

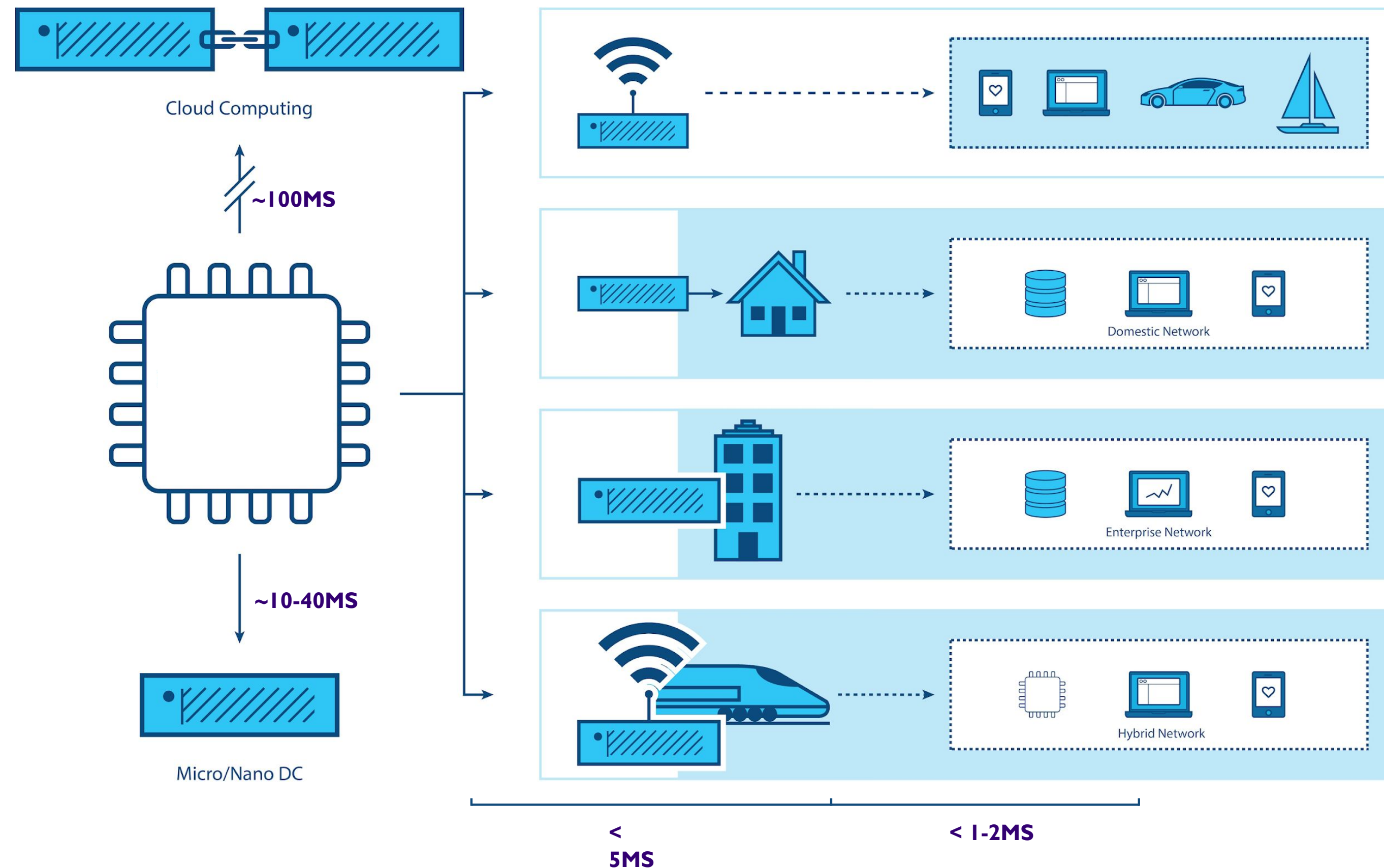


Extending from 5G to Enterprise through StarlingX

What Is Driving Edge Computing?

- A. Latency
- B. Bandwidth
- C. Security
- D. Connectivity

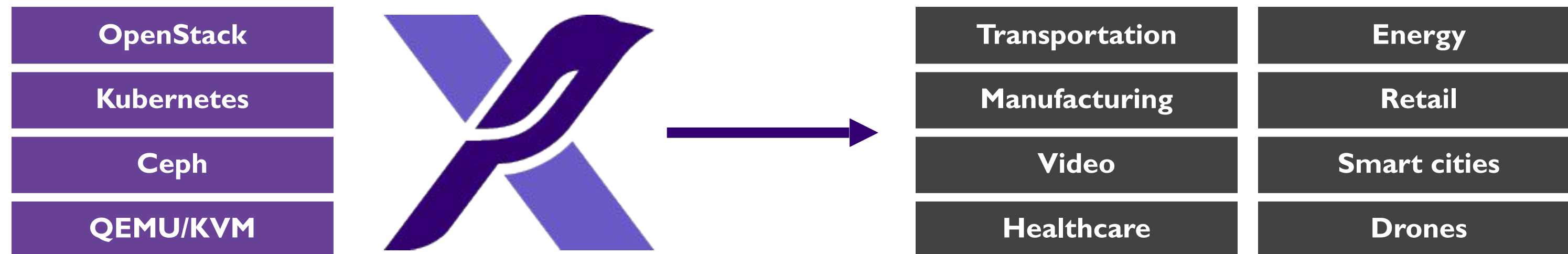
“WHERE”
MATTERS



Use Case Frontiers

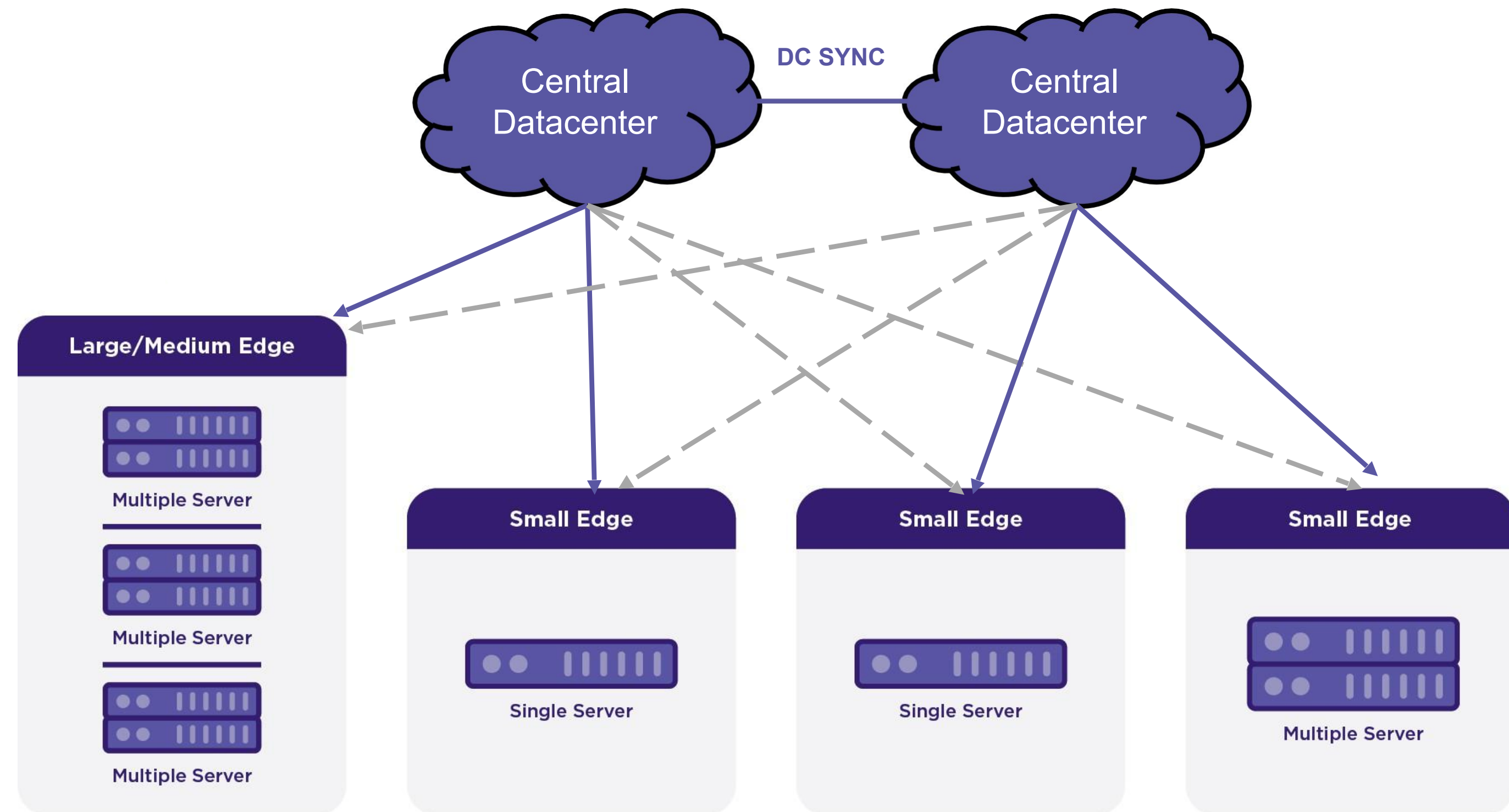
Re-Configure Proven Cloud Technologies for Distributed Compute

