSA CLI
- OpenShift command-line interface (oc)
- Helm 3 documentation
- A HCP ROSA cluster (with at least 3 bare-metal worker nodes)
- OpenShift Virtualization installed on ROSA Cluster
- Access to Red Hat OpenShift web console

Initial Setup

This section shows how to set up the default storage class to be trident-csi and the default VolumeSnapshotClass to be the FSx Volume Snapshot class. Then it shows how to create a VM from a template and then connect and login to it using the guest credentials.

Ensure default Storage Class is set to trident-csi

Ensure default VolumeSnapShotClasses is set as shown

If the defaults are not set, you can set it up either from the console or from command line

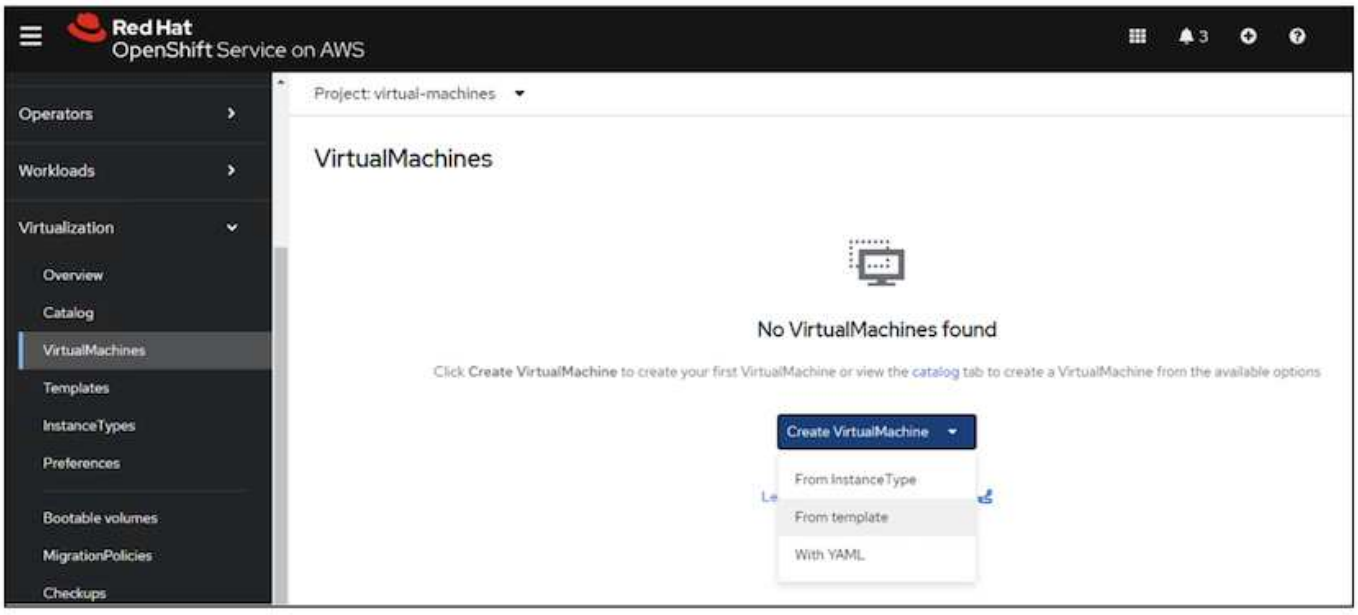
```
$ oc patch storageclass trident-csi -p '{"metadata": {"annotations":
{"storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class": "true"}}}'
```

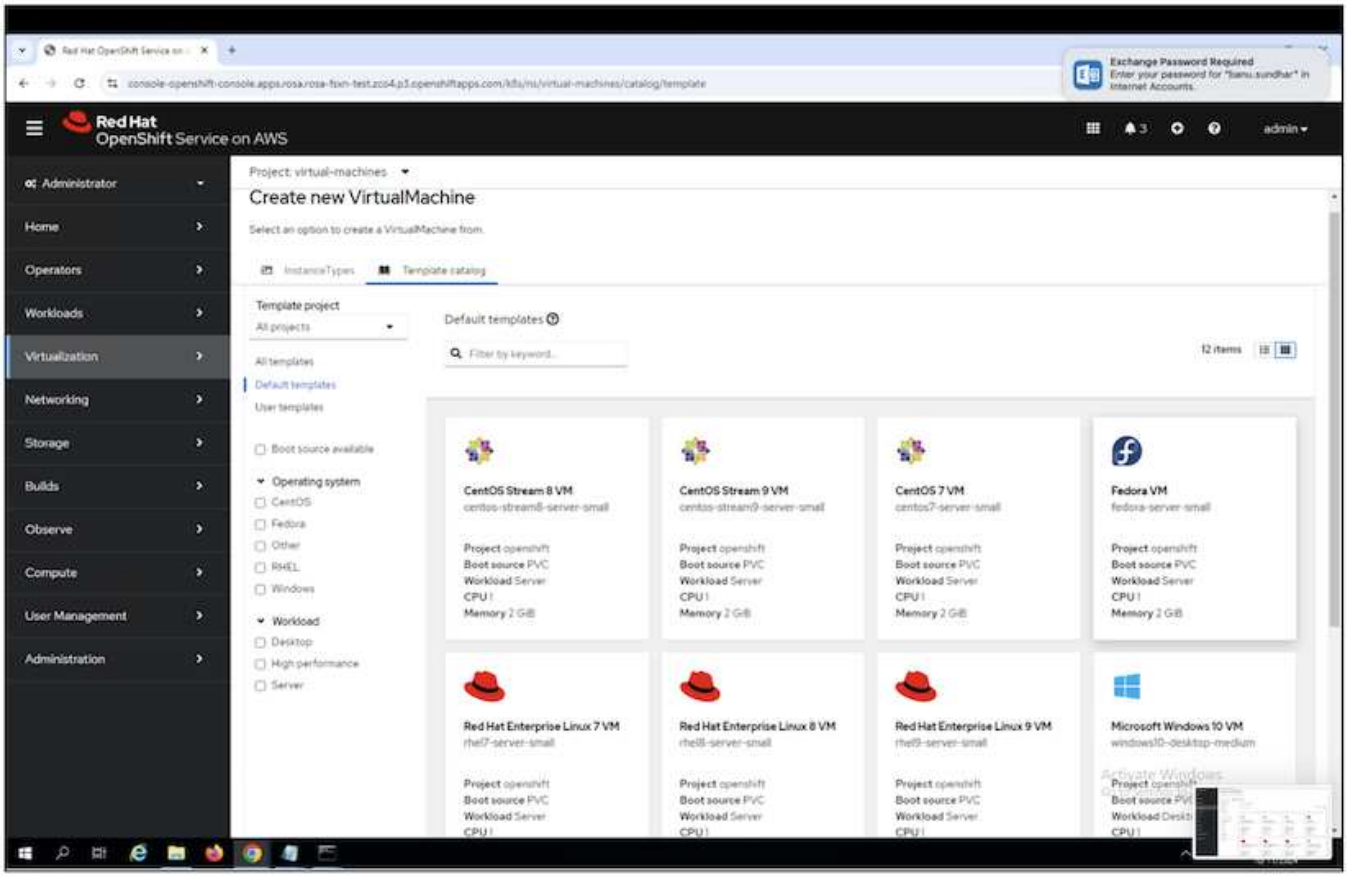
```
$ oc patch VolumeSnapshotClasses fsx-snapclass -p '{"metadata":
{"annotations": {"snapshot.storage.kubernetes.io/is-default-class":
"true"}}}'
```

