



# Breakout Operators

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# What is an Operator?

Operator is a  
**automated software manager**  
that deals with the installation and life cycle of  
an applications on top of Kubernetes/OpenShift.



## Controller

Piece of software that deals with the installation and life cycle of an applications on top of OpenShift.



## Custom Resource Definition (CRD)

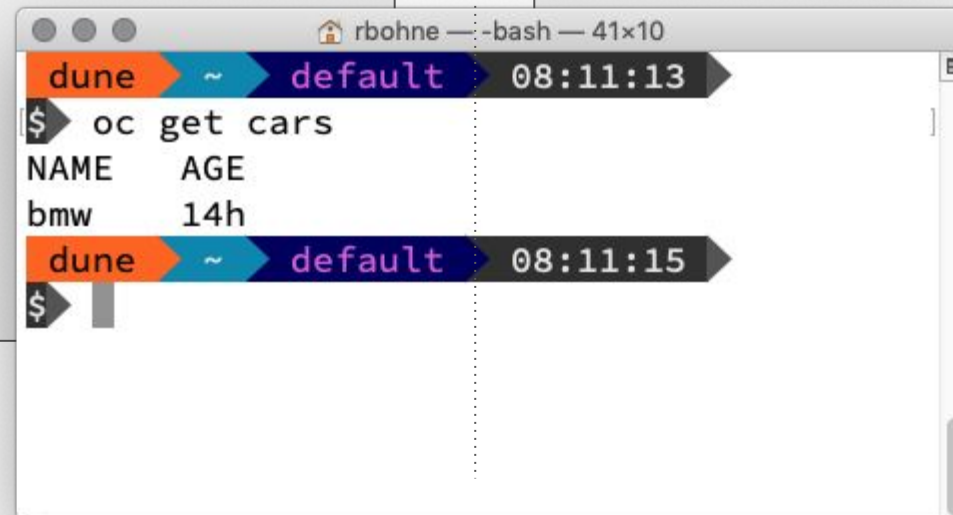
OpenShift API extension to interact and communicate with the Controller.

## Custom Resource Definition (CRD)

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: CustomResourceDefinition
metadata:
  name: cars.openshift.pub
spec:
  group: openshift.pub
  names:
    kind: Car
    listKind: CarList
    plural: cars
    singular: car
  scope: Namespaced
  subresources:
    status: {}
  version: v1
```

## Custom Resource (CR)

```
apiVersion: openshift.pub/v1
kind: Car
metadata:
  name: bmw
spec:
  date_of_manufacturing: "2014-07-01T00:00:00Z"
  engine: N57D30
```



A terminal window titled 'rbohne --bash-- 41x10' showing the command 'oc get cars' and its output. The output is a table with two columns: 'NAME' and 'AGE'. The first row shows 'bmw' and '14h'. The terminal also shows a progress bar at the top with 'dune' and 'default' and a timestamp '08:11:13'.

```
$ oc get cars
NAME    AGE
bmw     14h
```

## Custom Resource Definition (CRD)

[..snipped..]

additionalPrinterColumns:

- JSONPath: .status.conditions[?(@.type=="Succeeded")].status

name: Succeeded

type: string

- JSONPath: .status.conditions[?(@.type=="Succeeded")].reason

name: Reason

type: string

- JSONPath: .spec.date\_of\_manufacturing

name: Produced

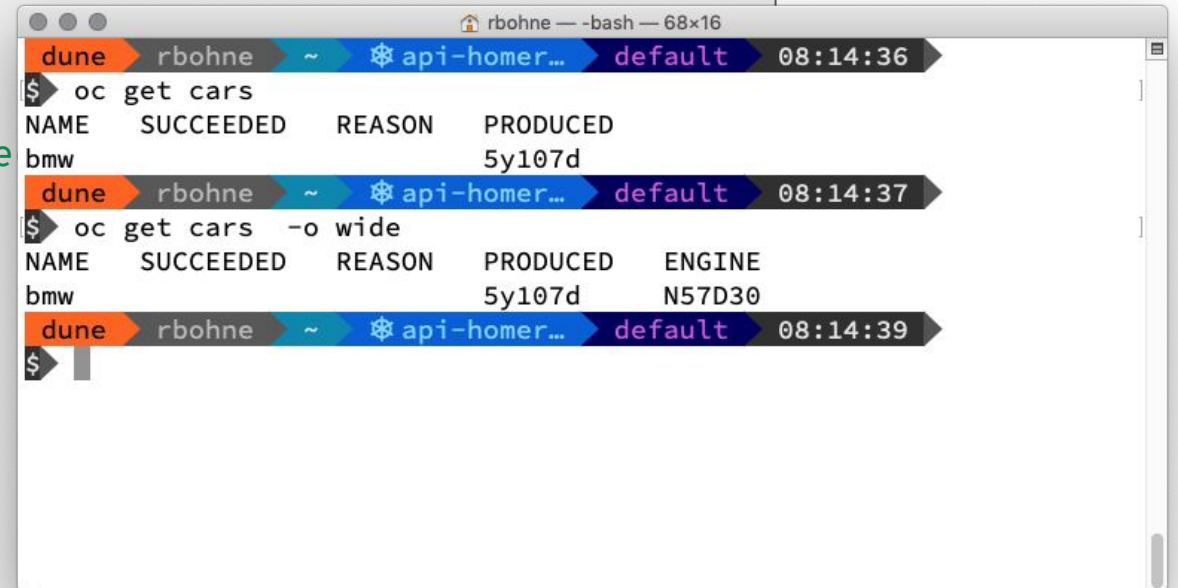
type: date

- JSONPath: .spec.engine

name: Engine

type: string

priority: 1



The terminal window shows the following commands and output:

```
dune rbohne ~ api-homer... default 08:14:36
$ oc get cars
NAME      SUCCEEDED  REASON  PRODUCED
bmw                               5y107d

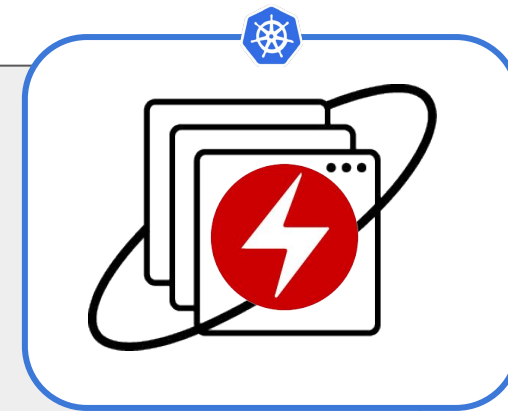
dune rbohne ~ api-homer... default 08:14:37
$ oc get cars -o wide
NAME      SUCCEEDED  REASON  PRODUCED  ENGINE
bmw                               5y107d    N57D30
```

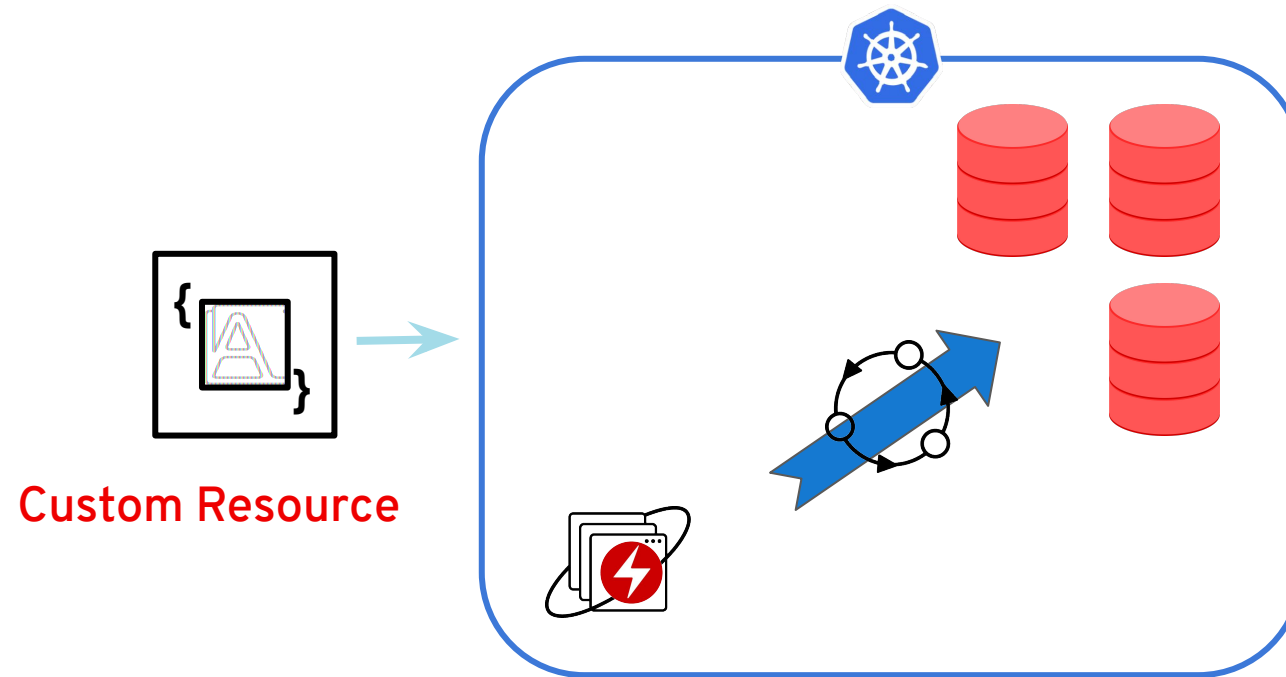


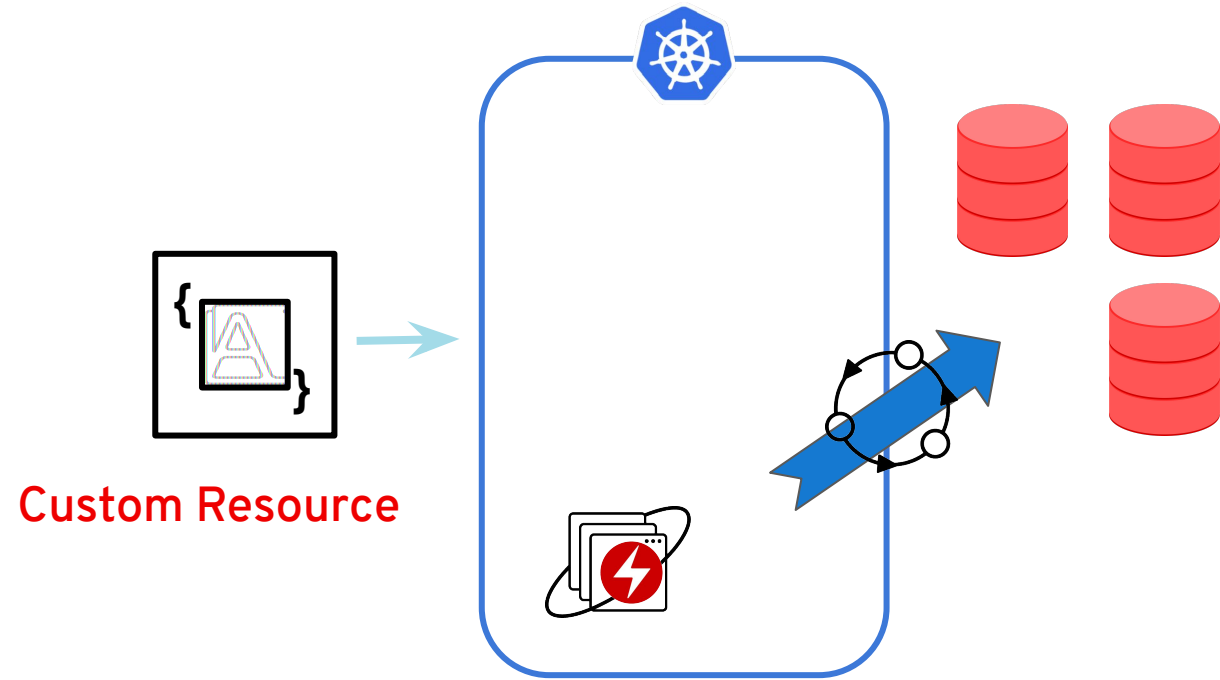
## Controller

Piece of software running  
on top of OpenShift

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: operator
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: operator
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        name: operator
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: operator
          Image: "quay.io/org/operator:v0.0.1"
```