- Orchestrate system-wide
 - Deploy and manage remote clouds, share configurations
- Simplify deployment to geographically dispersed, remote regions



Scaling from Core to Edge

- Geographically distributed multi-region deployment,
- Geo-Redundant Central Datacenters,
- Central Datacenter providing Orchestration and Synchronization Services,
- Geographically distributed remote sites of various sizes



StarlingX Use Case Examples

- On-premises clouds for
 - Industrial Automation
 - Hospitals
 - Transportation and Rail
- Central Office clouds for
 - Open RAN & vRAN
 - Local data centers
 - uCPE
 - Multi-Access Edge Computing (MEC)
- IIoT and VCS (Vehicle Cloud Services) clouds for
 - Smart cities
 - Autonomous vehicles with V2X (Vehicle-to-Any) communication models

StarlingX Technology

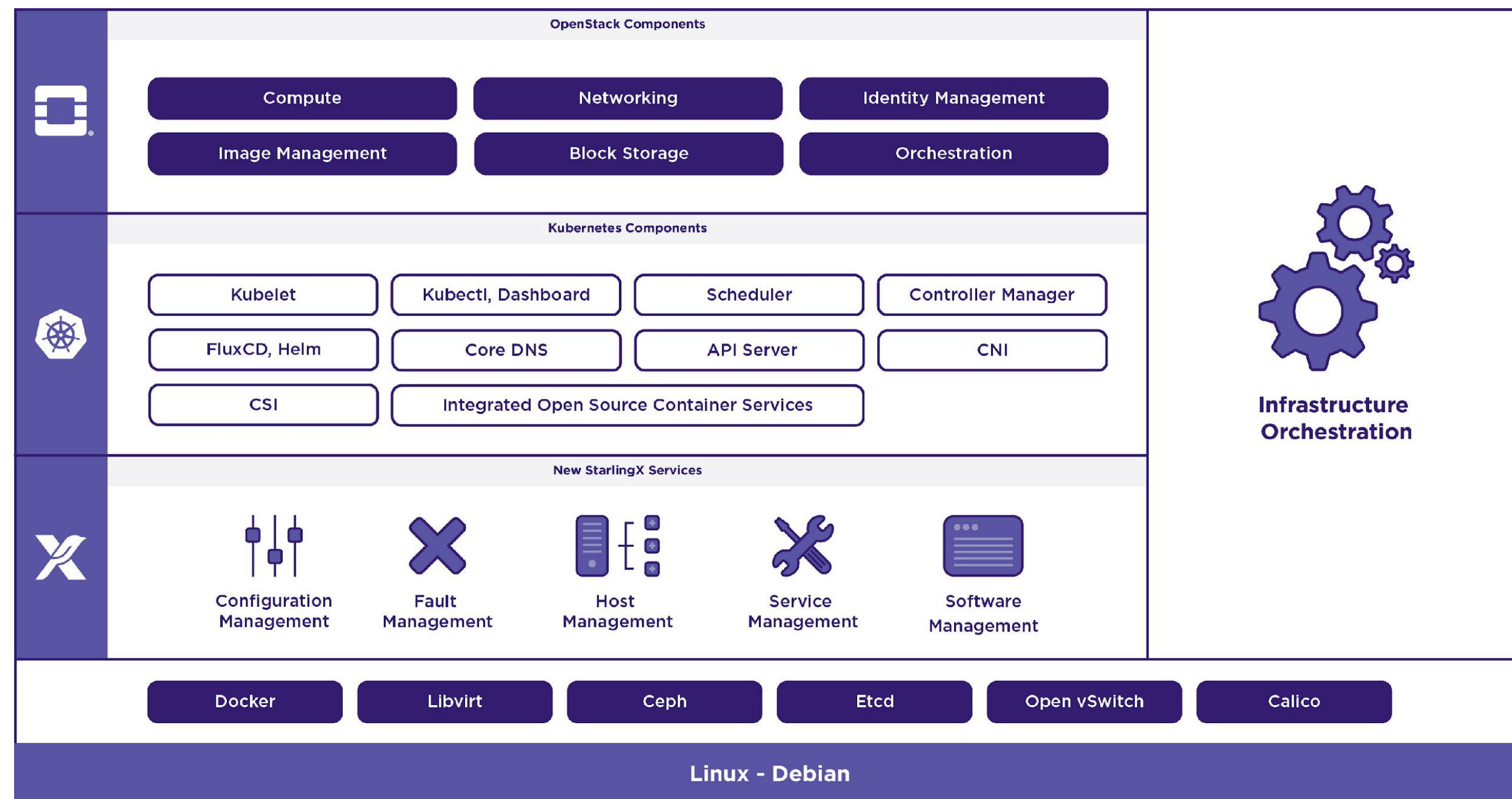
StarlingX – Edge Virtualization Platform

StarlingX provides a deployment-ready, scalable, highly reliable Edge infrastructure software platform

Services from the StarlingX virtualization platform focus on

- Easy deployment
- Low touch manageability
- Rapid response to events
- Fast recovery