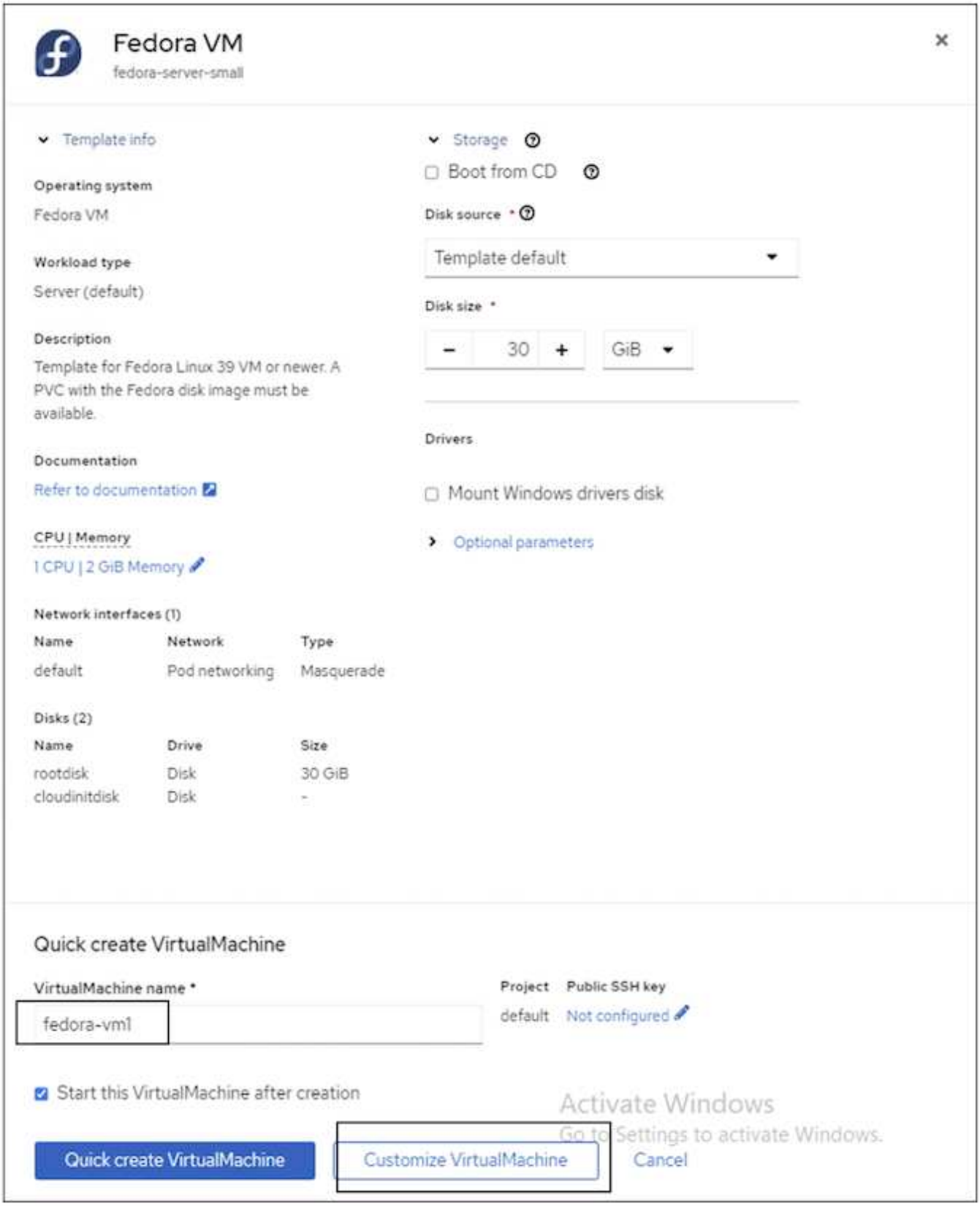
Create a VM from the template

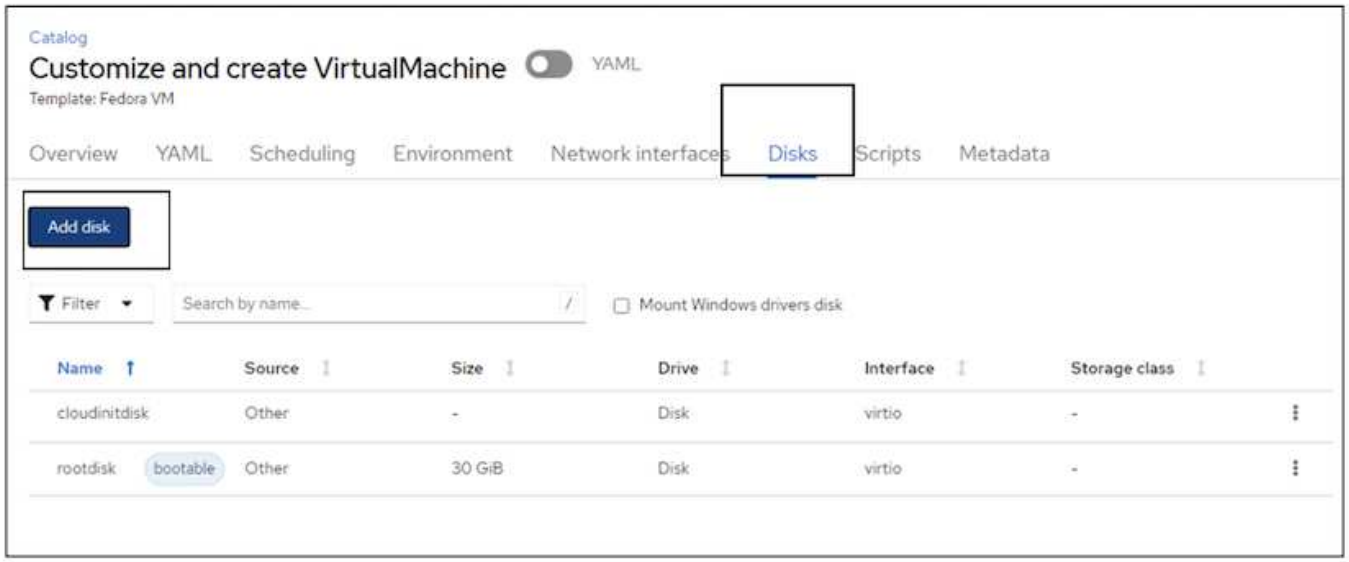
Use the web console to create a VM from a template.
From the RedHat OpenShiftService on AWS console, create a virtual machine. There are templates available on the cluster that can be used to create the VM.
In the screenshot below, we choose fedora VM from this list. Give the VM a name,and then click on **Customize Virtual Machine**. Select the **Disks** tab and click on **Add disks**.
Change the name of the disk preferably to something meaningful, ensure that **trident-csi** is selected for storage class. Click on **Save**. Click on **Create VirtualMachine**

After a few minutes, the VM is in the running state

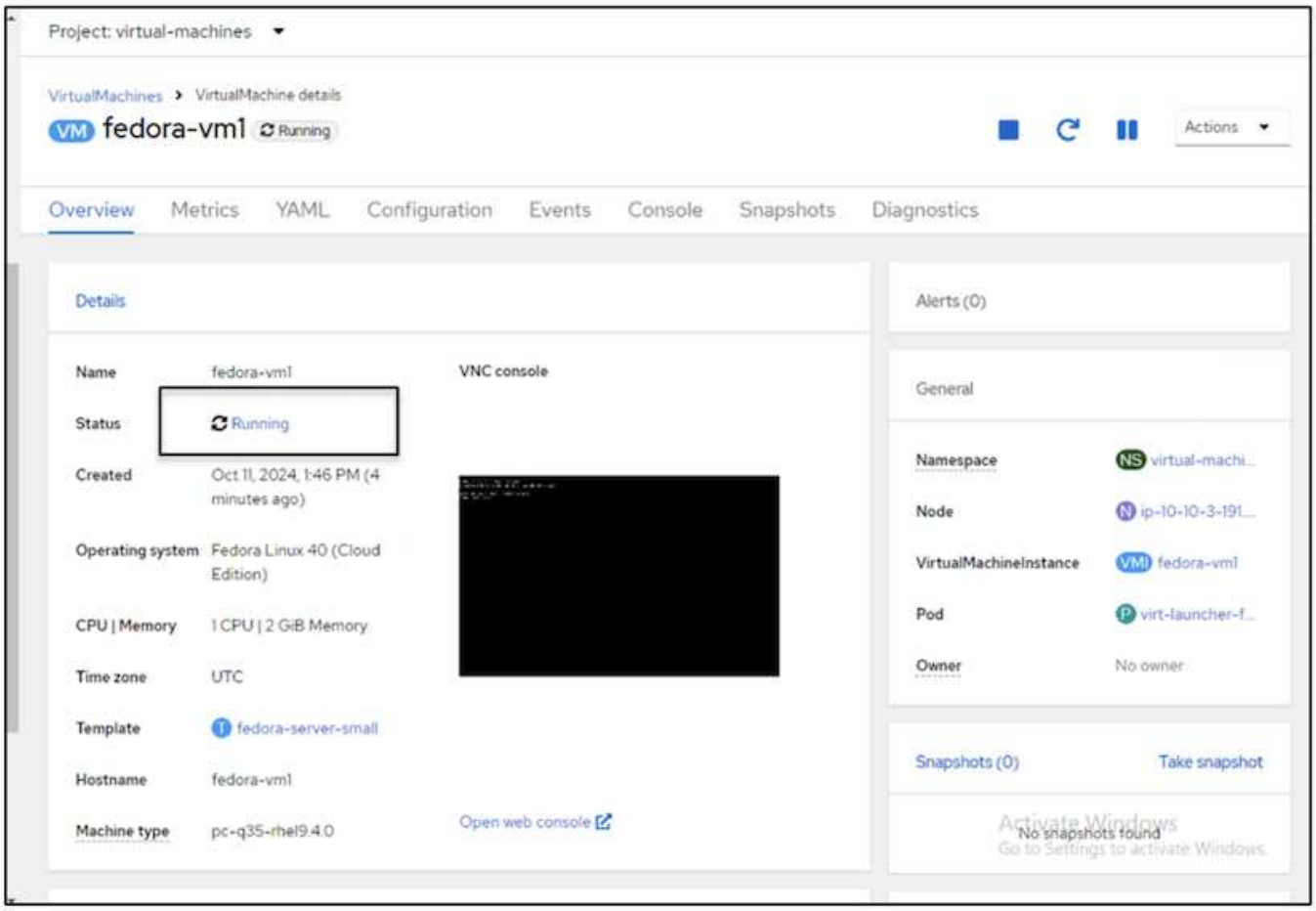



Red Hat OpenShift Service on AWS
Administrator
Home
Operators
Workloads
Virtualization
Networking
Storage
Builds
Observe
Compute
User Management
Administration
Project: virtual-machines
Create new VirtualMachine
Select an option to create a VirtualMachine from.
InstanceTypes
Template catalog
Template project
All projects
All templates
Default templates
User templates
Boot source available
Operating system
CentOS
Fedora
Other
RHEL
Windows
Workload
Desktop
High performance
Server
Default templates
Filter by keyword...
12 items
CentOS Stream 8 VM
centos-stream8-server-small
CentOS Stream 9 VM
centos-stream9-server-small
CentOS 7 VM
centos7-server-small
Fedora VM
fedora-server-small
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 VM
rhel7-server-small
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 VM
rhel8-server-small
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 VM
rhel9-server-small
Microsoft Windows 10 VM
windows10-desktop-medium
Project openshift
Boot source PVC
Workload Server
CPU 1
Memory 2 GiB