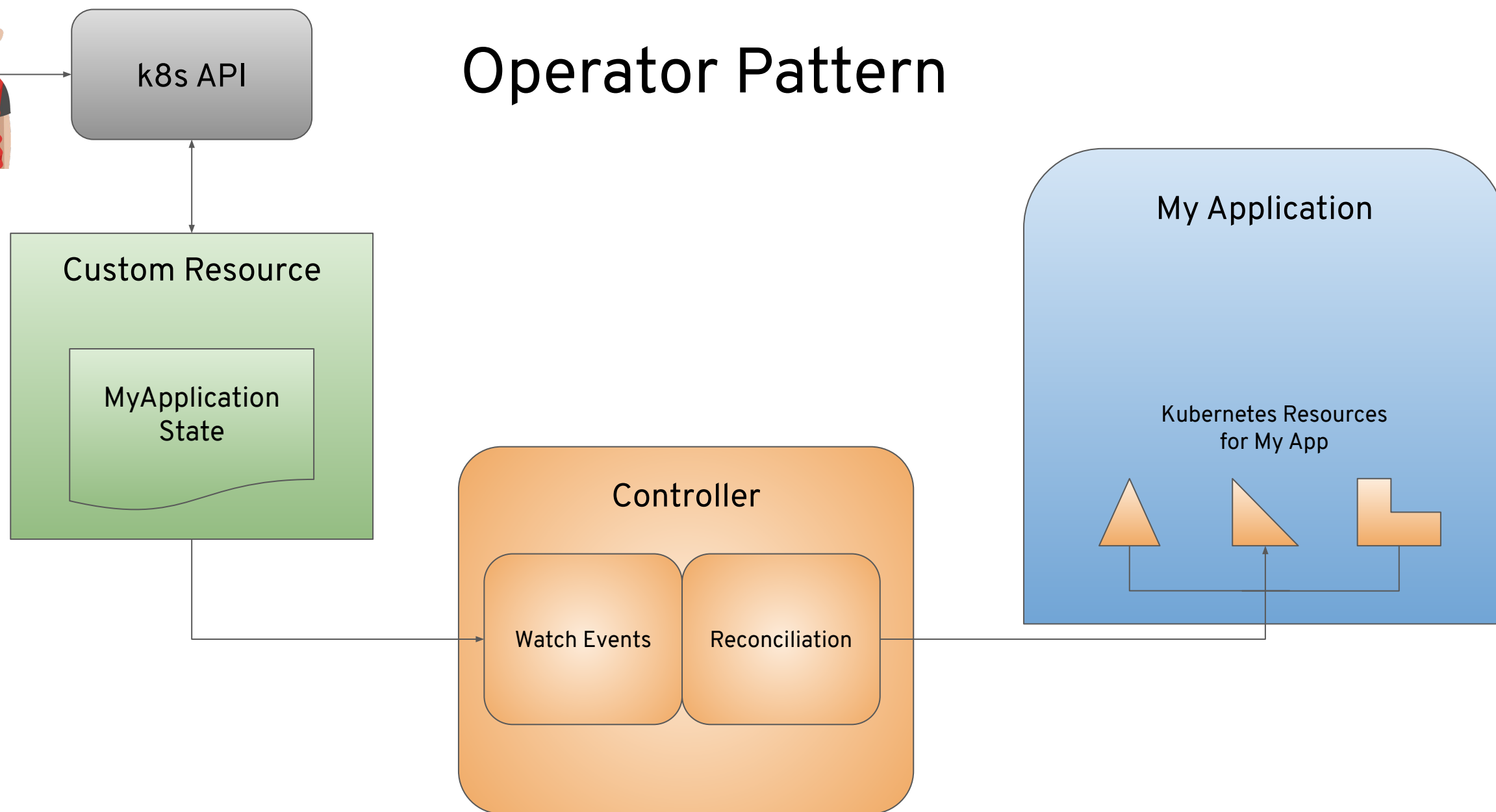








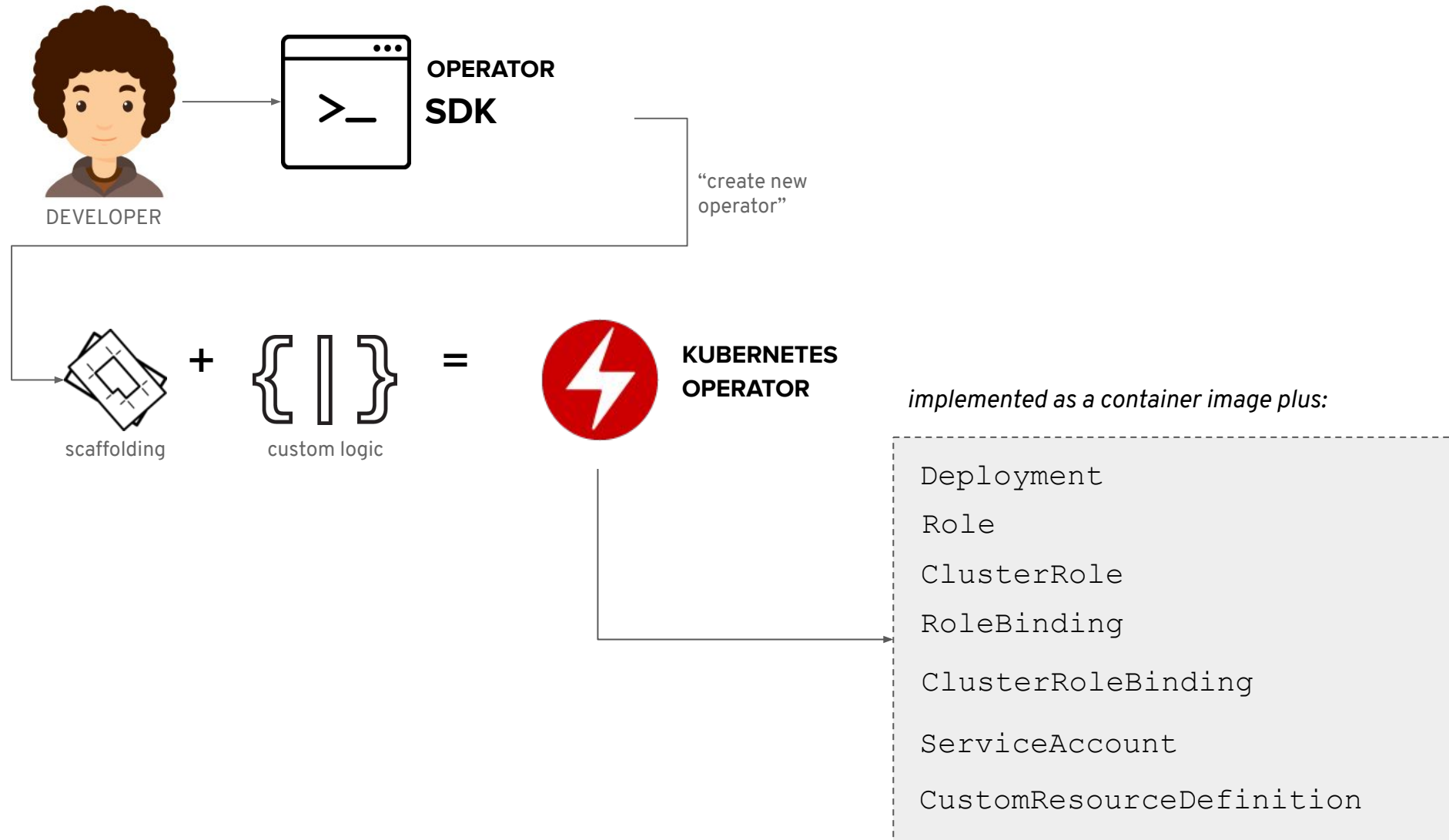
# Operator Pattern



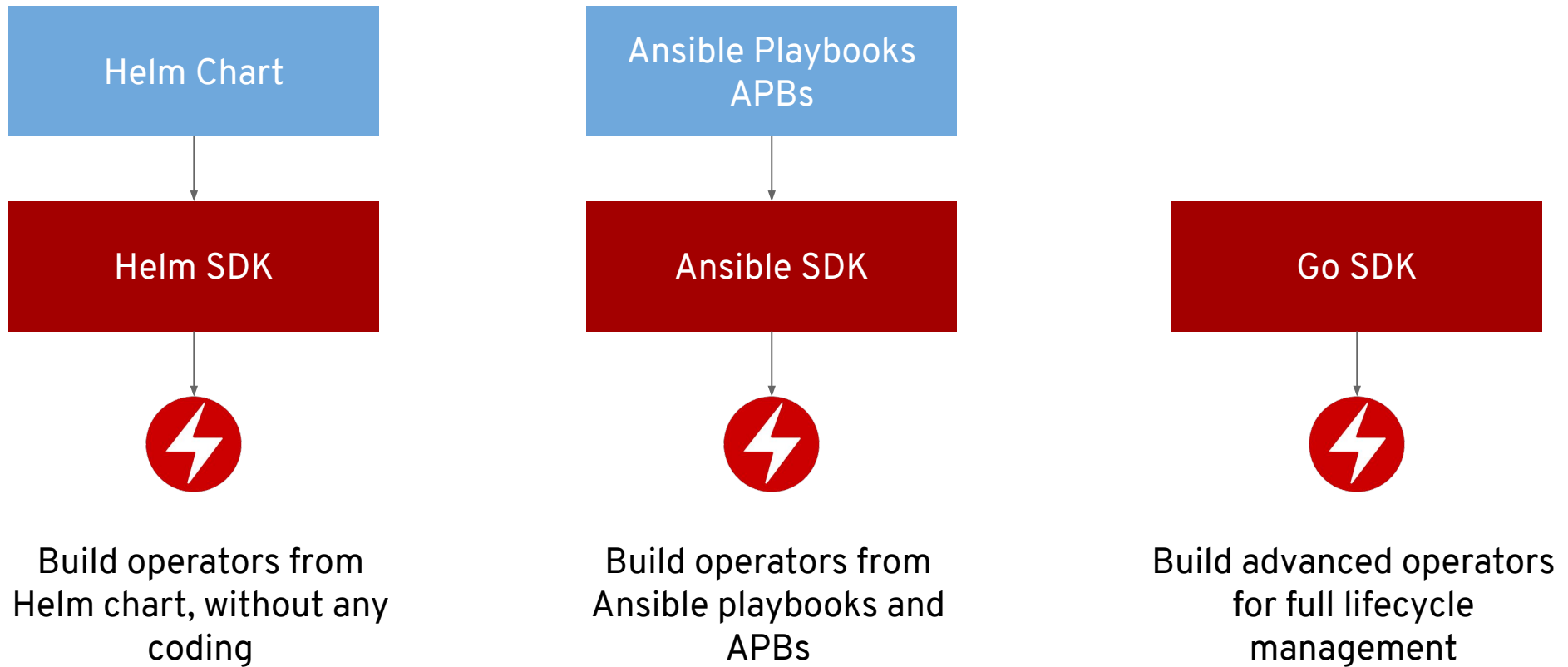
# How to create an Operator?



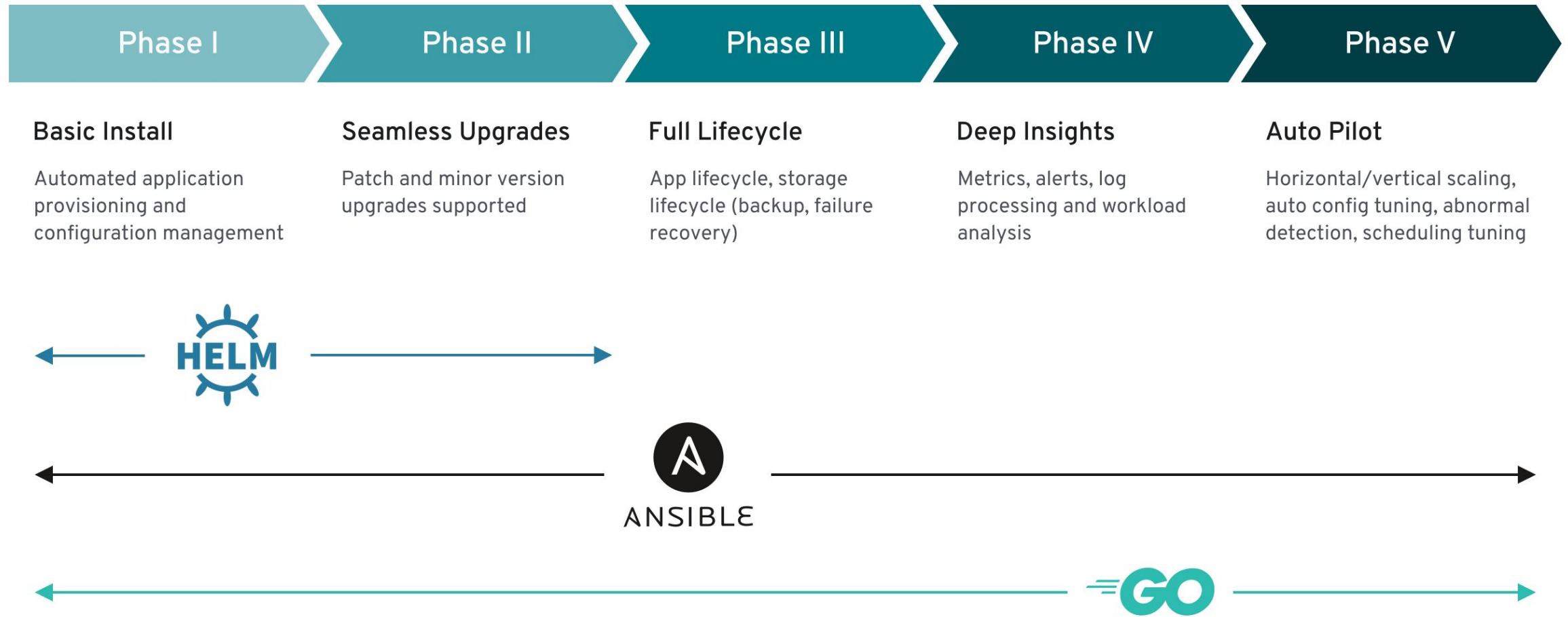
# Operator Framework in Action



# Operator Adoption Patterns



# Types of Operators



## Use Cases ideal for operator development

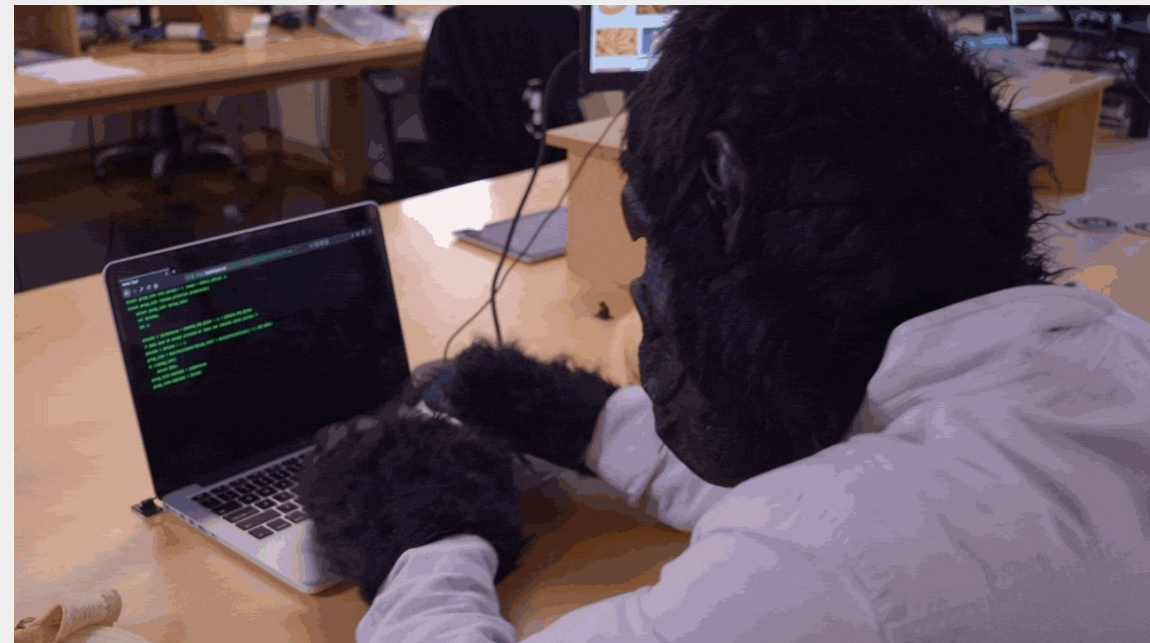
- stateful applications (such as databases)
- clustered or high-availability applications (clustered databases, key value stores such as etcd, in-memory cache clusters such as redis)
- multiservice applications (an application which needs dependent services to come online first)
- microservices (numerous small components that together make up a cohesive product or app)