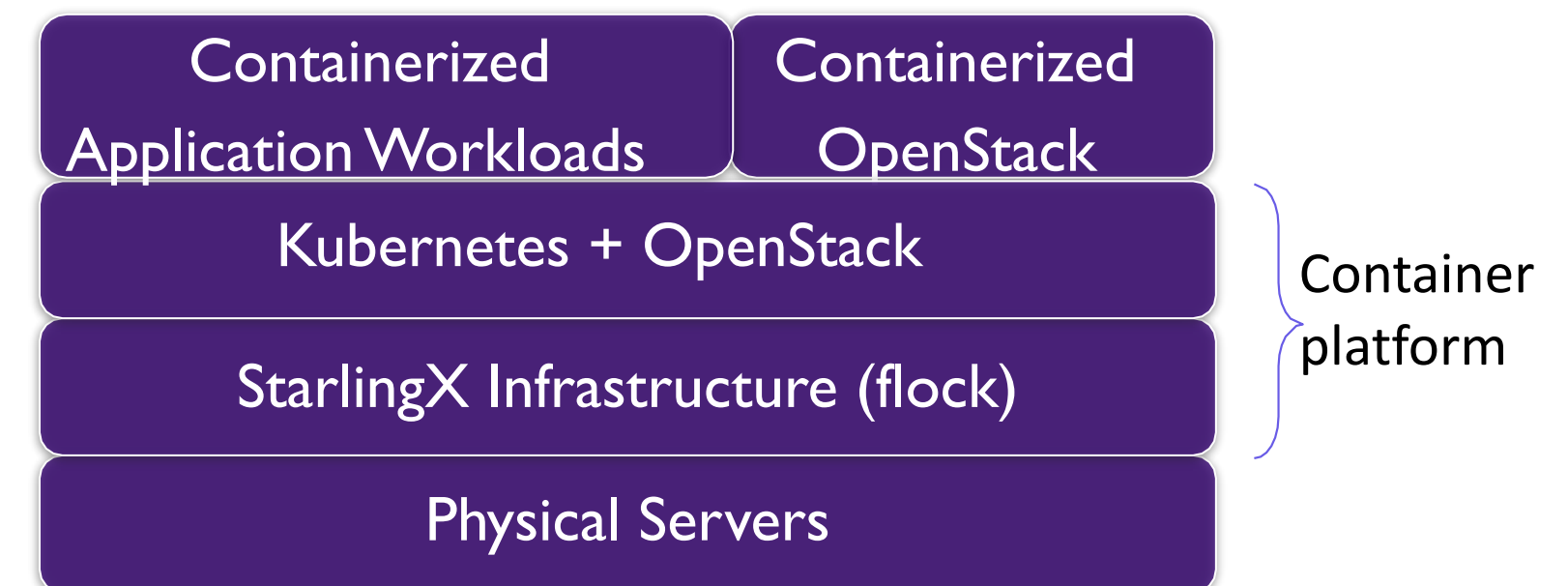
A complete edge orchestration platform for bare metal, VM and container workloads



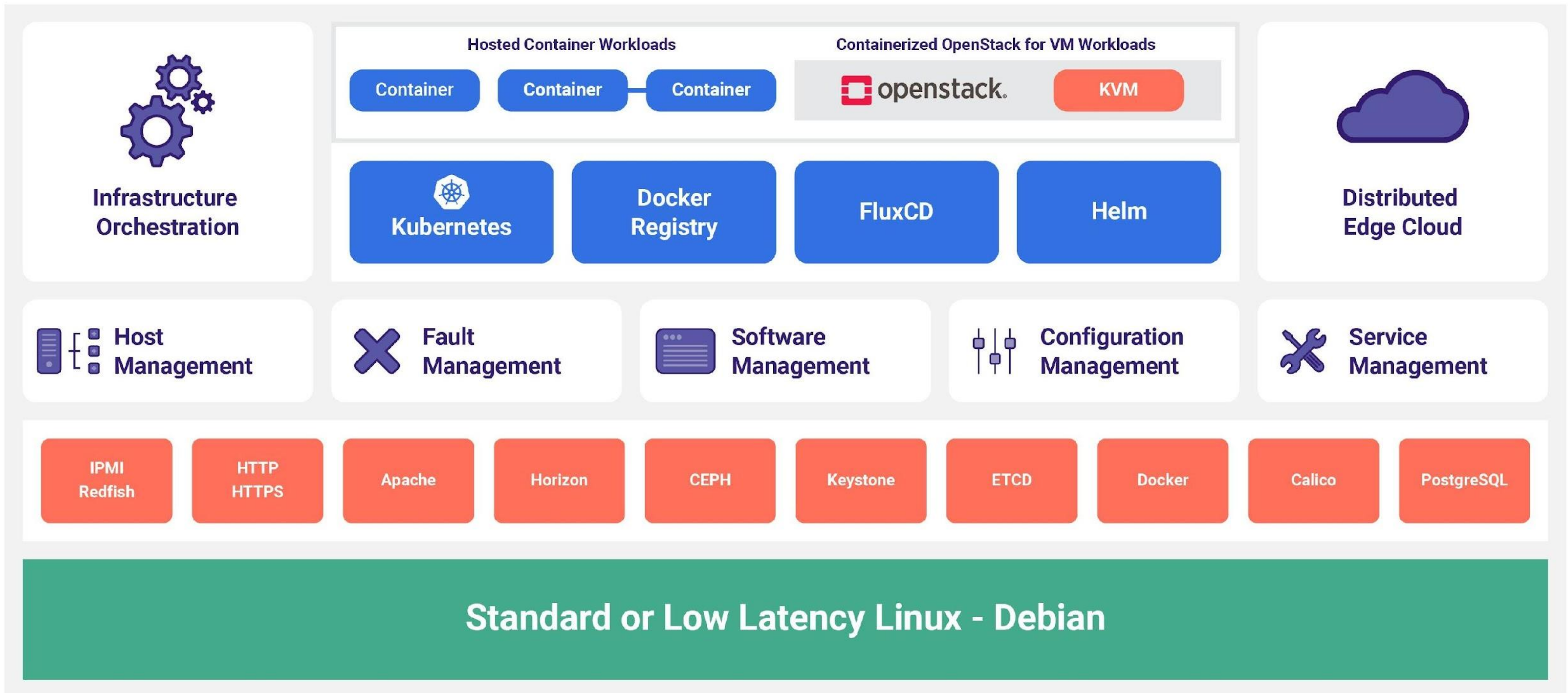
There are more OpenStack and Kubernetes components used than represented in this diagram.

StarlingX Evolution

- A hardened cloud-native platform integrating OpenStack and Kubernetes on dedicated physical servers
- Containerized OpenStack services based on the latest release
- Closely aligned with the current OpenStack code base
 - The StarlingX and OpenStack communities are working together on Edge related enhancements
- Kubernetes-based edge sites for