Fedora VM
fedora-server-small
Template info
Operating system
Fedora VM
Workload type
Server (default)
Description
Template for Fedora Linux 39 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 -
Storage
Boot from CD
Disk source *
Template default
Disk size *
30
GiB
Drivers
Mount Windows drivers disk
Optional parameters
Quick create VirtualMachine
VirtualMachine name *
fedora-vm1
Project
default
Public SSH key
Not configured
Start this VirtualMachine after creation
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
Quick create VirtualMachine
Customize VirtualMachine
Cancel

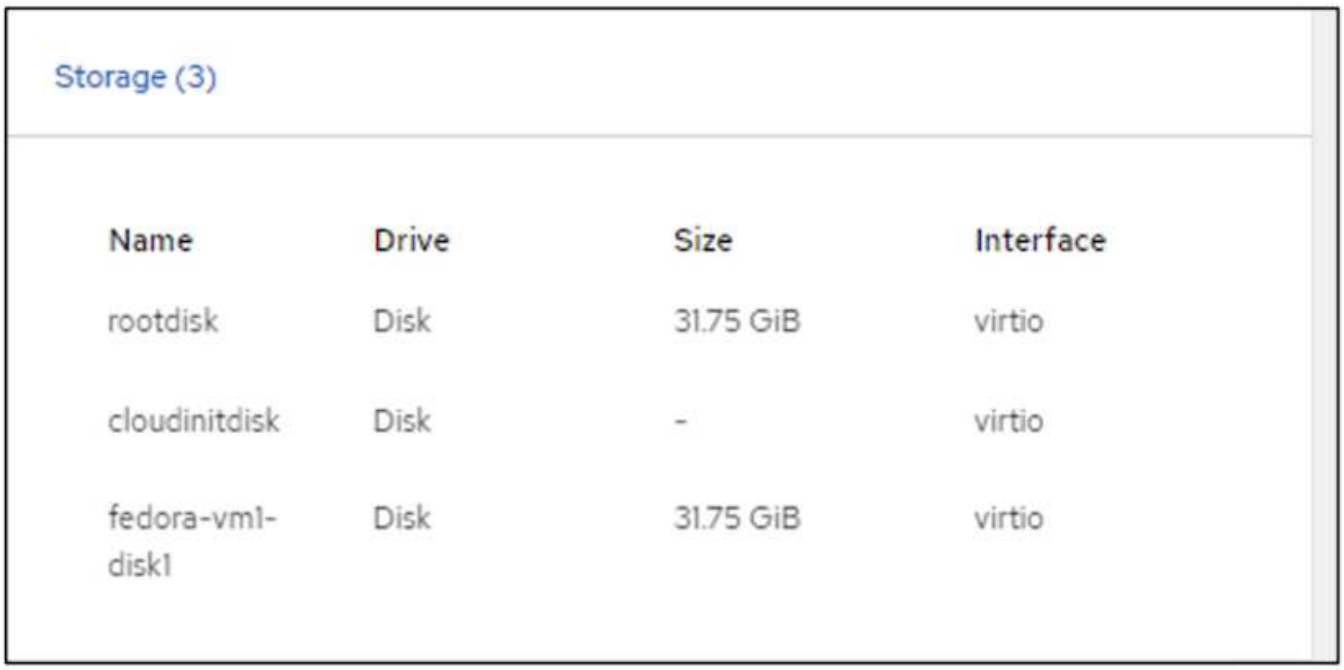

Catalog
Customize and create VirtualMachine
YAML
Template: Fedora VM
Overview
YAML
Scheduling
Environment
Network interfaces
Disks
Scripts
Metadata
Add disk
Filter
Search by name...
Mount Windows drivers disk
Name
Source
Size
Drive
Interface
Storage class
cloudinitdisk
Other
-
Disk
virtio
-
rootdisk
bootable
Other
30 GiB
Disk
virtio
-


Add disk
Use this disk as a boot source
Name *
fedora-vm1-disk1
Source *
Empty disk (blank)
PersistentVolumeClaim size *
30
GiB
Type
Disk
Hot plug is enabled only for "Disk" type
Interface *
VirtIO
Hot plug is enabled only for "SCSI" interface
StorageClass
SC trident-csi
Save
Cancel

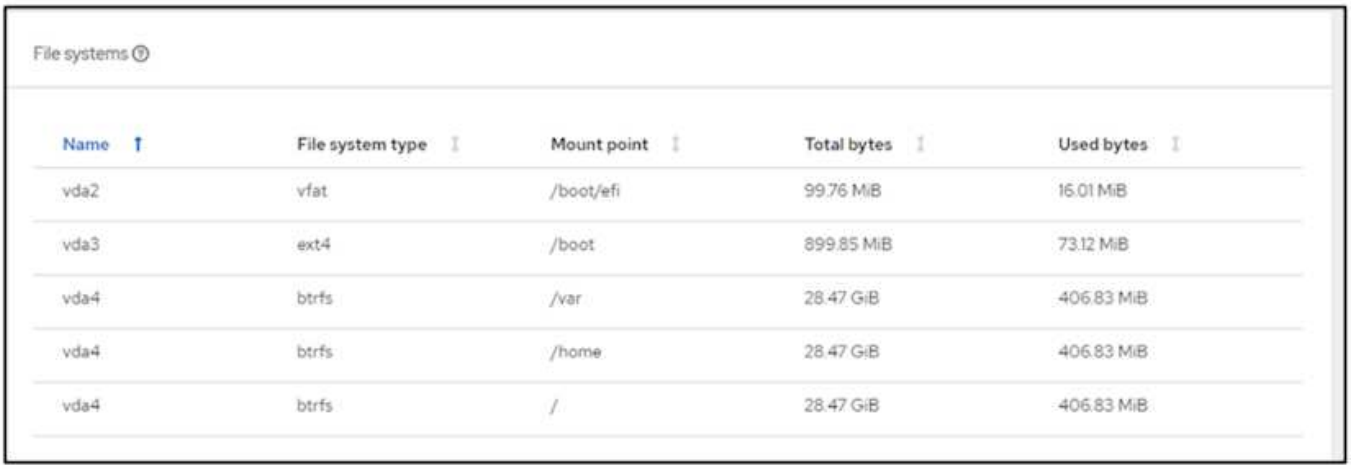


Review all the objects created for the VM

The storage disks.