## Use cases less ideal for operator development

- stateless apps (most web apps or front-ends)
- infrastructure/host agents (monitoring agents or log forwarders)

# Demo

<https://examples.openshift.pub/operator#ansible-operator-example>





k8s API

# Ansible Operator

Custom Resource

MyApplication  
State

Ansible Operator

Operator-S  
DK



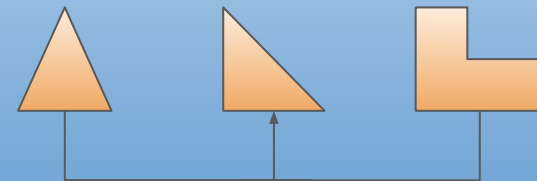
Ansible  
Role



File  
Mapping

My Application

Kubernetes Resources  
for My App



Ansible k8s modules will be  
used to create resources in  
kubernetes



# What you need to create an Ansible Operator

- A *CustomResourceDefinition* (CRD)
- An Ansible Playbook or Role
- A mapping from *CRD* to Ansible playbook / roles
- `operator-sdk`

# Create the Operator with the SDK

```
$ operator-sdk new memcached-operator \
  --api-version=cache.example.com/v1alpha1 \
  --kind=Memcached --type=ansible
```

Creates:

- Ansible Role
- Mapping File (watches.yaml)
- *Custom Resource Definition*
- Deploy manifest for the new Operator

# Custom Resource (CR)

```
apiVersion: <Group/Version>
```

```
kind: <kind>
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: <name>
```

```
spec:
```

```
  <key>: <value>
```

```
  ...
```

```
status:
```

```
  <key>: <value>
```

```
  ...
```

## Ansible Operator

Spec values will be translated to Ansible extra vars.

Status will be a generic status defined by the operator. This will use ansible runner output to generate meaningful output for the user.

# Ansible Role

```
memcached/
├── defaults
│   └── main.yml
├── files
├── handlers
│   └── main.yml
├── meta
│   └── main.yml
├── README.md
├── tasks
│   └── main.yml
├── templates
├── tests
│   ├── inventory
│   └── test.yml
└── vars
    └── main.yml
```

Create a Role that deploys and manages your application

# Mapping between *CRDs* and Ansible

Maps a Group Version Kind (GVK) to a role or playbook.

```
# watches.yaml
---
- version: v1alpha1
  - group: cache.example.com
    kind: Memcached
    playbook: /path/to/playbook
```

# Build the Operator with the SDK

```
$ operator-sdk build memcached-operator:v0.0.1
```

Creates:

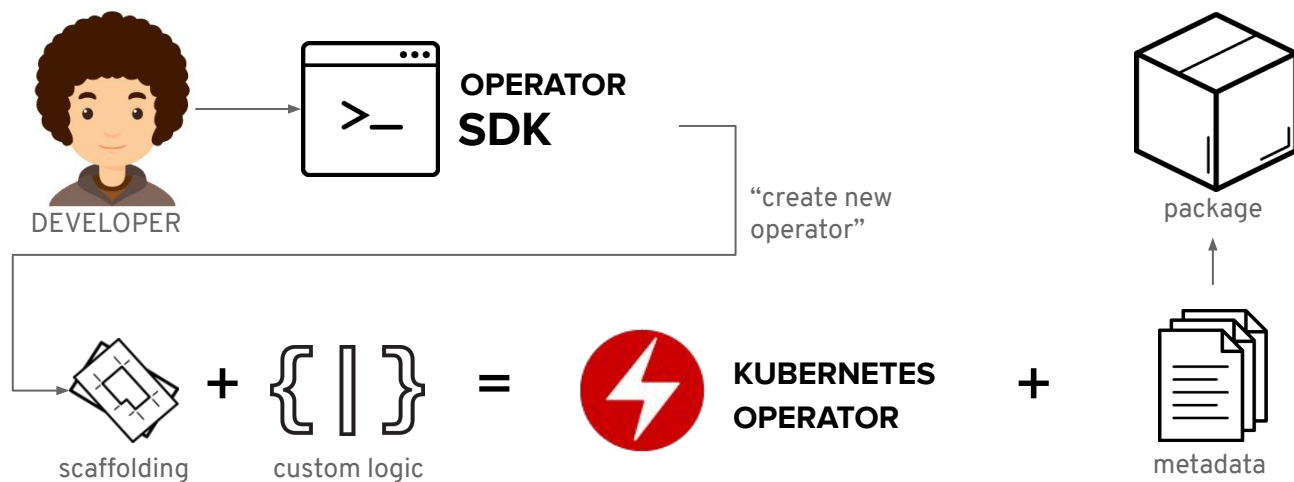
- A Dockerfile that creates the Operator
- Builds the container on top of ansible-runner image

# What is an Operator?

- Container Image ( contains the software manager )
- Deployment
- Custom Resource Definition (CRD)
- Role Bindings
- ...

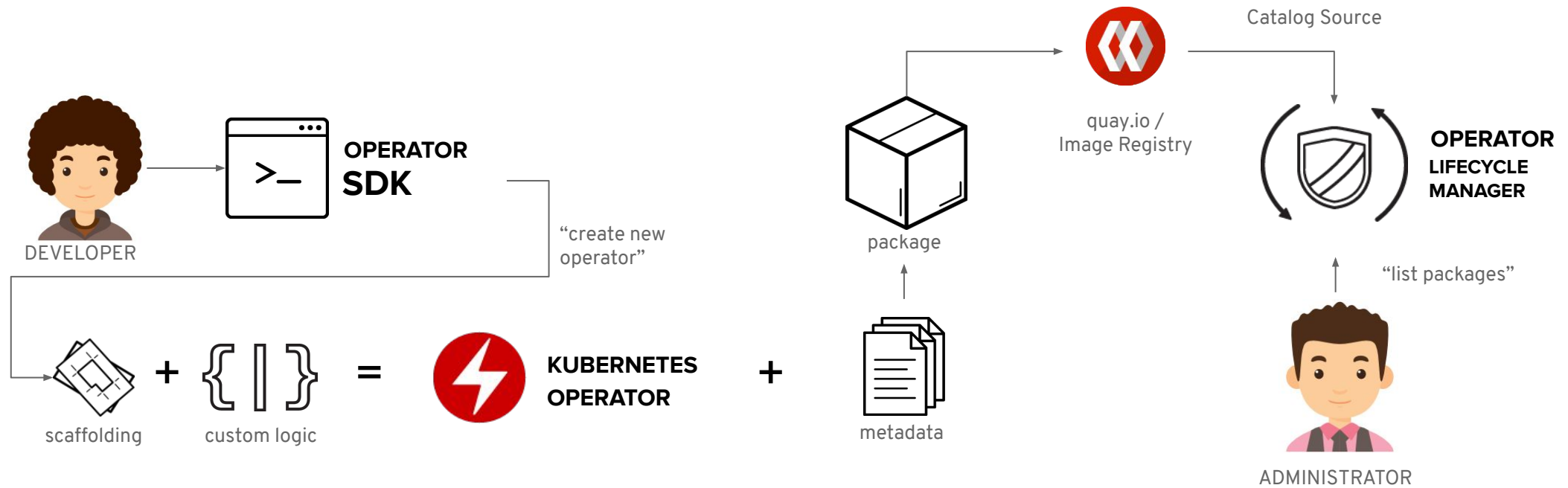
} Metadata

# What is an Operator?





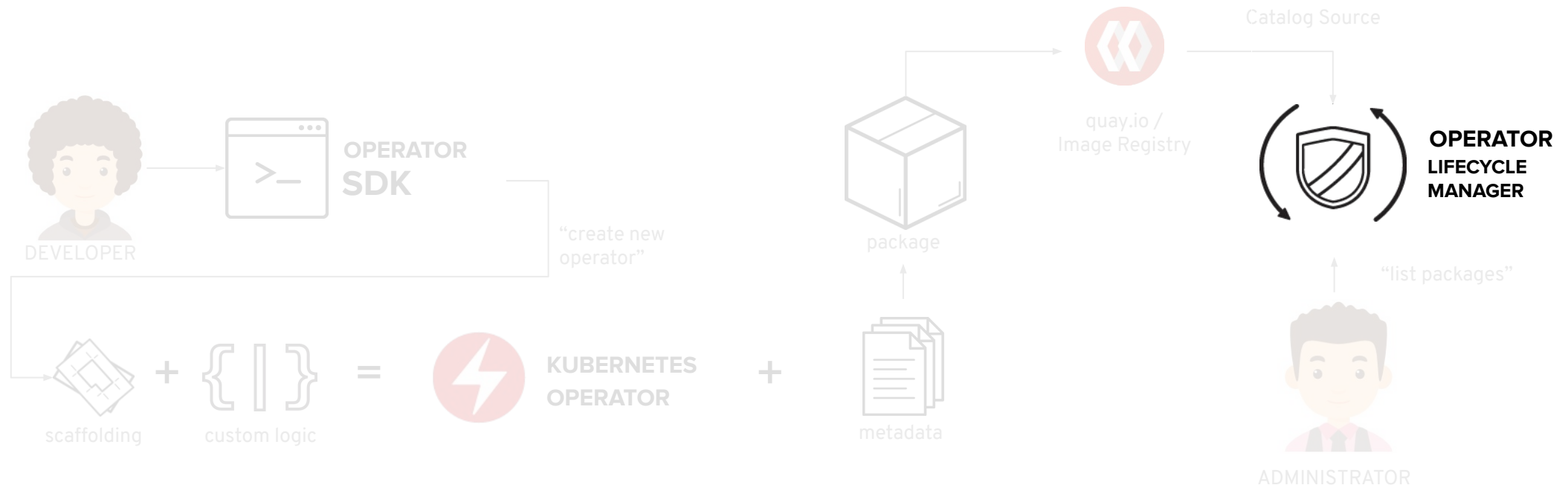
# How to ship an Operator?