StarlingX Distributed Cloud Platform



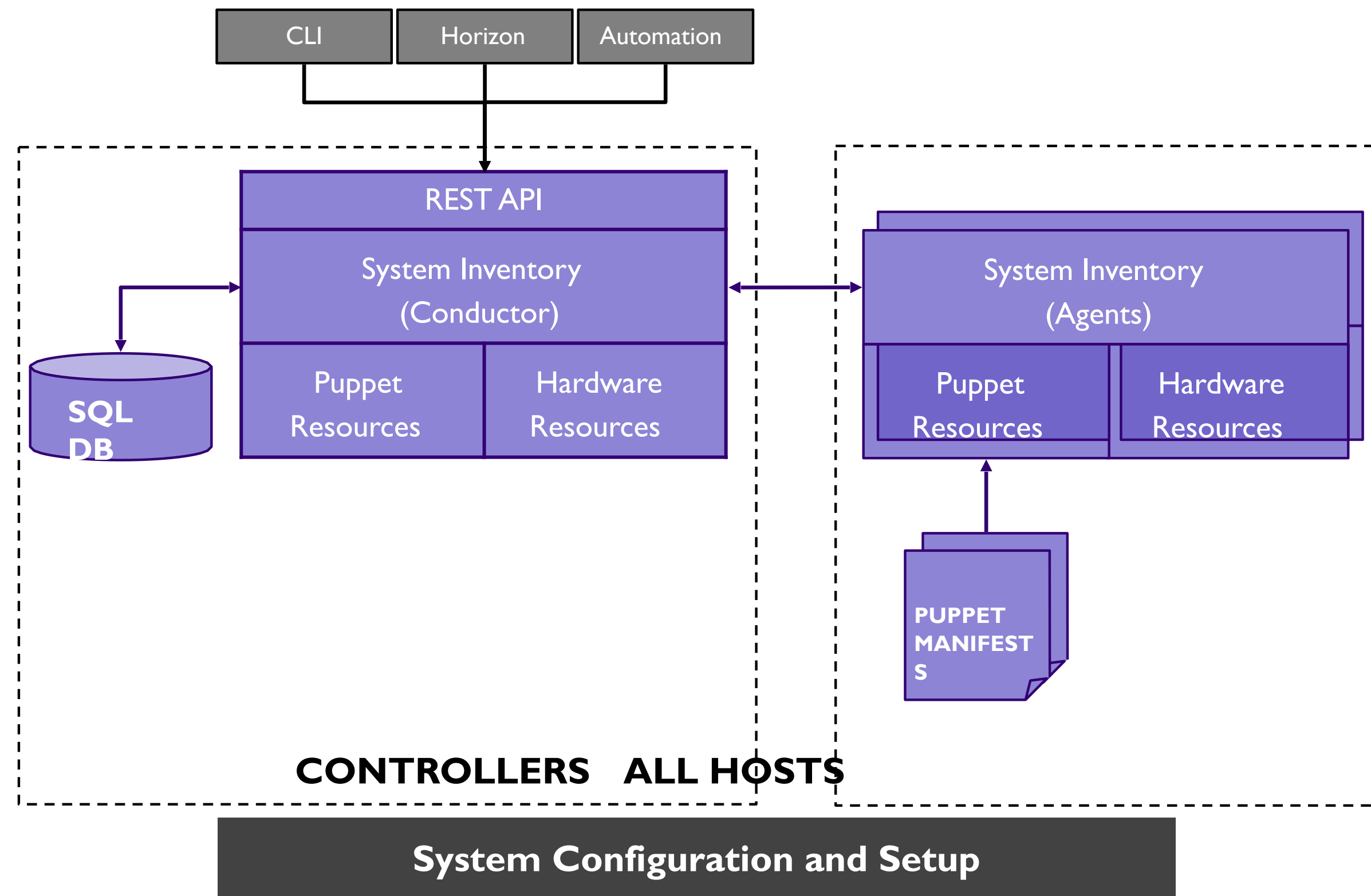
StarlingX – Deployment Models

- Scalable deployment models
 - Standalone clouds support up to 200 k8s workers
 - Distributed cloud configuration supports up to 1,000 sub-clouds
 - Each sub-cloud supports up to 200 k8s workers
- Minimize infrastructure footprint / overhead
 - Standard (Controllers + Workers) Configuration
 - Support 2-server controller/master solution
 - On worker nodes, only 1 core required for StarlingX platform services
 - All-In-One (AIO) Configurations (i.e. AIO-Simplex and AIO-Duplex)
 - AIO servers require only 2 cores to run StarlingX platform services
- Storage
 - Integrated CEPH for one & two node solutions

Infrastructure Management “The Flock”

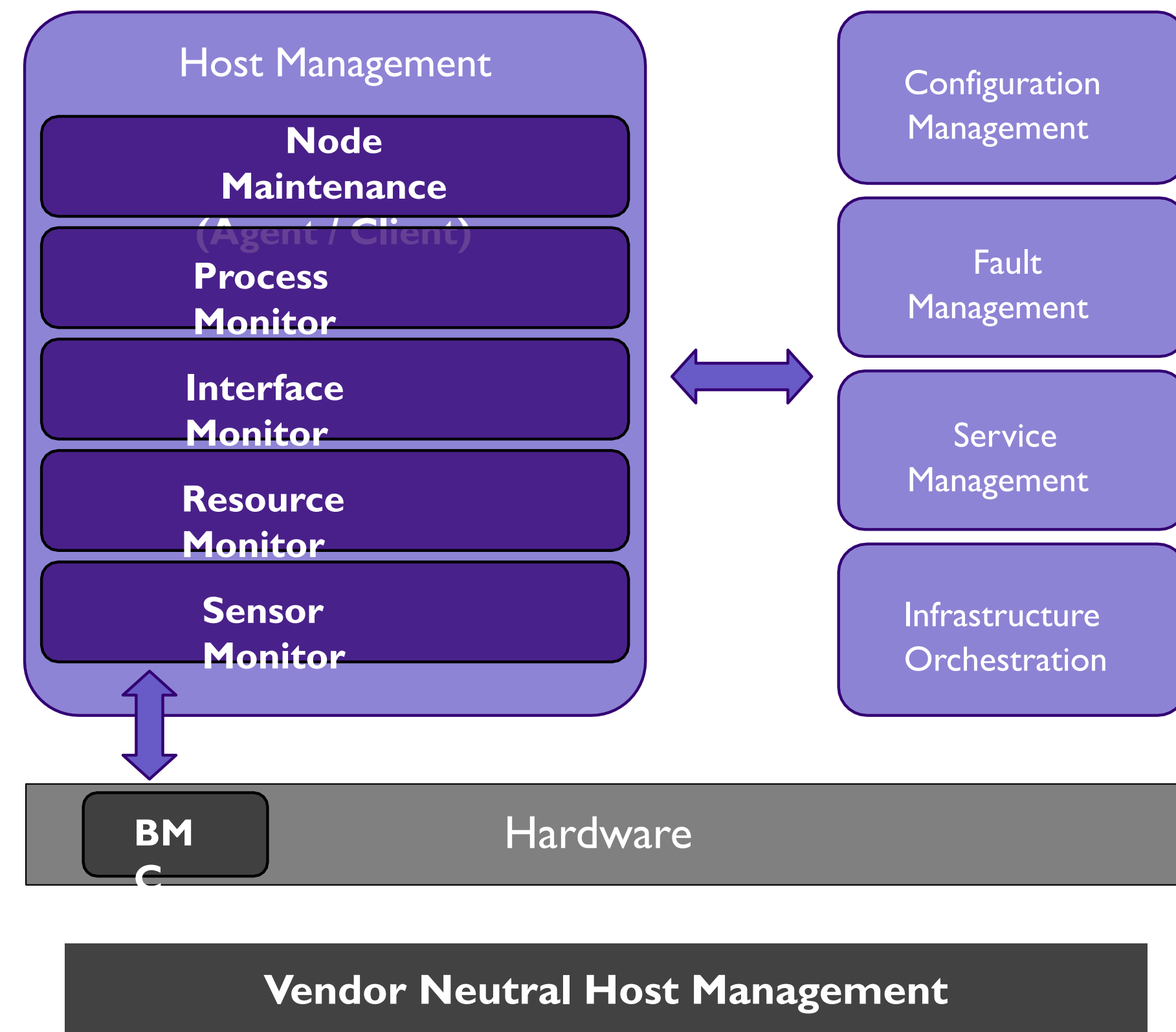
Configuration Management

- Manages installation
 - Auto-discover new nodes
 - Manage installation parameters (i.e. console, root disks)
 - Bulk provisioning of nodes through XML file
- Nodal Configuration
 - Node role, role profiles
 - Core, memory (including huge page) assignments
 - Network Interfaces and storage assignments
- Inventory Discovery
 - CPU/cores, SMT, processors, memory, huge pages
 - Storage, ports
 - GPUs, storage, Crypto/compression H/W



