

How to Compare VMware & OpenStack™



**REFERENCE
CHECKLIST**



Mirantis

www.mirantis.com

How to think about a comparison



- VMware solves for the enterprise;
OpenStack solves for the cloud
 - Both technology and philosophy differ
 - Not an apples-to-apples comparison
- Select features can be compared side by side
 - This slide deck provides a reference checklist
- Complete discussion at
<http://www.mirantis.com/vmware-openstack>

VMWare & OpenStack



VMWARE FEATURE	COMPARABLE OPENSTACK FEATURE
vMotion	KVM Live Migration
DRS	Nova Scheduler
DPM	TBD
Storage vMotion	TBD
SDRS	Nova Scheduler
HA	TBD
FT	TBD
vShield	Nova-network service
vDS	Quantum/Nova-network service
NetIOC	Quantum
SIOC	TBD
Storage APIs	Nova-volume service
Data Recovery	TBD



VMotion & KVM Live Migration



- Live migrations of VMs w/0-downtime between different physical hosts w/ broad hardware compatibility options.
- Low-latency link required
 - (max 5 ms RTT).
- Metro vMotion allows migration over metro level networks (up to 10 ms RTT) by dynamically adjusting TCP buffer.
- Other limitations include:
 - shared storage (VMFS, SAN, shared NAS) required
 - source and target nodes connected to single L2 segment
 - CPUs compatibility required on source and target.

- Live migration w/up to 2 seconds service suspend
- Migration without shared storage supported w/libvirt block migration feature



Distributed Resource Scheduler



- Manages workload 'intelligently' by grouping virtual machines; pooling resources of physical hosts and prioritizing VMs in these pools; and moving VMs between physical hosts in accordance to vMotion rules.
- Supports affinity rules governing placement of virtual machines onto physical hosts.
- Collects usage metrics from physical hosts and VMs; generates optimization recommendations executed manually or automatically – on initial placement or continuously during runtime.
- Maintenance mode supports moving workload w/vMotion live migration out of physical host to perform maintenance (in auto or manual mode).

- Not supported in OpenStack
- Can be implemented using external monitoring, FilterScheduler and Live Migration



DRM

- Allows shut down of physical hosts not in use by VMs. Brings hosts up once workload increases and more physical hosts are required.

- *Not supported in OpenStack*



Storage vMotion



- Allows configuring datastore cluster instead of single store location.
- Provides recommendations for initial virtual disk placement (VMDK)
- Allows moving virtual disks between nodes in datastore cluster (e.g. for scheduled maintenance of a node)
- Supports affinity and anti-affinity rules for VMs/VMDKs
- Only persistent VMDKs, or raw device mapped (RDM) virtual disks can be migrated w/ Storage vMotion

- *Not supported in OpenStack*
- *Can be implemented for LVM-based persistent volumes*



SDRS



- Allows moving volume storage workloads over datastore cluster w/Storage vMotion.
 - Automated recommendations for moving VMDKs based on space utilization & I/O load of nodes in datastore cluster.
 - Supports affinity/anti-affinity rules.
 - Supports manual and auto execution of recommendations.
- Volume type-aware scheduler is in nova roadmap (scheduled for Folsom)
 - Local storage of VMs resides on local disks of compute nodes
 - nova-scheduler supports boot-from-volume feature that allows to use iSCSI persistent volume as boot VM device



HA

- Automated monitoring of physical servers availability, system health and restart of VMs on another or same physical server depending on the nature of the failure.
- Provides suggestions for optimal placing of restarted VMs and exposes health data to the user interface

- VM-level HA is on OpenStack roadmap for Folsom release



FT

- Allows seamless stateful failover of protected virtual machines, ensures that protected machines are always backed by standby copies.
- Hypervisor-level ‘mirroring’ of instructions (vLockstep) is used to create standby clones of protected VMs.
- Supported for single VCPU VMs only.

- Instructions mirroring is not supported by KVM
- Kemari project (instructions mirroring for QEMU-KVM) seems to be dormant



vShield



- Includes components; each is a separate virtual appliance.
 - Zones component provides IP-based applic.-aware stateful firewall that recognizes IP addresses, ports, protocol (5-tuple), application type.
 - Edge component provides connection on network edge, including 5-tuple firewall, NAT, DHCP server for VMs, site-to-site IPSec VPN, simple load balancing.
 - App component provides firewall on virtual NIC level, w/traffic analysis and reporting.
 - Endpoint component provides integrated anti-virus w/ability to scan VMs using introspection
- Supports per-VM firewall that uses 5-tuple to policy network access w/ Security Groups
 - Network controller performs edge firewall, DHCP, DNS, NAT functions for VMs
 - Cloudpipe allows VPN connection to VMs (OpenVPN)
 - Opensource IDS/IPS can be integrated into network controller



vDS

- End-to-end physical and virtual network management w/ Cisco Nexus 1000V.
 - Teaming algorithm for virtual switch port groups.
 - Enables Net IO Control
- End-to-end physical and virtual network management in Quantum w/following plugins:
 - Cisco Nexus 1000V
 - Nicira virtual switch
 - Open vSwitch
 - Linux bridges
 - Ryu network operating system (designed for OpenStack specifically; still in early development stage)
 - Nova network offers QoS API for Xen hypervisor (XenServer)



NetIOC



- Set and enforce network priorities (per VM) across the cluster.
 - Bridge virtual and physical network QoS w/802.1q tagging.
- QoS support on per-tenant basis for Cisco plugin
 - QoS framework exists and service can be implemented for other plugins



SIOC



- Supports and manages I/O queue to enforce priorities by dedicating more slots to VMs w/higher Storage QoS set

- iSCSI prioritizing is not supported in Linux



Storage APIs



- VASA: allows to integrate storage solution management w/vCenter for management functionality
 - VAAI: allows hardware-supported acceleration features: deduplication, thin provisioning, cloning blocks
 - VAMP: allows I/O path selection to storage device (multipath)
 - Must be supported by storage appliance
- Driver configuration allows utilization of back-end storage appliance advanced features, including CoW, thin provisioning and deduplication (Nexenta); no API provided by OpenStack



Data Recovery



- Provide ability to backup snapshots of VMs to any virtual datastore supported
 - Automatically deduplicate backup snapshots, incrementally update previous backups
- Nova-compute provides VM snapshot capability
 - Implementation required for scheduled backups, automated backup upload w/Nova API
 - Existing opensource backup solutions can be integrated for deduplication, incremental backups etc



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