Package Discovery:

```
$ oc get packagemanifests
```

# How to ship an Operator?



Package Discovery:

```
$ oc get packagemanifests
```



# **OPERATOR LIFECYCLE MANAGER**

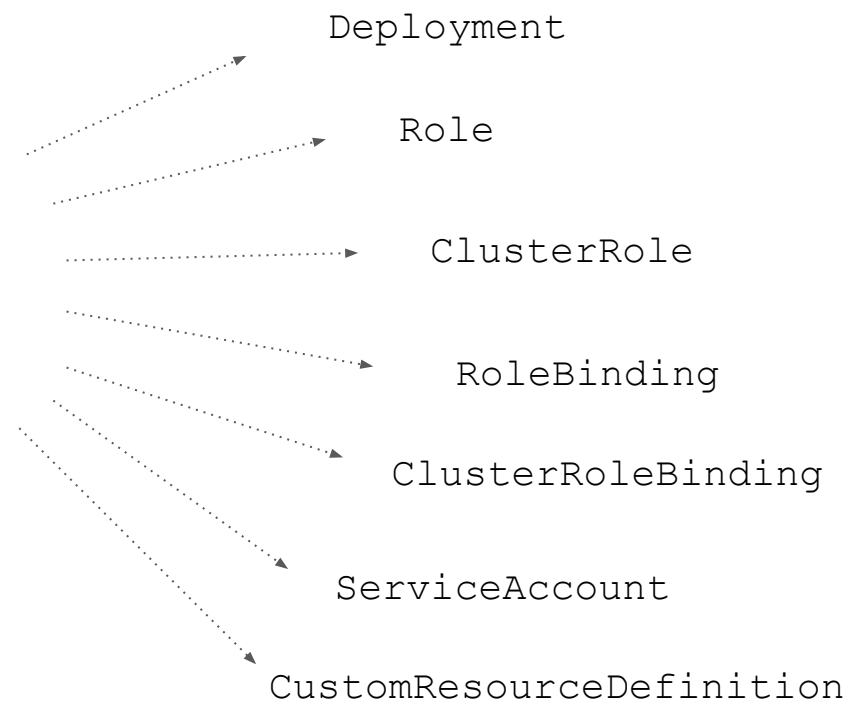


YourOperator v1.1.2  
Bundle

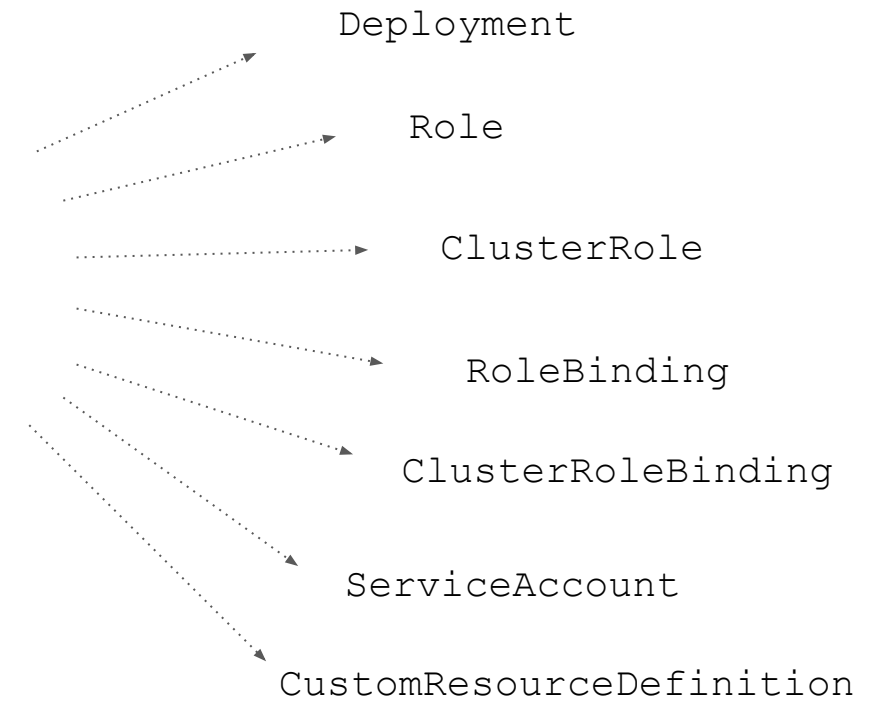
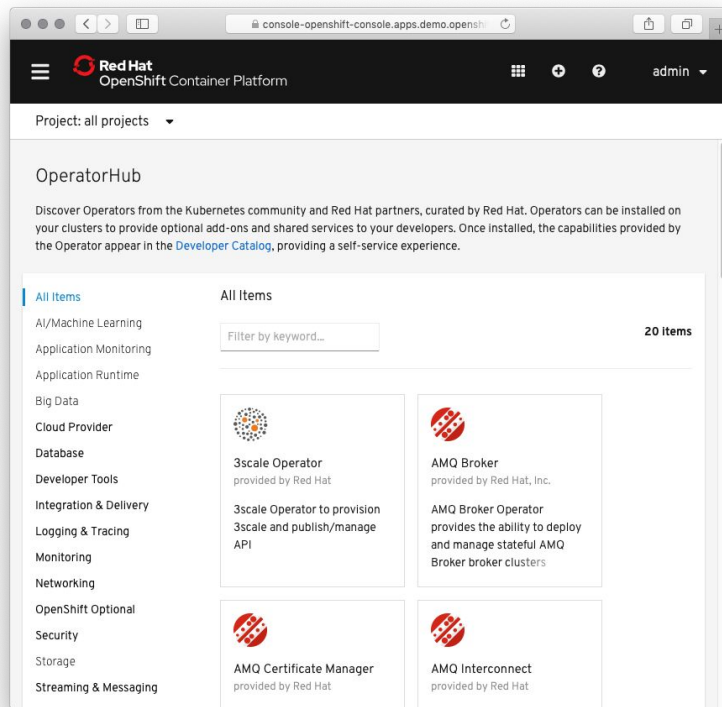


**OPERATOR  
LIFECYCLE MANAGER**

Operator Deployment  
Custom Resource  
Definitions  
RBAC  
API Dependencies  
Update Path  
Metadata