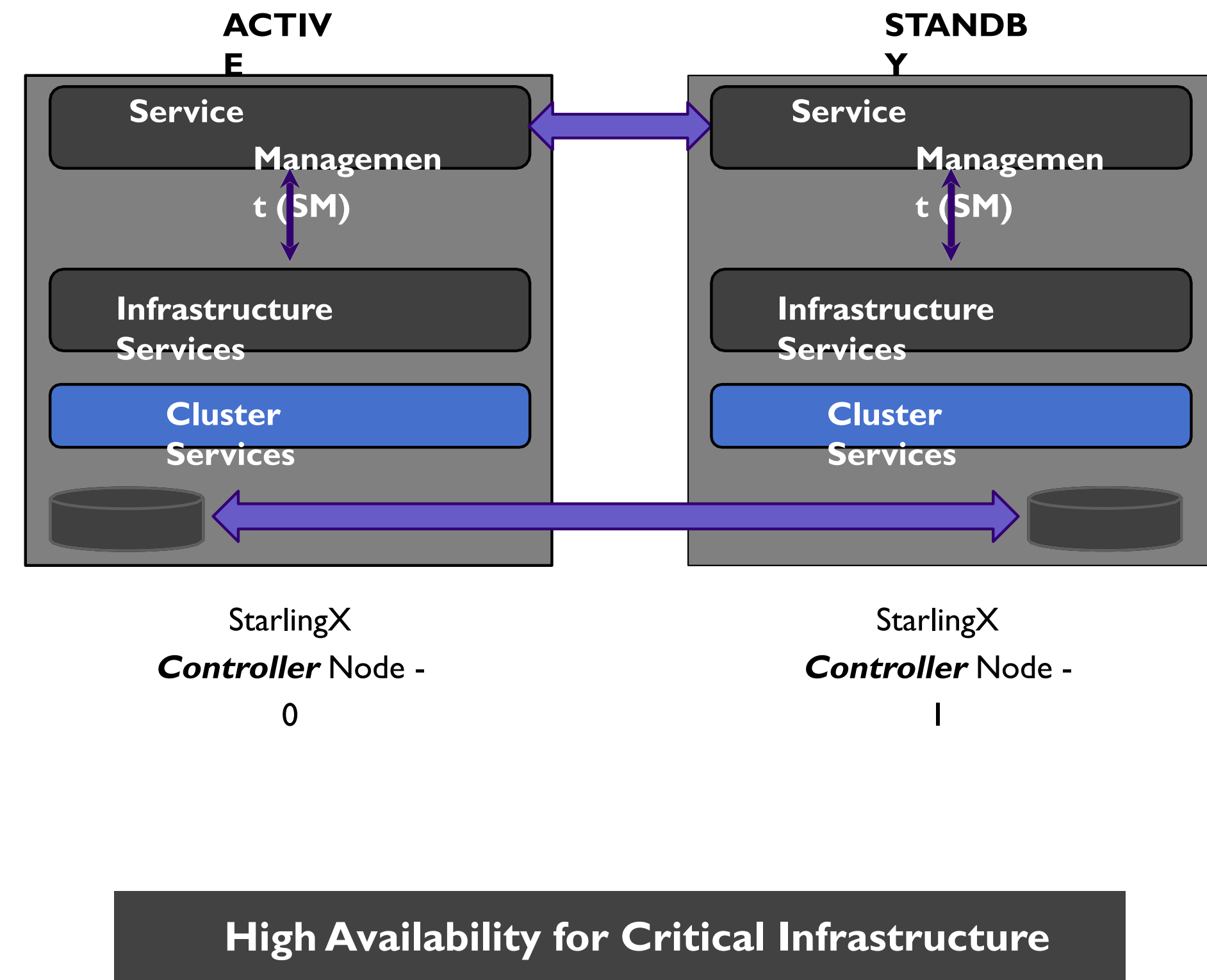
Host Management

- Full life-cycle management of the host
- Detects and automatically handles host failures and initiates recovery
- Monitoring and fault reporting for
 - Cluster connectivity, critical process failures
 - Resource utilization thresholds, interface states
 - H/W fault / sensors, host watchdog
 - Activity progress reporting
- Interfaces with board management (BMC)
 - For out of band reset
 - Power-on/off
 - H/W sensor monitoring



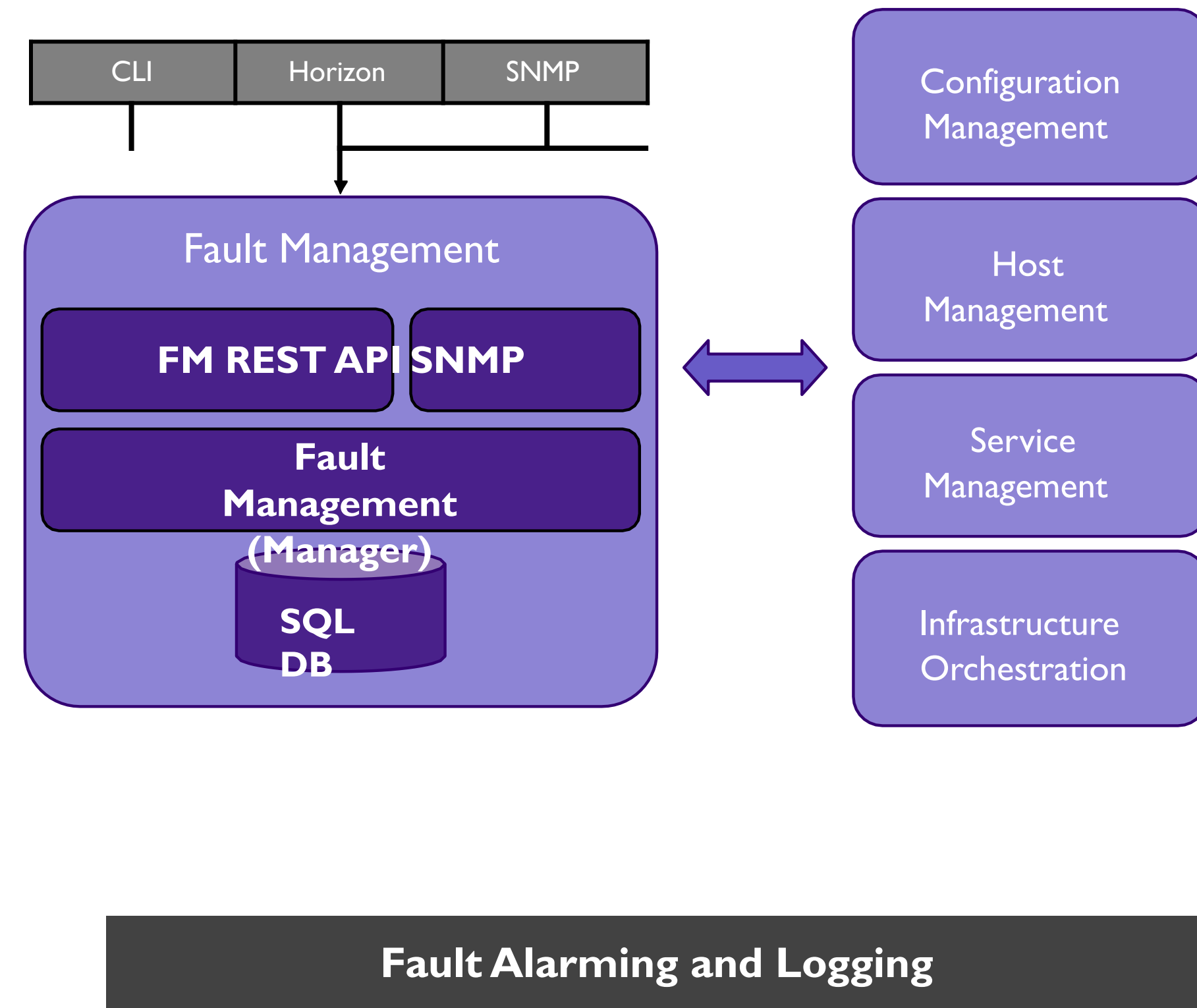
Service Management

- High availability manager
 - Redundancy model can be N+M or N across multiple nodes
 - Currently 1+1 HA Controller Cluster
- Uses multiple messaging paths to avoid split-brain communication failures
 - Up to 3 independent communication paths
 - LAG can also be configured for multi-link protection of each path
 - Messages are authenticated using HMAC SHA-512 if configured / enabled on an interface-by-interface basis
- Active or passive monitoring of services
- Allows for specifying the impact of a service failure