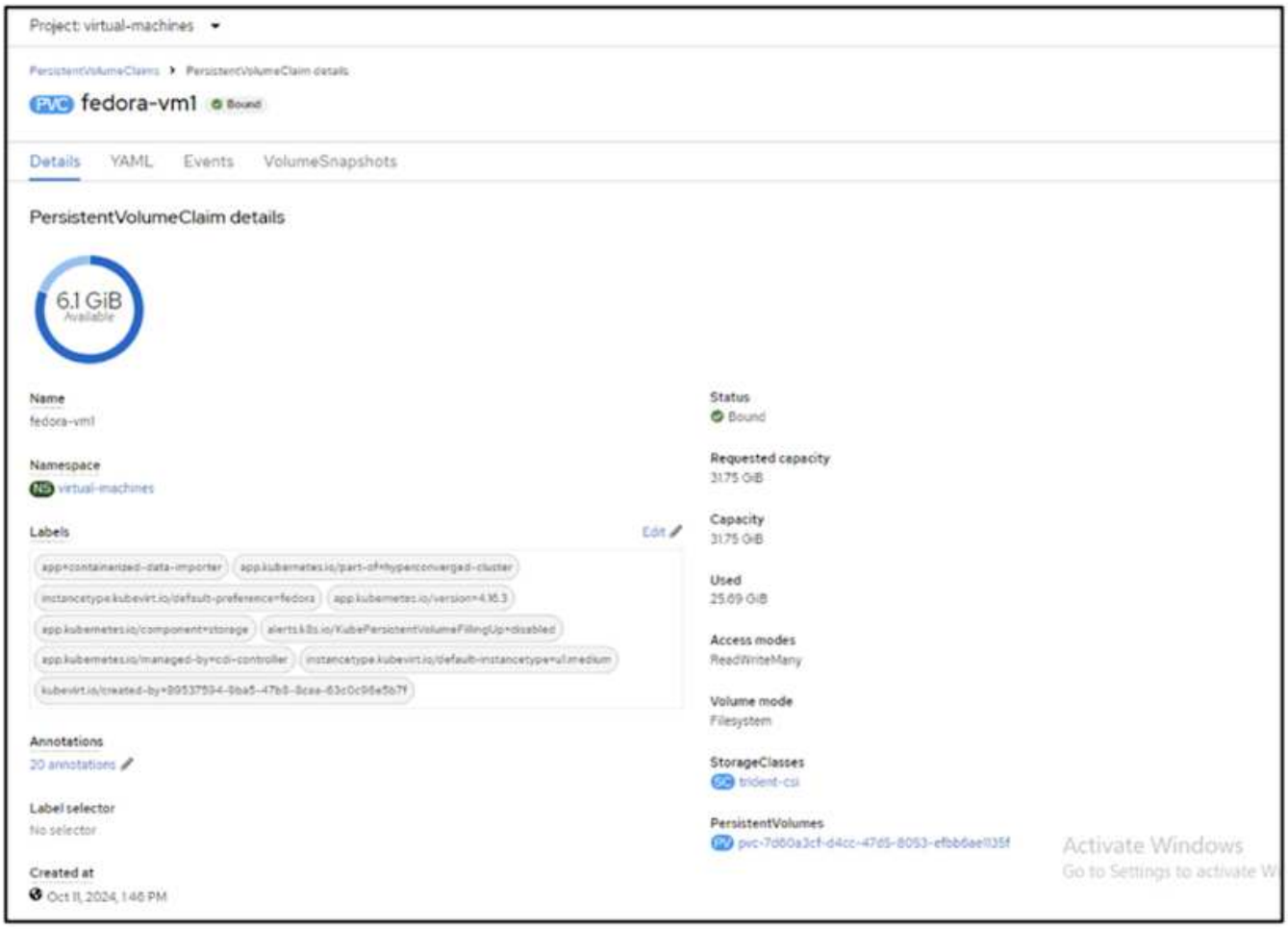


The file systems of the VM will show the Partitions, File system type and the Mount points.