# OperatorHub



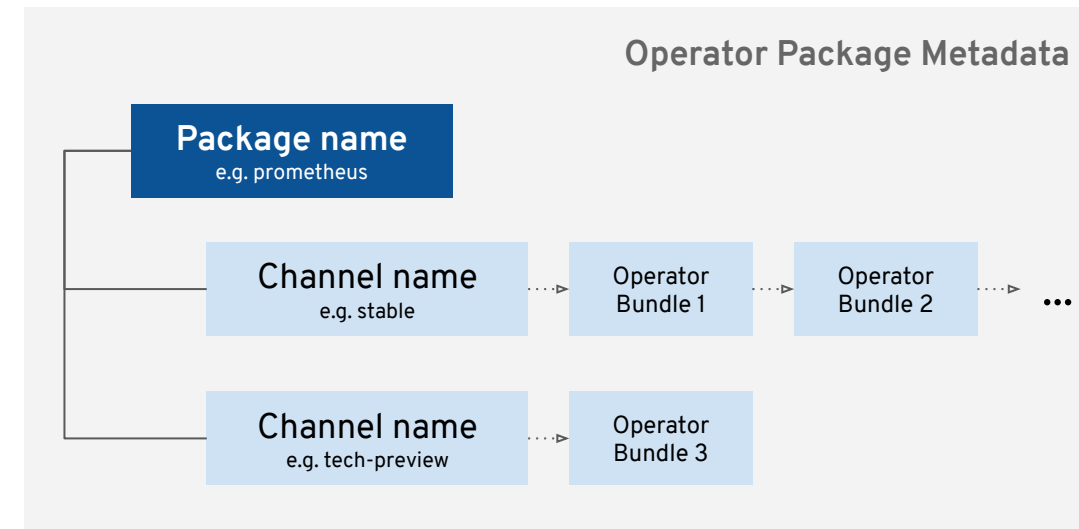
# OperatorHub data sources

## Operator Metadata from quay.io

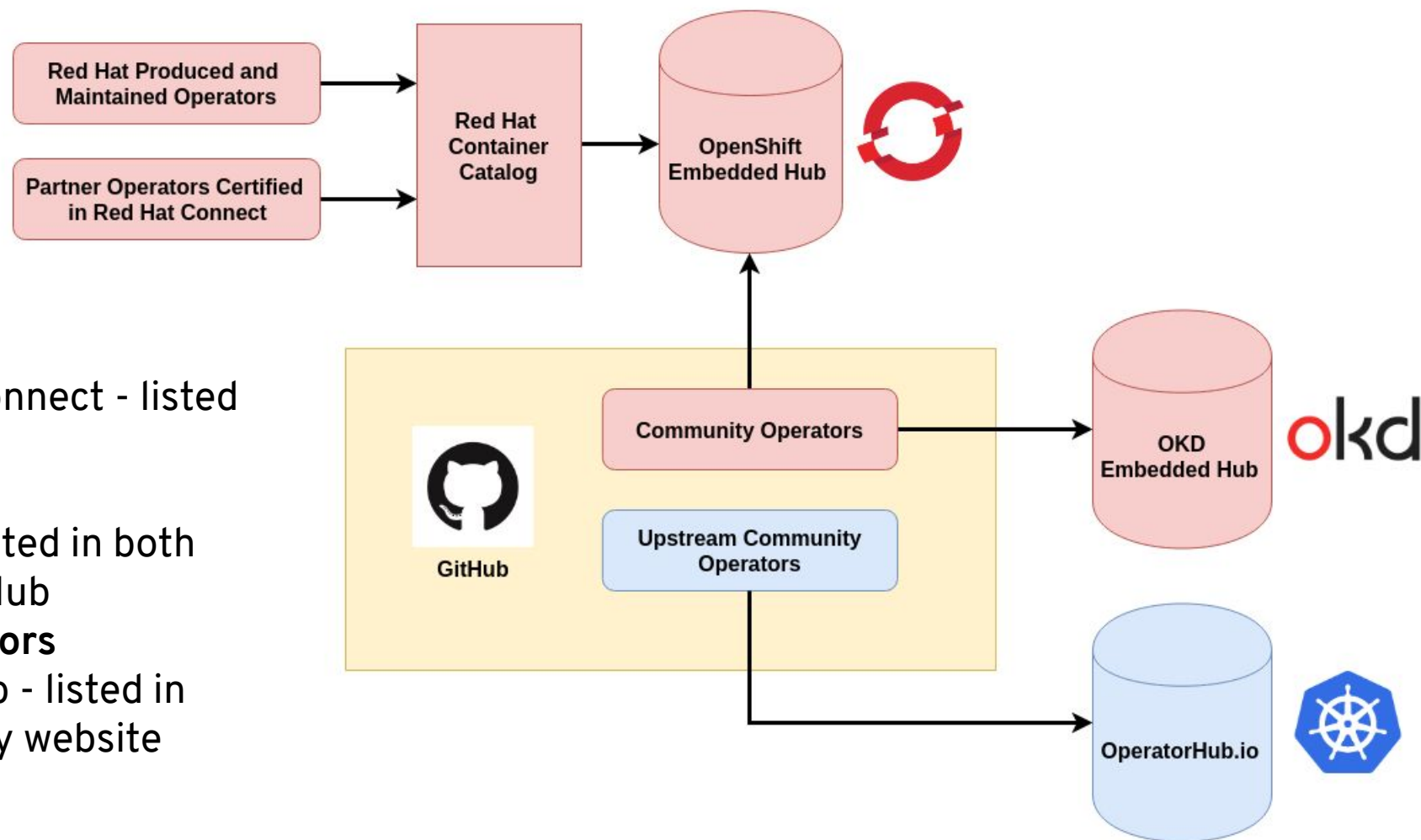
- Backend for all default sources, cluster needs to be online
- Supplies Red Hat Operators, ISV Operators and Community Operator
- Custom sources supported in customer-owned quay.io namespaces

## Operator Metadata in container images

- Already used internally used by OLM
- Operator package data is served from a SQLite database, bundled up in a container image
- Custom sources supported in customer-owned image registries
- Cluster can be disconnected / air-gapped



- **Certified Operators**  
submitted through Red Hat Connect - listed in OpenShift OperatorHub
- **Community Operators**  
submitted through GitHub - listed in both OpenShift *and* OKD OperatorHub
- **Upstream Community Operators**  
also submitted through GitHub - listed in the [OperatorHub.io](https://operatorhub.io) community website



# How Operator Catalogs are downloaded

## Operator Metadata from quay.io

- Backend for all default sources, cluster needs to be online
- Supplies Red Hat Operators, ISV Operators and Community Operator
- Custom sources supported in customer-owned quay.io namespaces, data uploaded via [operator-courier](#)



```
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
kind: OperatorSource
metadata:
  name: johndoe-operators
  namespace: marketplace
spec:
  type: appregistry
  endpoint: https://quay.io/cnr
  registryNamespace: johndoe
```

## Operator Metadata in container images

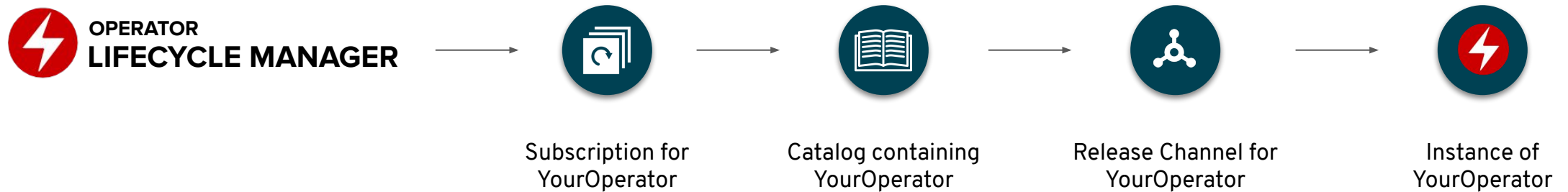
- Already used internally used by OLM
- Operator package data is served from a SQLite database, bundled up in a container image (created via [operator-registry](#))
- Custom sources supported in customer-owner image registries
- Cluster can be disconnected / air-gapped



```
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: CatalogSource
metadata:
  name: johndoe-operators
  namespace: olm
spec:
  sourceType: grpc
  image: johndoe-catalog:latest
```



# Operator Framework in Action



## To install an Operator an administrator...

1. Picks an Operator from the Catalog
2. (Selects a distribution channel from the Operators package)
3. (Selects a version of the Operators from the channel)
4. Creates a Subscription pointing to the Catalog, Operator, Version and Channel
  - a. If no channel is specified, the default channel is used
  - b. If no version is specified, the latest is used

```
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: Subscription
metadata:
  name: johns-subscription
  namespace: default
spec:
  channel: stable
  name: my-operator
  source: johndoe-operators
  sourceNamespace: olm
```