Fault Management

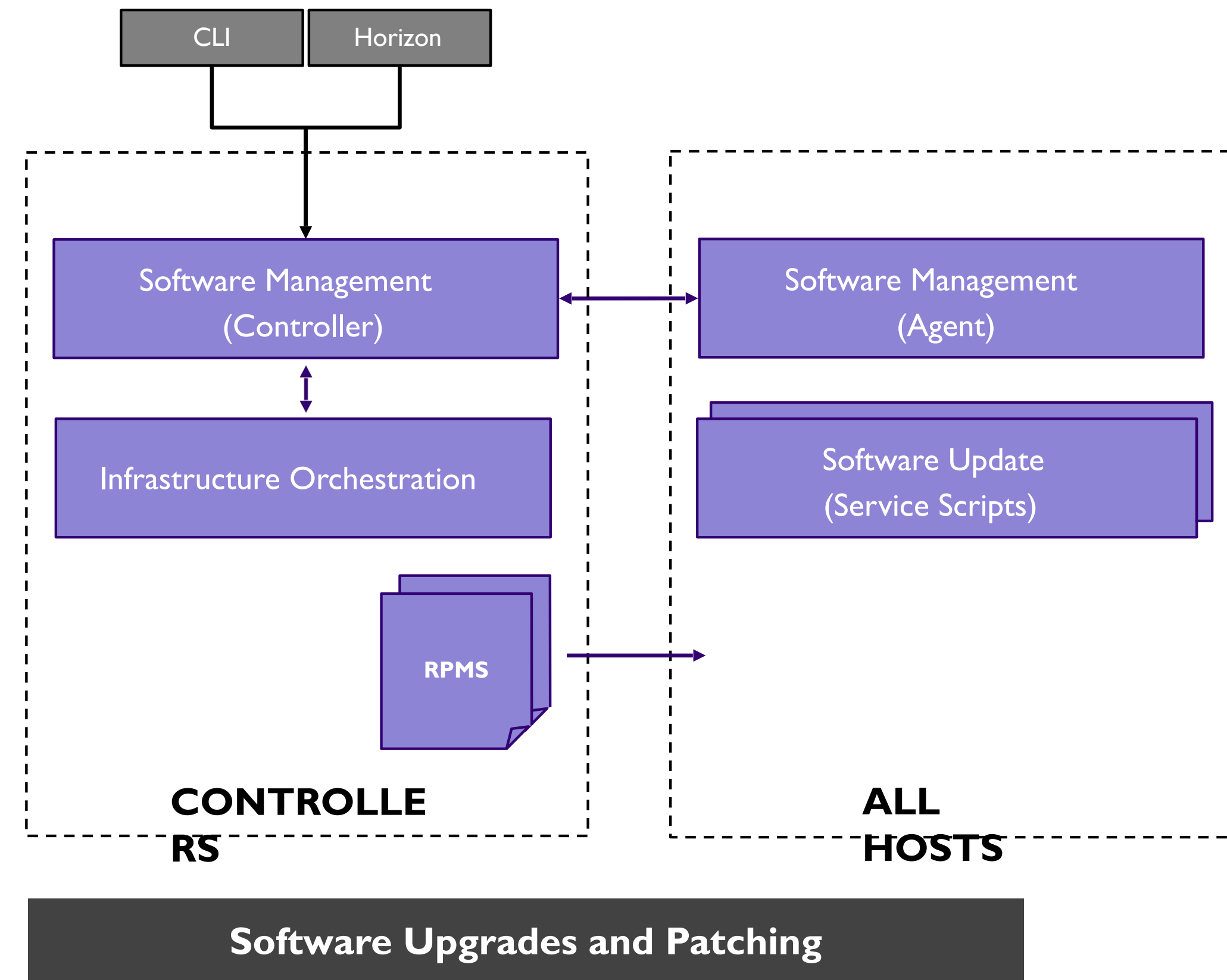
- Framework for infrastructure services via API
 - Set, clear and query customer alarms
 - Generate customer logs for significant events
- Maintains an Active Alarm List
- Provides REST API to query alarms and events
- Support for alarm suppression
- Operator alarms
 - On platform nodes and resources
- Operator logs - Event List
 - On hosted virtual resources
 - Logging of set/clear of alarms
 - Related to platform nodes and resources
 - Related to hosted virtual resources



Software Management - in progress

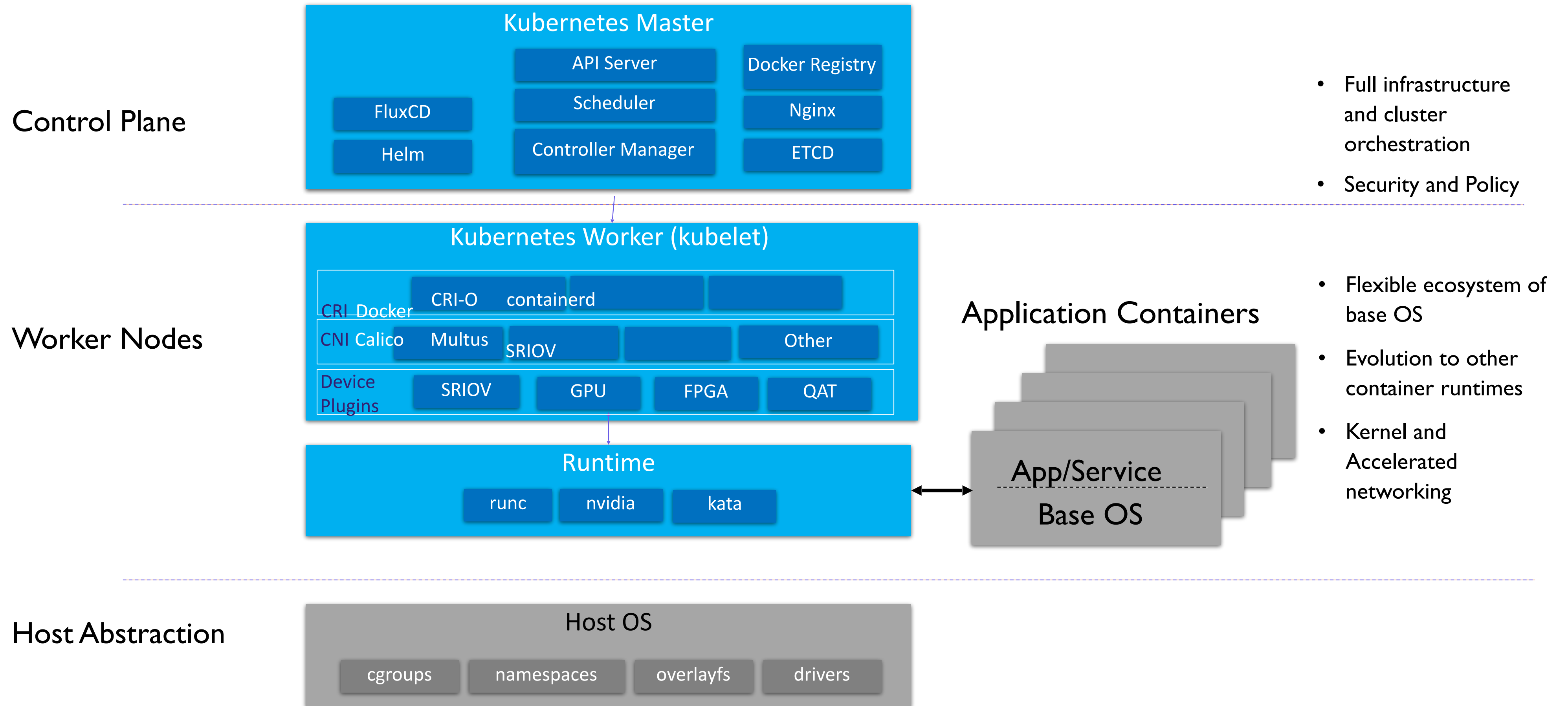
- Automated deploy of software updates for security and/or new functionality
- Integrated end-to-end rolling upgrade solution
 - Automated, low number of steps
 - No additional hardware required for upgrade
 - Rolling upgrade across nodes
- In-service and reboot required patches supported
 - Reboot required for kernel replacement etc.
 - VM live migration is used for patches that require reboot
- Manages upgrades of all software
 - Host OS changes
 - New / upgraded StarlingX service software