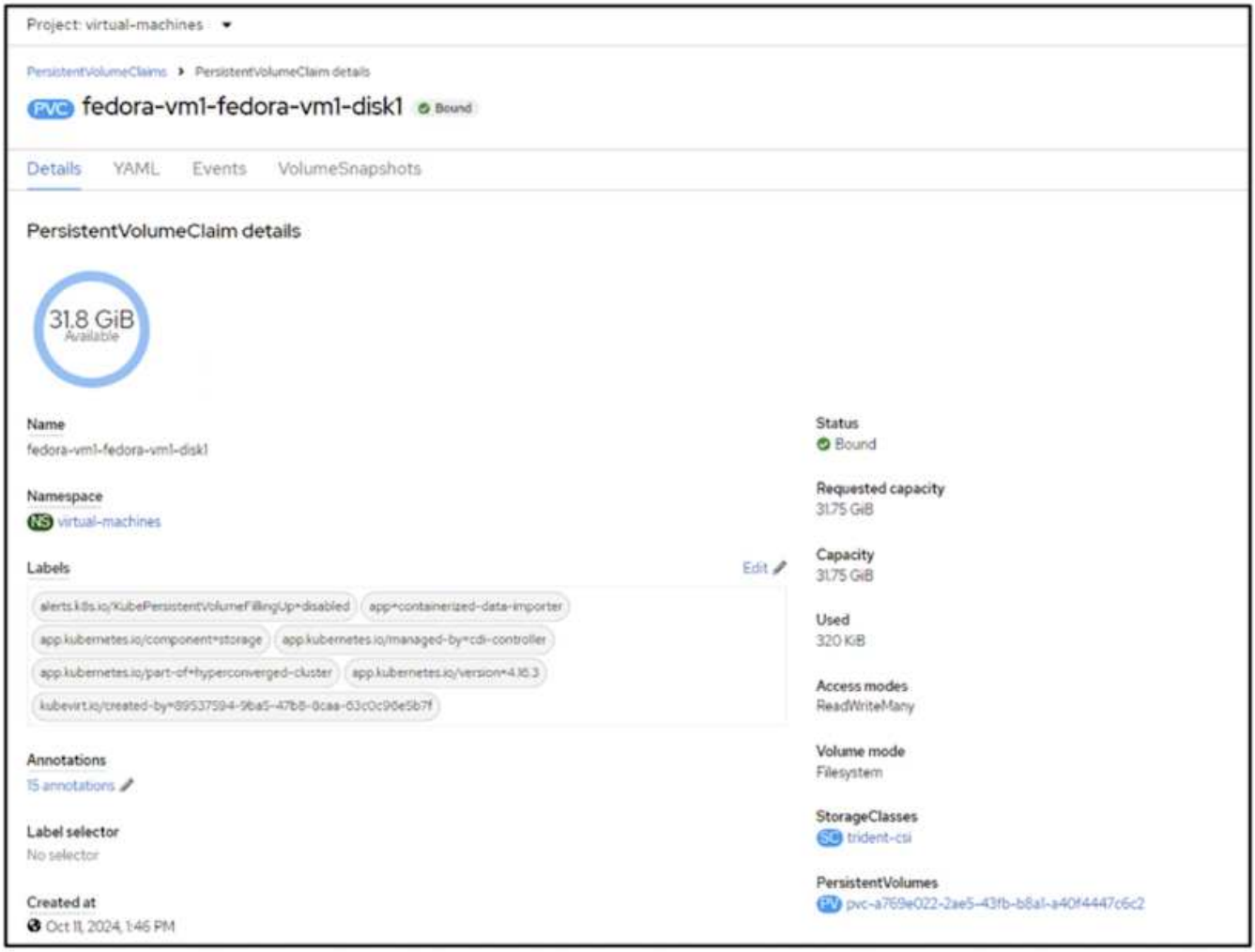


2 PVCs are created for the VM, one from the boot disk and one for the hot plug disk.

The PVC for the boot disk shows that the Access mode is ReadWriteMany, and the Storage Class is trident-csi.



Similarly, the PVC for the hot-plug disk shows that the Access mode is ReadWriteMany, and the Storage Class is trident-csi.

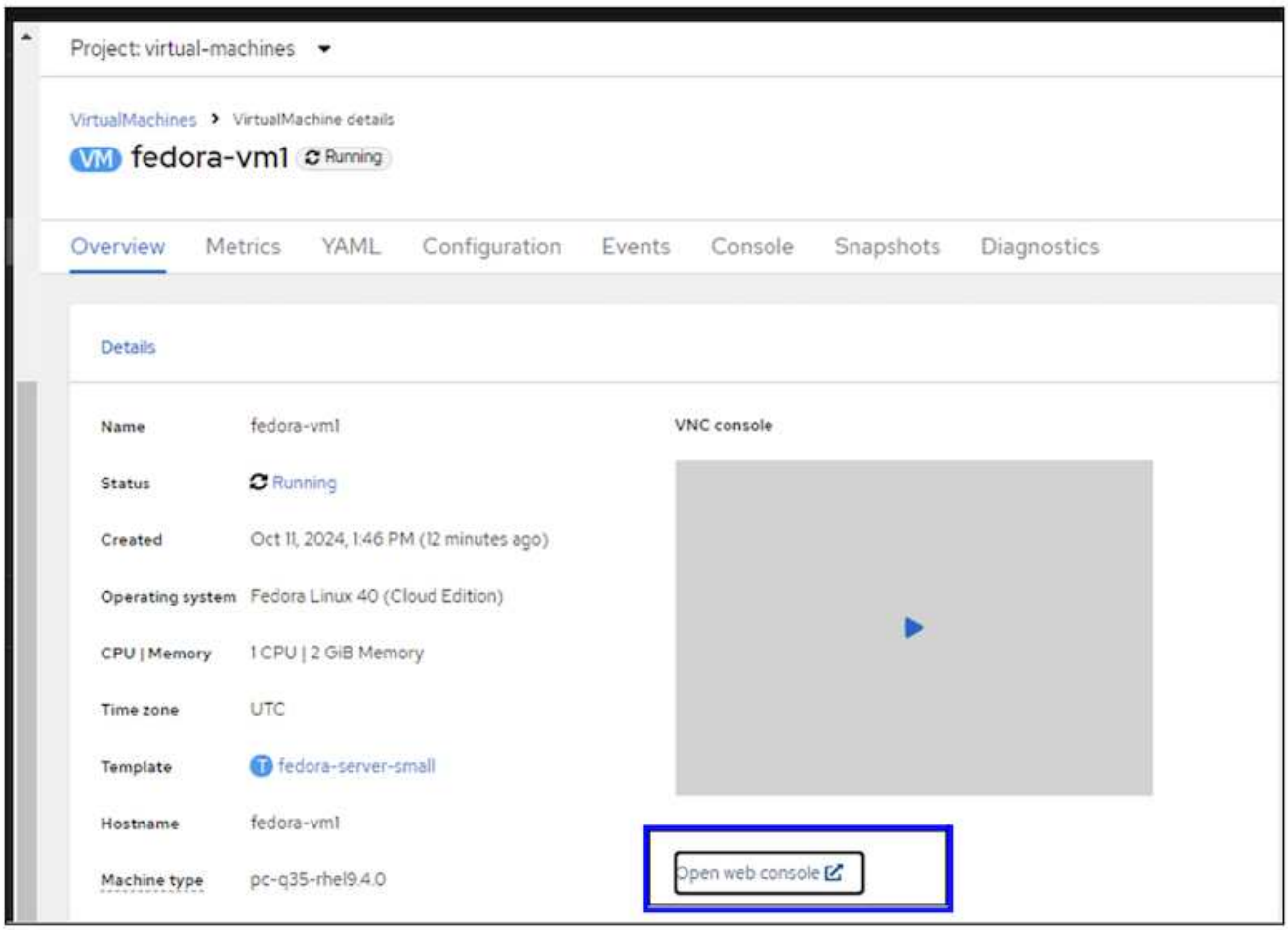


In the screenshot below we can see that the pod for the VM has a Status of Running.

Here we can see the two Volumes associated with the VM pod and the 2 PVCs associated with them.