# Operator Updates

Operator Catalog



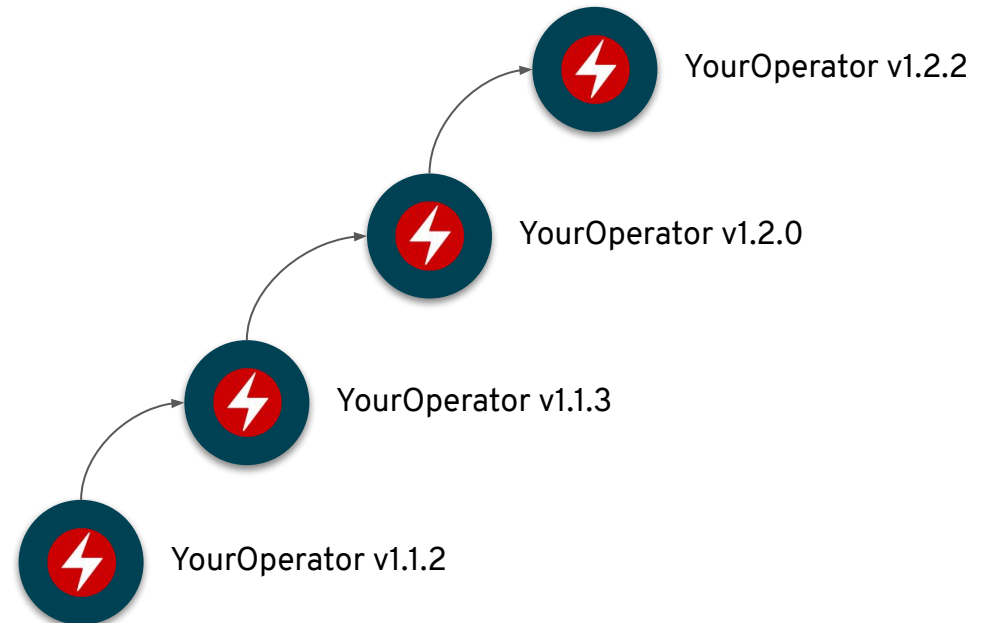
**OPERATOR  
LIFECYCLE MANAGER**



Subscription for  
YourOperator

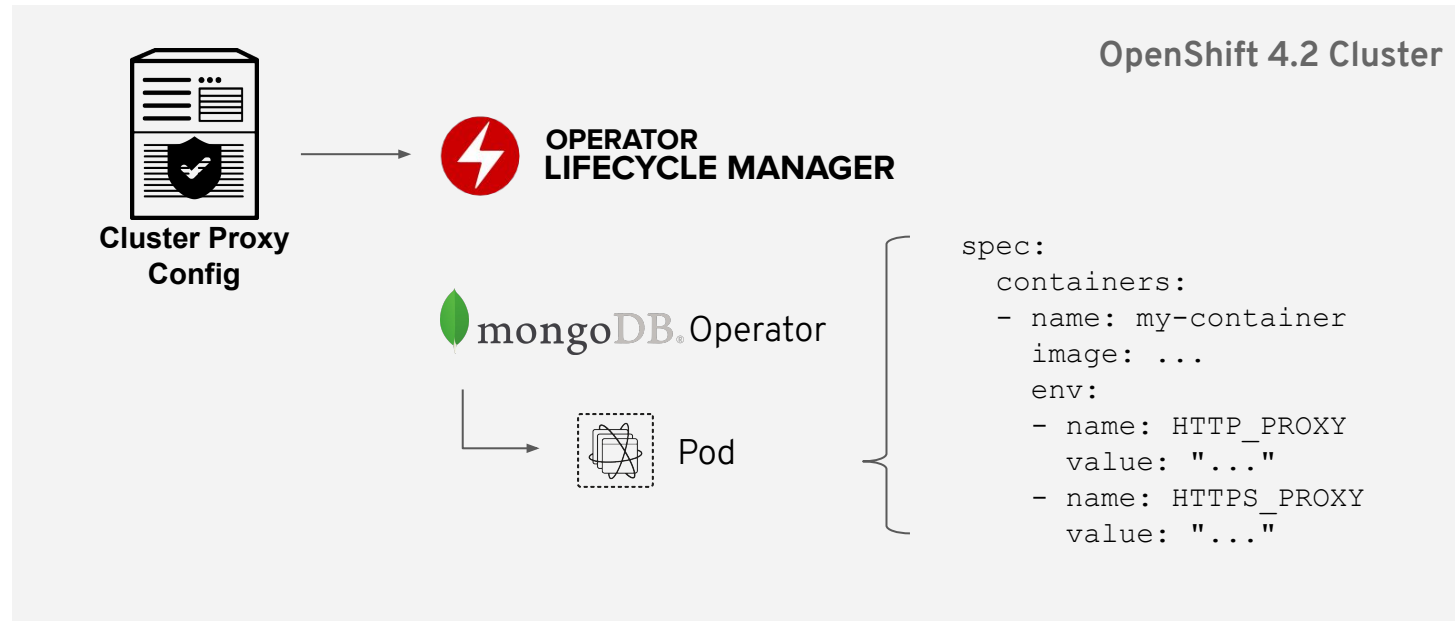


Version



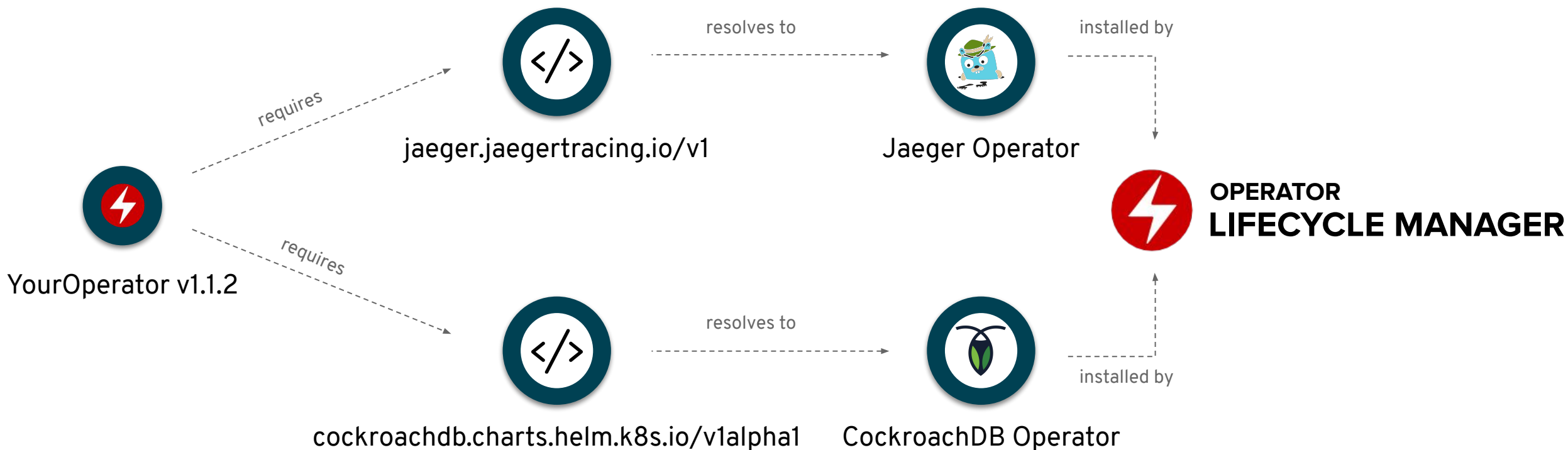
Time

# Proxy Support



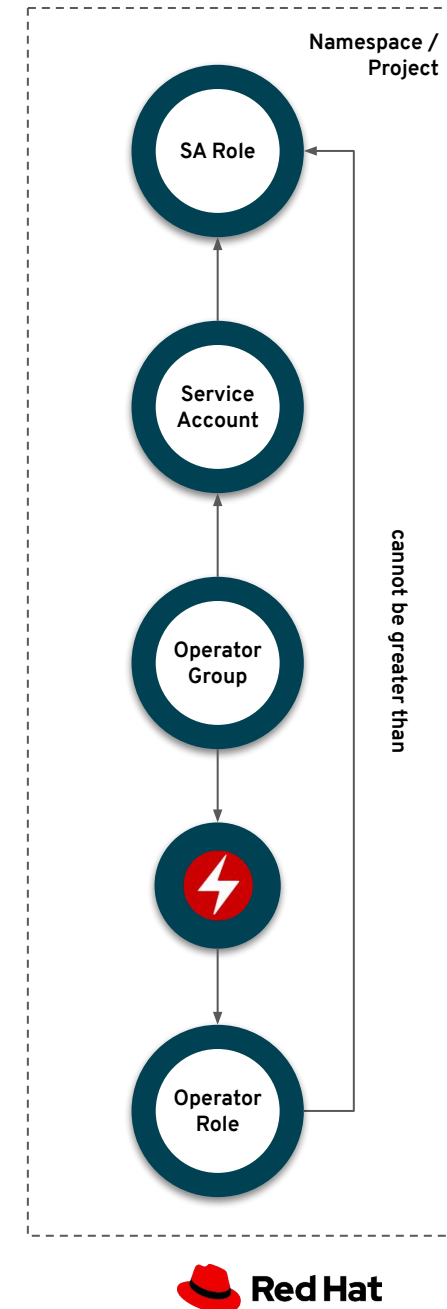
## 4.2 Automated Dependency Resolution

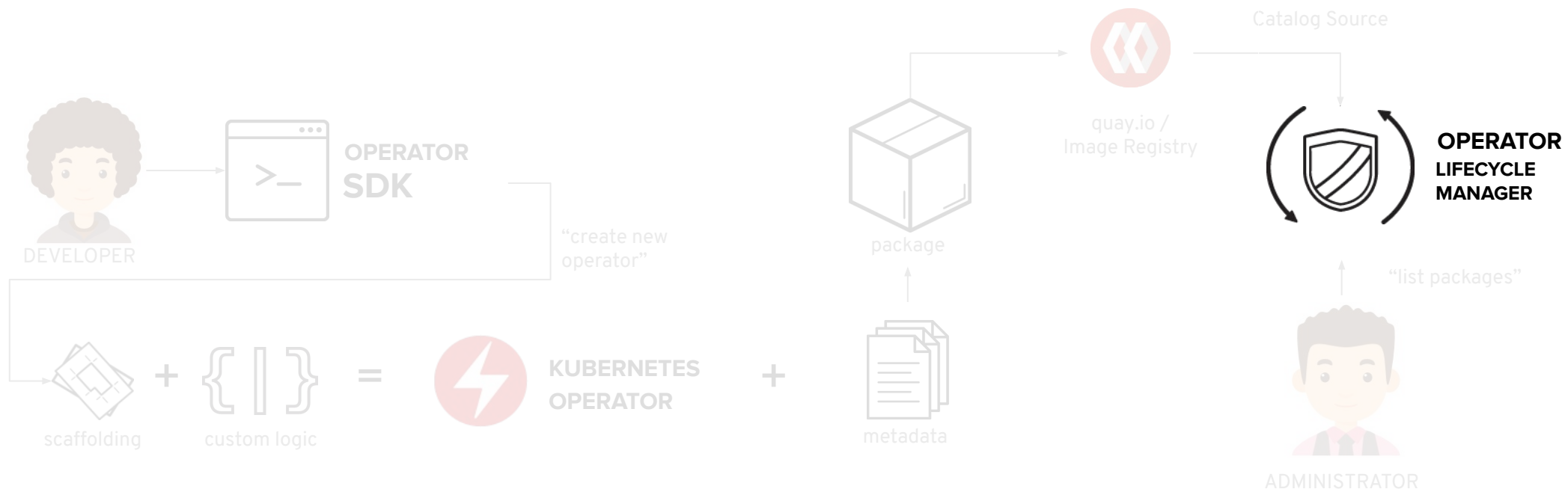
### Operator Framework Dependency Graphs