New / upgraded OpenStack software



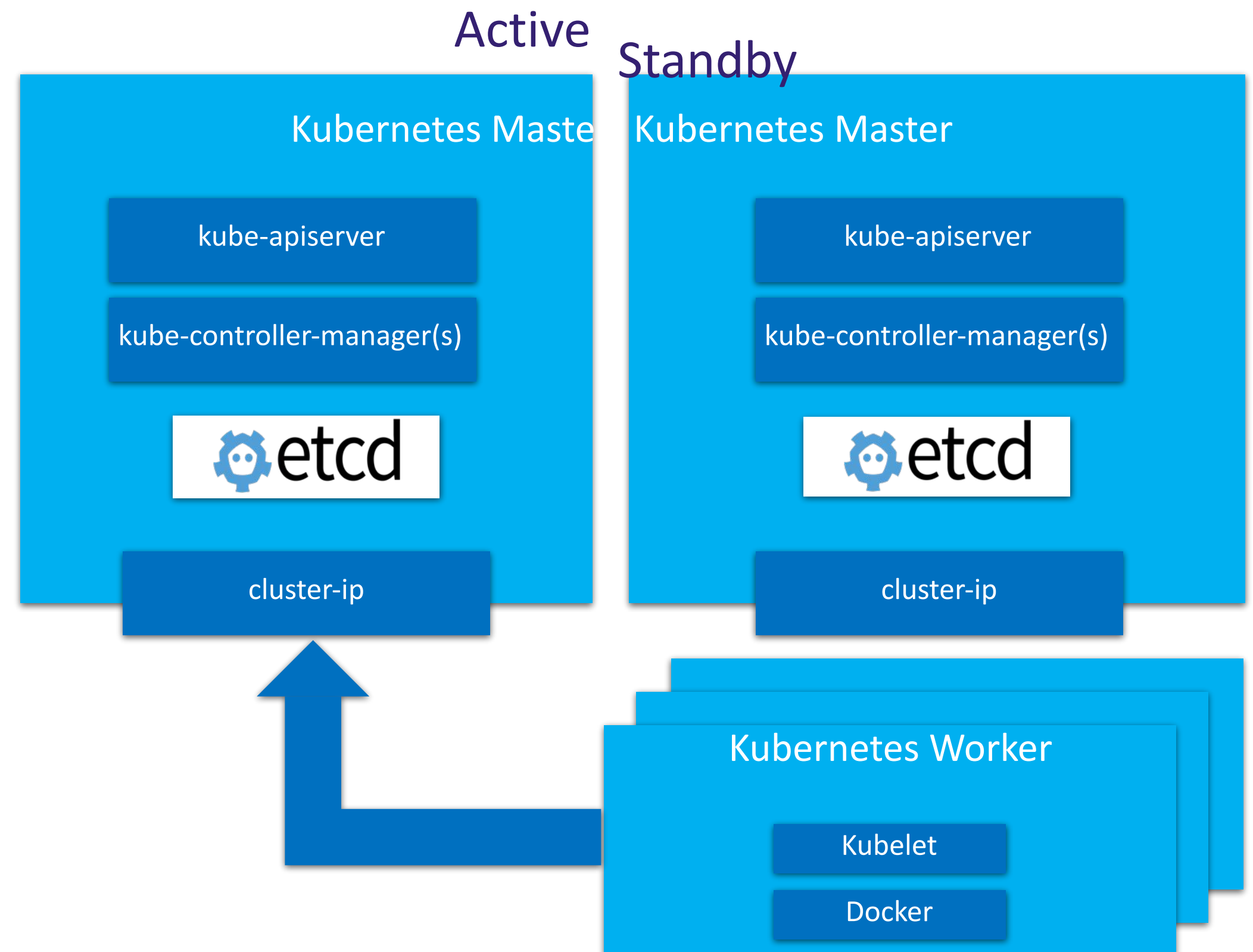
Container Platform

Kubernetes Cluster Software Components



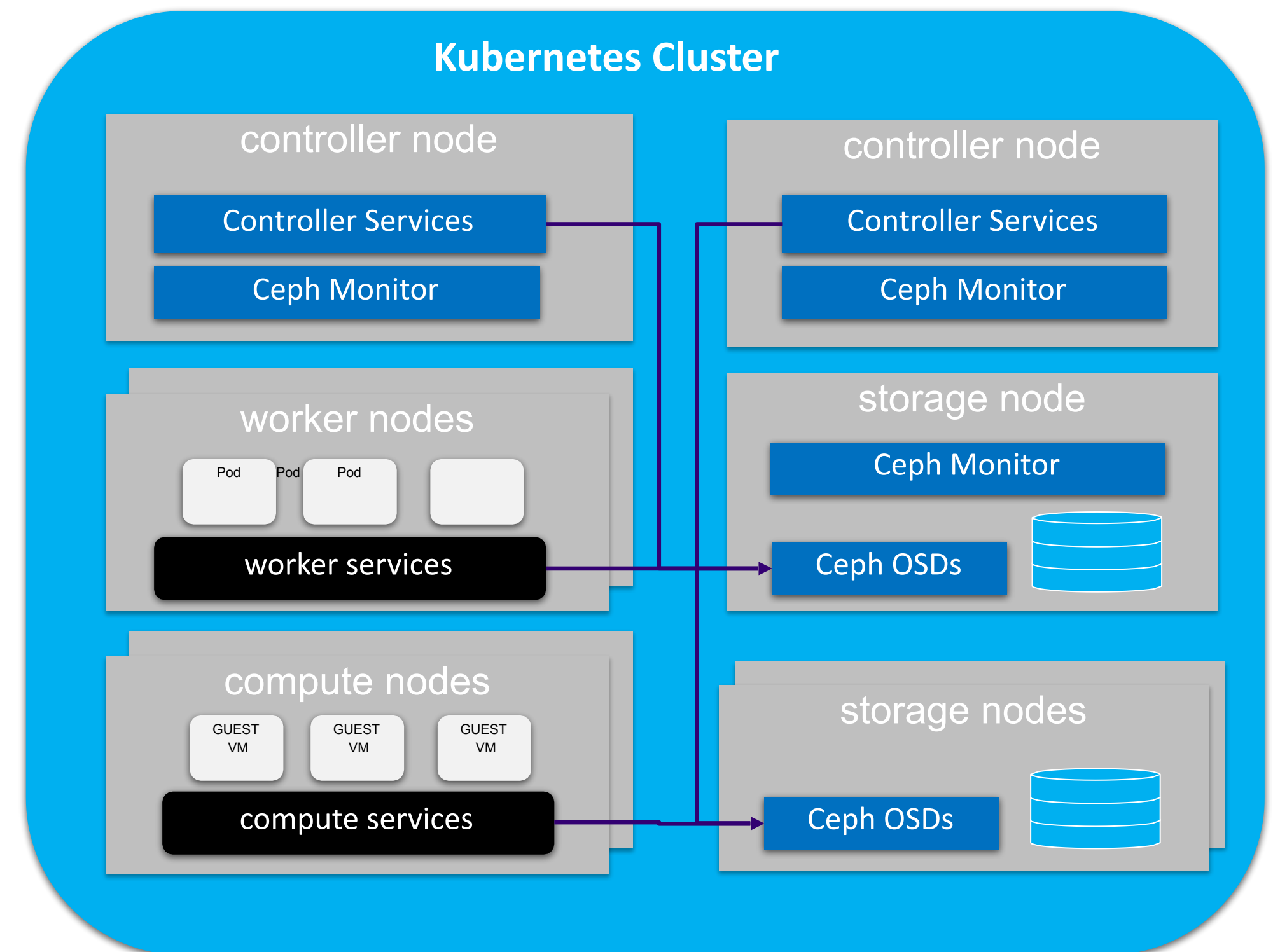
Kubernetes Deployment Architecture

- Kubernetes deployed in a highly available configuration
 - Deployed in a 1:1 service model
 - All-in-One Simplex/Duplex deployments supported using same service management
- Requests directed to active instances via cluster floating IP address
- DRBD backed file system for redundant persistent storage
- Service availability and activity managed by Service Management (SM)
 - Handles HA sparing of individual services
 - Actively monitors host, service and network availability
 - Mitigates split-brain scenarios