Connect to the VM

Click on ‘Open web console’ button, and login using Guest Credentials

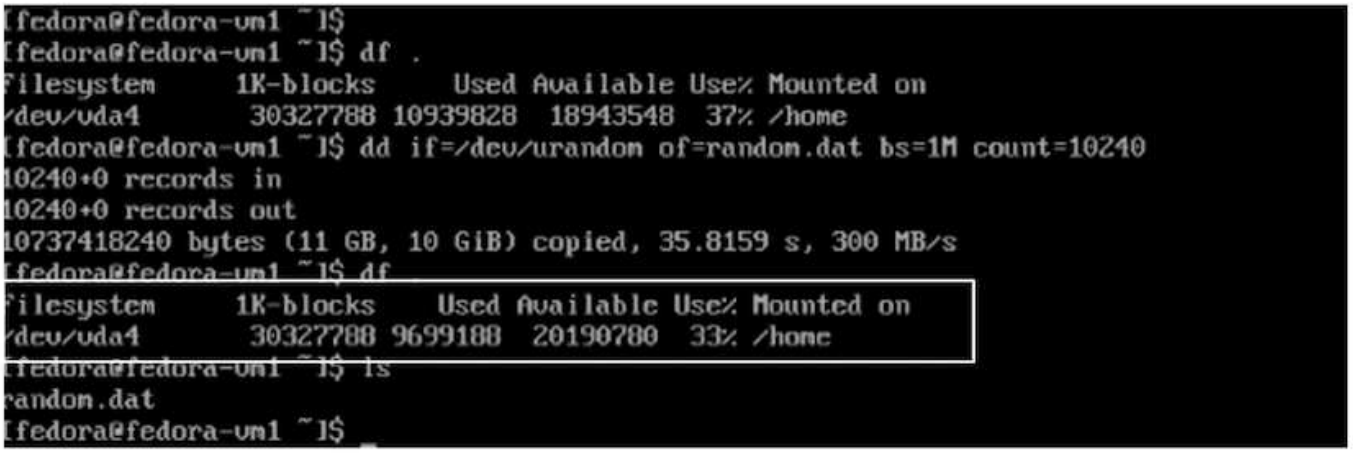


Issue the following commands

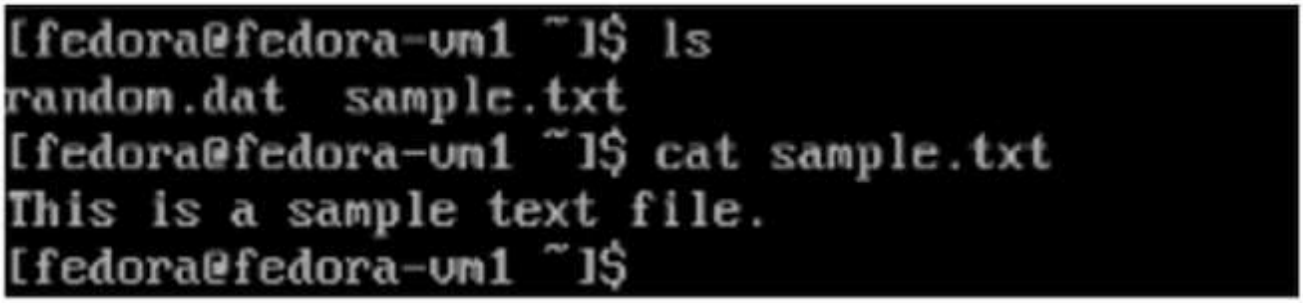
```
$ df (to display information about the disk space usage on a file system).
```

```
$ dd if=/dev/urandom of=random.dat bs=1M count=10240 (to create a file
called random.dat in the home dir and fill it with random data).
```

The disk is filled with 11 GB of data.



Use vi to create a sample text file that we will use to test.

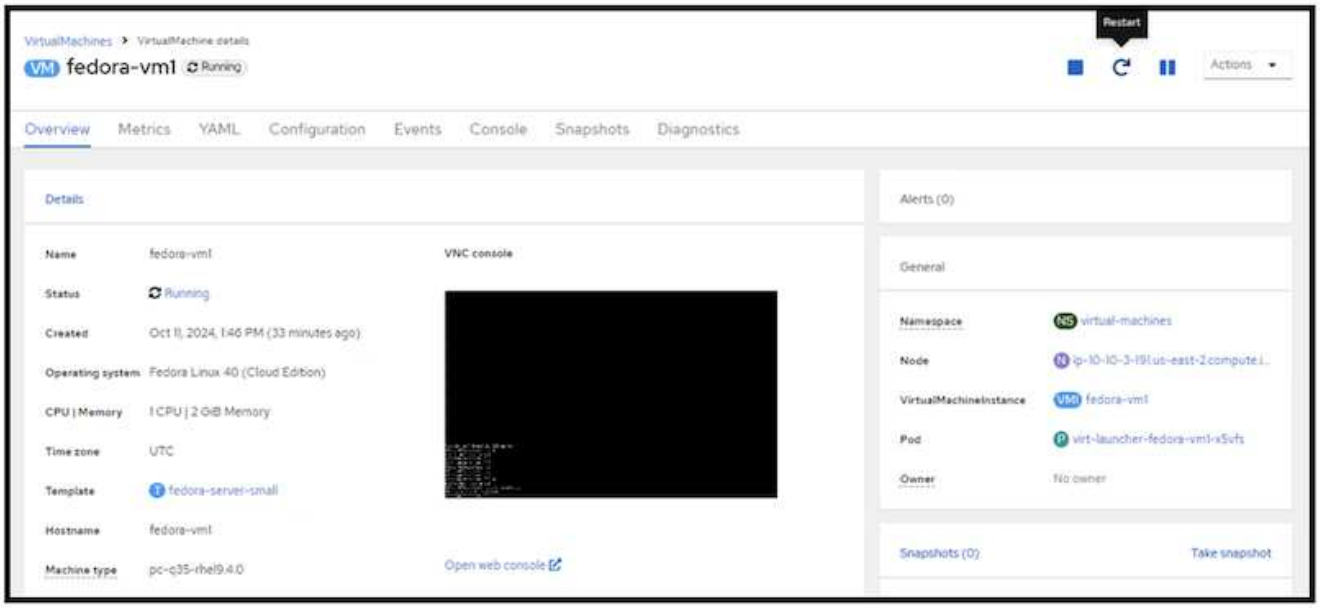


Workflows

VM Restart

In this sections we will perform a VM restart and then examine the contents of the disks.

Click on the restart button.



