





Frederik Kaputa



## Overview



- Background
- Virtualization types on x86
- Introduction to OpenVZ
- OpenVZ Installation / Configuration
- VE Load Demonstration







# Virtualization Overview



## Virtualization



- Why virtualization
- Technology
- Performance
- Usability



# Virtualization Types



#### Different types of virtualization

- Emulation
- Paravirtualization
- Native Virtualization
- OS Level Virtualization



## **Emulation**



- Emulates the systems hardware
- 100% Emulators can emulate other CPUs
- Emulators use JIT to speed up
- Examples:

VMWare, Qemu, Bochs



## **Emulation**



#### **ADVANTAGES**

- Can emulate different CPUs
- Unmodified OS as guest

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Slow(er)
- Limited virtual servers per system







- Uses a Hypervisor / Virtual machine monitor
- Guests need to be modified
- Major performance increase
- Examples:

Xen, UML



## Paravirtualization



#### **ADVANTAGES**

- Runs very fast
- Less resource overhead then emulation

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Modified Guest kernel / drivers
- (Limited Guests)



## Native Virtualization



- Intel VT, AMD-V
- Guests no longer need to be modified
- A bit slower then Paravirtualization
- Examples:

Xen, KVM



# OS Level Virtualization



- Also known as containers
- Share the same kernel
- Lower overhead
- Best possible performance regarding resource management
- Examples:

Solaris Zones, Linux-VServer and OpenVZ



## OS Level Virtualization



#### **ADVANTAGES**

- Highest density of running guest
- Native speed

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Runs 1 kernel for all VE/VPS
- Less suitable for testing purposes







#### **Emulation**

Emulates HW, Test platform, Slowest

#### Para/native virtualization

Higher performance, Limited # servers

#### **OS Level**

 High density, Native speed, Resource management, Single kernel







# OpenVZ



# OpenVZ



- Runs a modified Linux Kernel
- Works with Virtual Environments (VE)
- Provides utilities for VE / resource management



# OpenVZ - VE



- Virtual Environment provides an isolated execution environment
- Looks and feels like a separate physical server
- Has its own processes (init), filesystem, users, network interfaces, routing tables, firewall rules



# OpenVZ - Kernel



# Modified Linux kernel with the following additional features:

- Enables virtualization and isolation of VE
- Resource management (subsystem limits)
  - Two level disk quota
  - "Fair" CPU scheduler
  - User Beancounters
- Checkpointing (freezing)



# OpenVZ - Installation



- Kernel installation via YUM / RPM
- VZ Tools installation
- Template installation

 Quick install guide: http://wiki.openvz.org/Quick\_installation



# OpenVZ - Templates



- Building Block for VEs
- Template metadata
  - List of packages included
  - Location of package repositories
  - Distribution specific scripts
- Template Cache
  - Precreated template usually from the template metadata
  - Delivers faster provisioning of new VE



# Use Cases



- Server consolidation
- Development and testing
- Educational
- Hosting



# Use Cases



- Numproc, numtcpsock
- numproc
- Educational
- Hosting