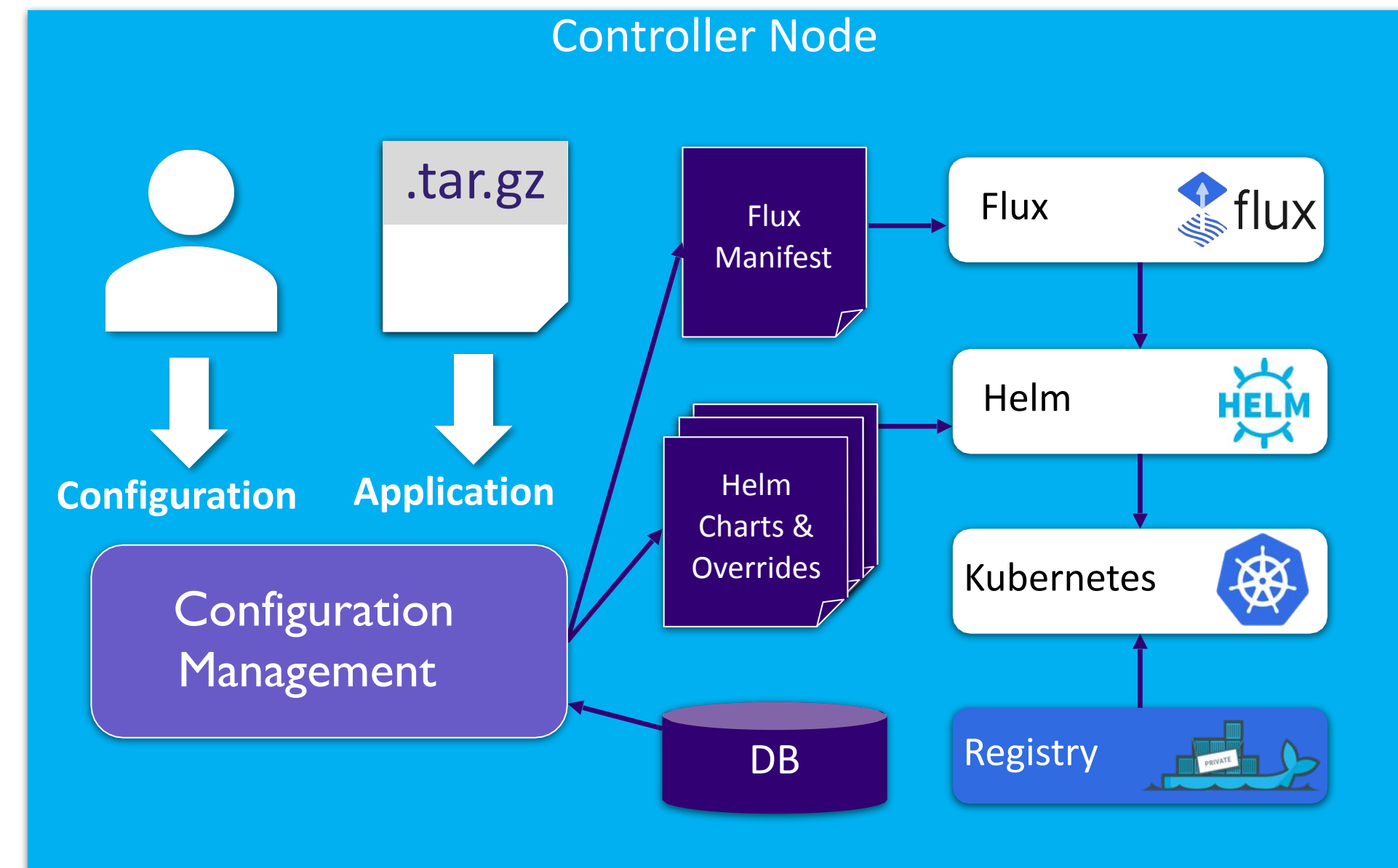
Cluster Persistent Storage

- Ceph uniquely delivers object, block, and file storage in one unified system
- Highly scalable and highly available deployment with distributed Ceph monitors and Object Storage Devices (OSD) for data replication
 - Automatic cluster storage deployment and replication
 - Unified storage solution for all deployments: AIO-SX/DX, Standard, Multi-cloud
 - Fully managed Ceph Cluster Map (hyper-scale)
- Kubernetes persistent storage provided by Ceph's RADOS Block Devices (RBD) provisioner
 - Persistent Volumes (PVs) and Claims (PVCs)
 - Default Storage Class
- Support for Rook to add additional storage backend options
- OpenStack backend storage solution for services: Glance, Cinder, Swift, Nova



Application Management

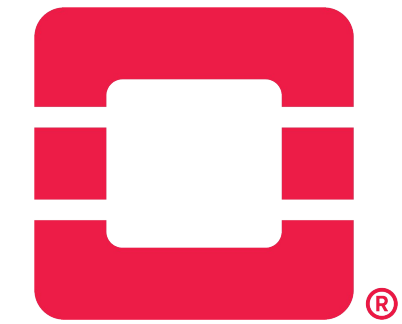
- Helm
 - Helm Charts help you define, install, and upgrade even the most complex Kubernetes application.
 - Template based approach to Kubernetes configuration
 - System and User overrides combined to provide final deployment configuration
- Flux
 - Manages the dependencies between multiple Helm Charts and expression of those relationship
 - Static and default configuration attributes
- Application
 - Curated software bundle of Flux manifest and Helm Charts
 - Application-specific Plugin support for customized behavior (e.g., intelligent helm override defaults based on system configuration)
 - Application lifecycle coordinated by Configuration Management
 - User uploads, applies / removes application with single command operations



OpenStack

OpenStack Deployment

- OpenStack is deployed as a containerized Kubernetes application
 - OpenStack control plane running in pods
 - OpenStack virtual machines running on hosts
 - Leverages Kubernetes' strengths to manage, scale and update the OpenStack services
- Deployed using Helm (using OpenStack-Helm charts) and FluxCD (StarlingX default orchestrator for deploying Helm charts)
- StarlingX provides application APIs to install and configure the containerized OpenStack application
 - Application tarball contains helm charts and armada manifest for StarlingX
 - Automatic generation of helm configuration values based on system configuration
 - User can easily customize helm configuration of OpenStack Services



Supported OpenStack Services

- Configuration optimized and system validated within StarlingX
- Supported OpenStack services include:
 - Cinder
 - Glance
 - Heat
 - Horizon
 - Keystone
 - Neutron
 - Nova

Distributed Cloud

Distributed Cloud Overview

- Introduced in StarlingX 3.0
- Heterogeneous Distribution of Kubernetes and OpenStack Clouds
- Central Cloud (System Controller)
 - Hosting shared services
 - System-wide infrastructure orchestration functions
 - Install, Orchestrate / Automate Software Patching & Upgrade, and more
 - Highly scalable; up to 1000x remote sites
 - Supporting geo-redundant Central Clouds
- Remote, geographically dispersed sites
 - An autonomous cloud managed by the Central Cloud through REST APIs/L3
 - Scalable from single server to 100s of servers
- In line with the [Distributed Control Plane](#) reference architecture model defined by the OpenInfra Edge Computing Group

Distributed Cloud - System Controller

- Supports active / active geo-redundant configuration
- Centrally orchestrated & automated operations on remote sites
 - Install and initial configuration
 - Backup & restore
 - Software patching and upgrades
 - Certificate management
 - Firmware management
- Supports environments with poor / high latency to remote sites
- Health monitoring and management of remote sites
- Synchronized User Authentication & Authorization with Keystone
- Centralized Docker registry for infrastructure and applications
- Centralize Horizon dashboard - single pane of glass
- Configuration portal for shared platform data
 - DNS, NTP/PTP, API Firewall, SNMP, ...

Thank You!