The VM comes back to the running state with the exact same filesystems, PVCs and files in the filesystems

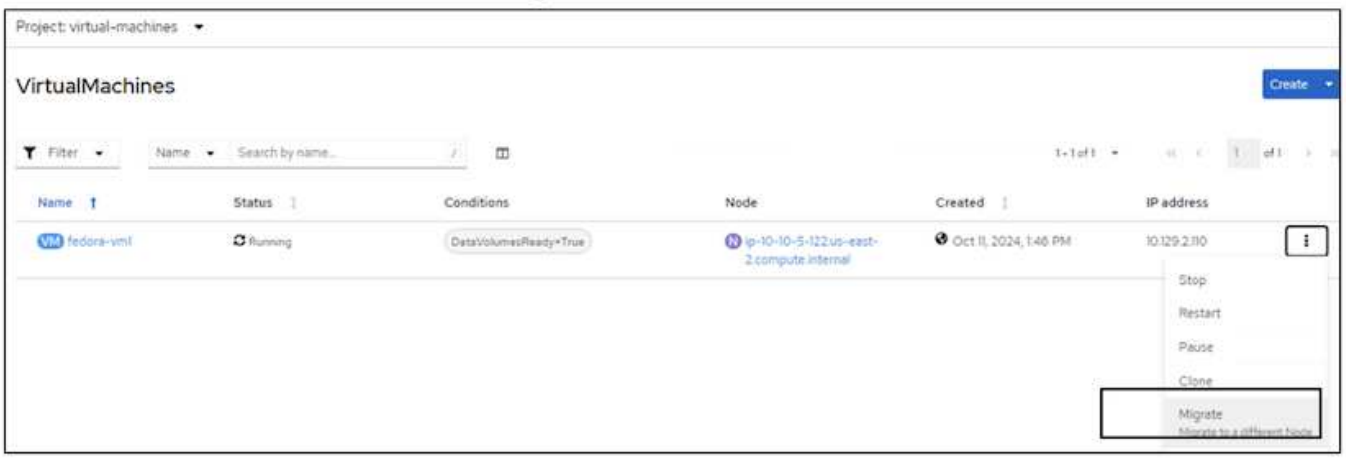
```
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$ ls
random.dat  sample.txt
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$ cat sample.txt
This is a sample text file.
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$
```

VM live migration

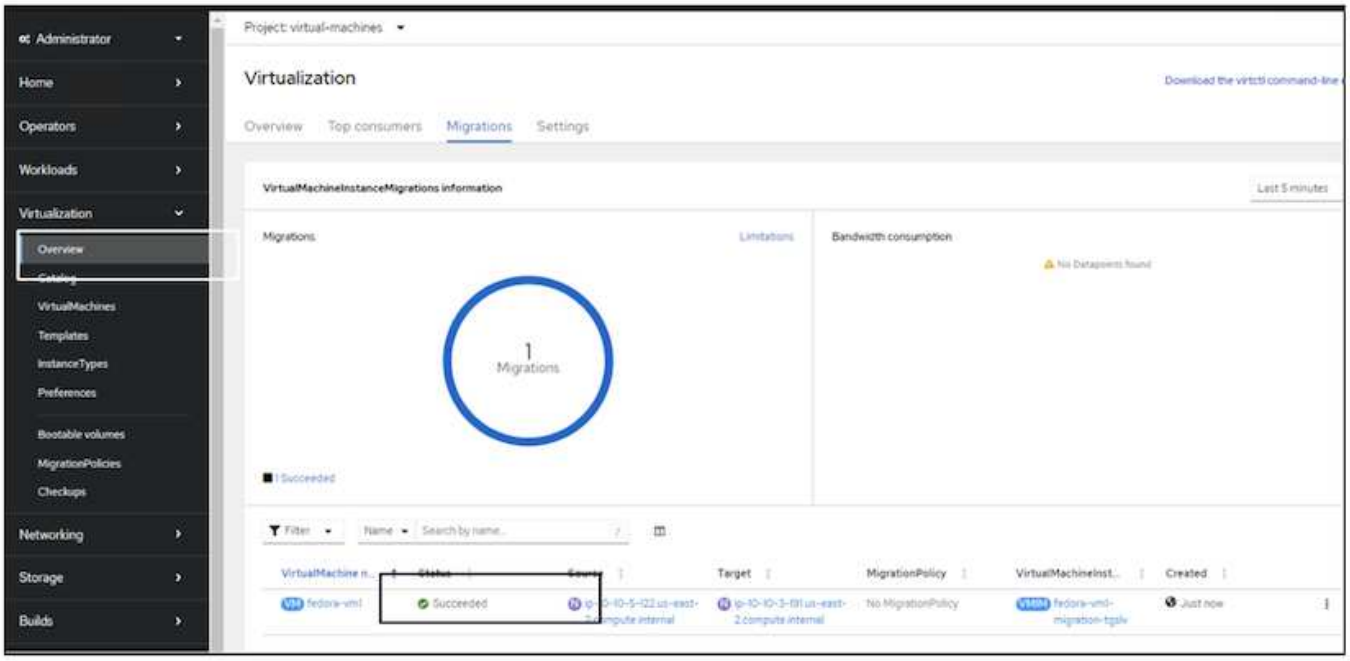
In this sections we will perform a VM live migration and then examine the contents of the disks.
Live migration refers to the process of moving a running Virtual Machine (VM) from one physical host to another host without disrupting normal operations or causing any downtime, or other adverse effects for the end user.
Live migration is considered a major step in Virtualization. It allows an entire VM to be moved with a running operating system (OS), Memory, storage, and network connectivity from their current node to the destination.
Below we will see how to perform a Live Migration of the VM from the current node to a new node.

Note the node on which the VM is running

Click on the 3 dots and select Migrate



On the Overview page, you can see that the migration has succeeded, and the Status has changed to Succeeded.



After the completion of the Live Migration, the VM is now on a different node.

Open the web console and view the contents of the disks. It still has the same 2 files that we previously created before the Live Migration.

```
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$ df .
Filesystem     1K-blocks     Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/vda4       30327788 10956768  18927040  37% /home
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$ ls
random.dat  sample.txt
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$
```

```
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$ ls
random.dat  sample.txt
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$ cat sample.txt
This is a sample text file.
[fedora@fedora-vm1 ~]$
```

The storage for the VM on the new node still shows the same disks

Storage (3)

Name	Drive	Size	Interface
rootdisk	Disk	31.75 GiB	virtio
cloudinitdisk	Disk	-	virtio
fedora-vm1-disk1	Disk	31.75 GiB	virtio

Also, the PVCs are the same.

Volumes associated with the VM pod are also the same (2 PVCs) as before.

Demo video

Live migration of virtual machines in OpenShift Virtualization on ROSA with Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP

More videos on Red Hat OpenShift and OpenShift Virtualization solutions can be found here.

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