# Allow regular users to install Operators

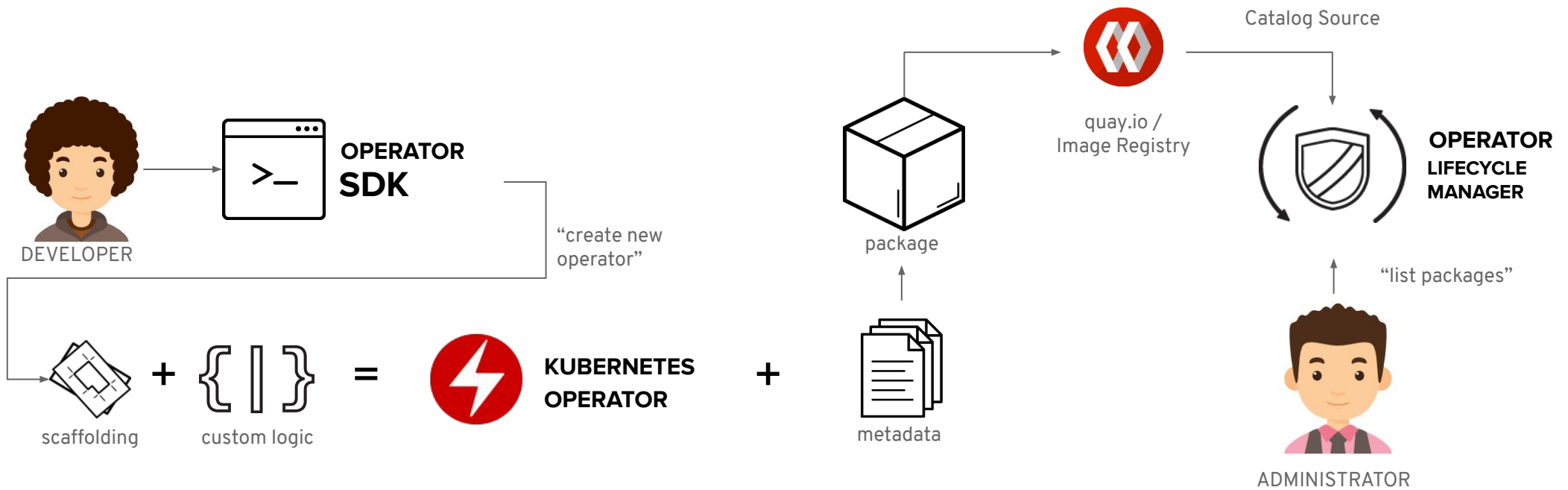
- **In 4.1:** only users carrying `cluster-admin` roles are allowed to install Operators
- **In 4.2:** administrators can delegate install to users
  - `cluster-admin` select namespaces in which namespace admins can install operators self-sufficiently
  - `cluster-admin` defines `ServiceAccount` in this namespace
  - all installed Operators in this namespace get equal or lower permissions of this `ServiceAccount`
    - RBAC is typically limited to this namespace





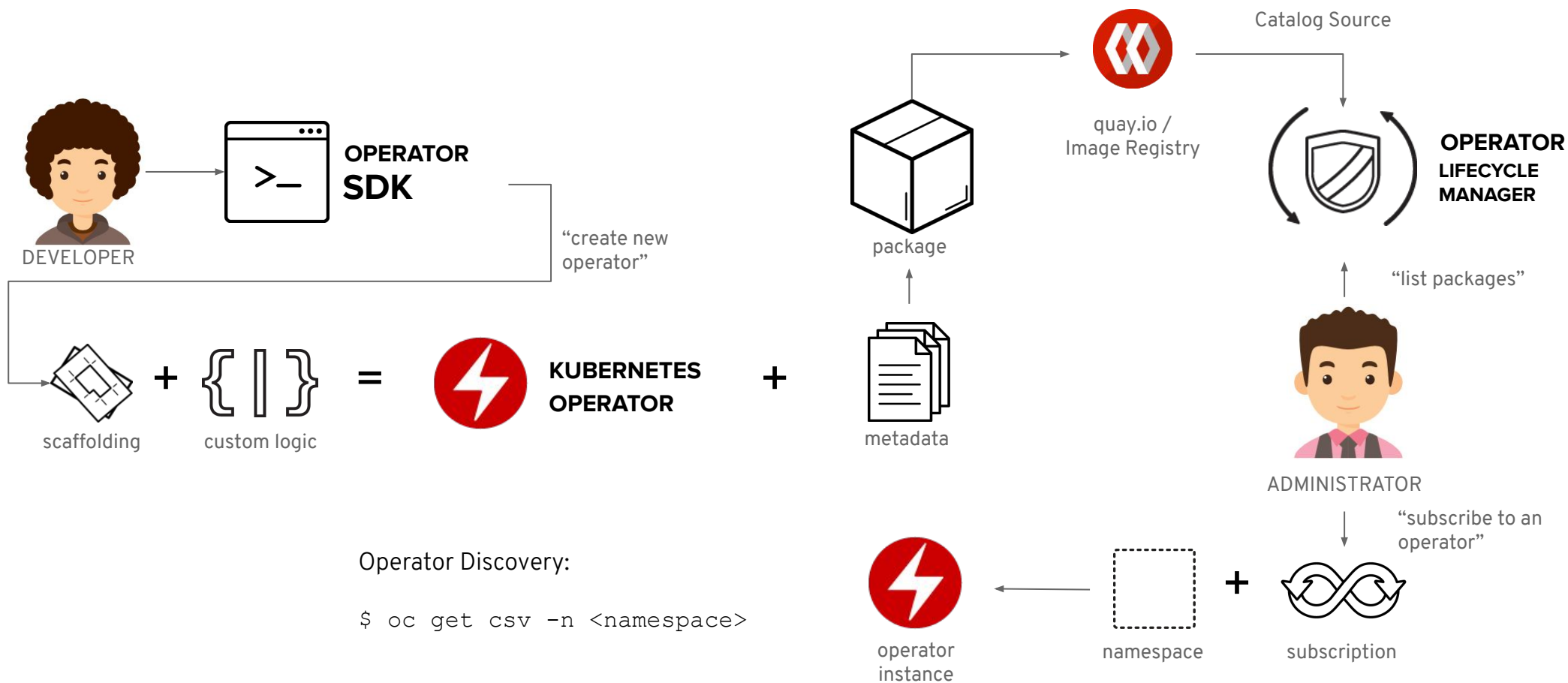
Package Discovery:

```
$ oc get packagemanifests
```

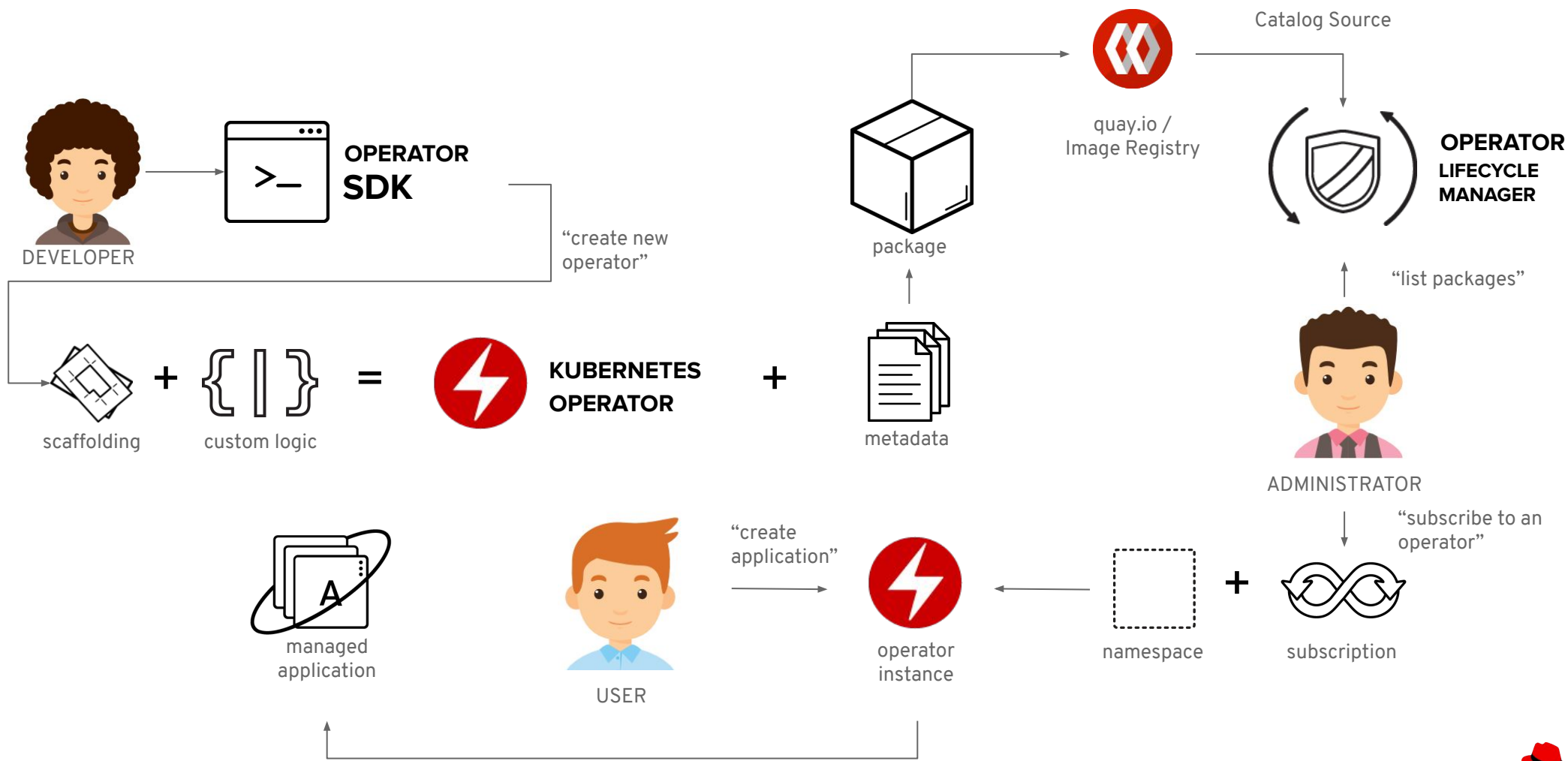


Package Discovery:

```
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```

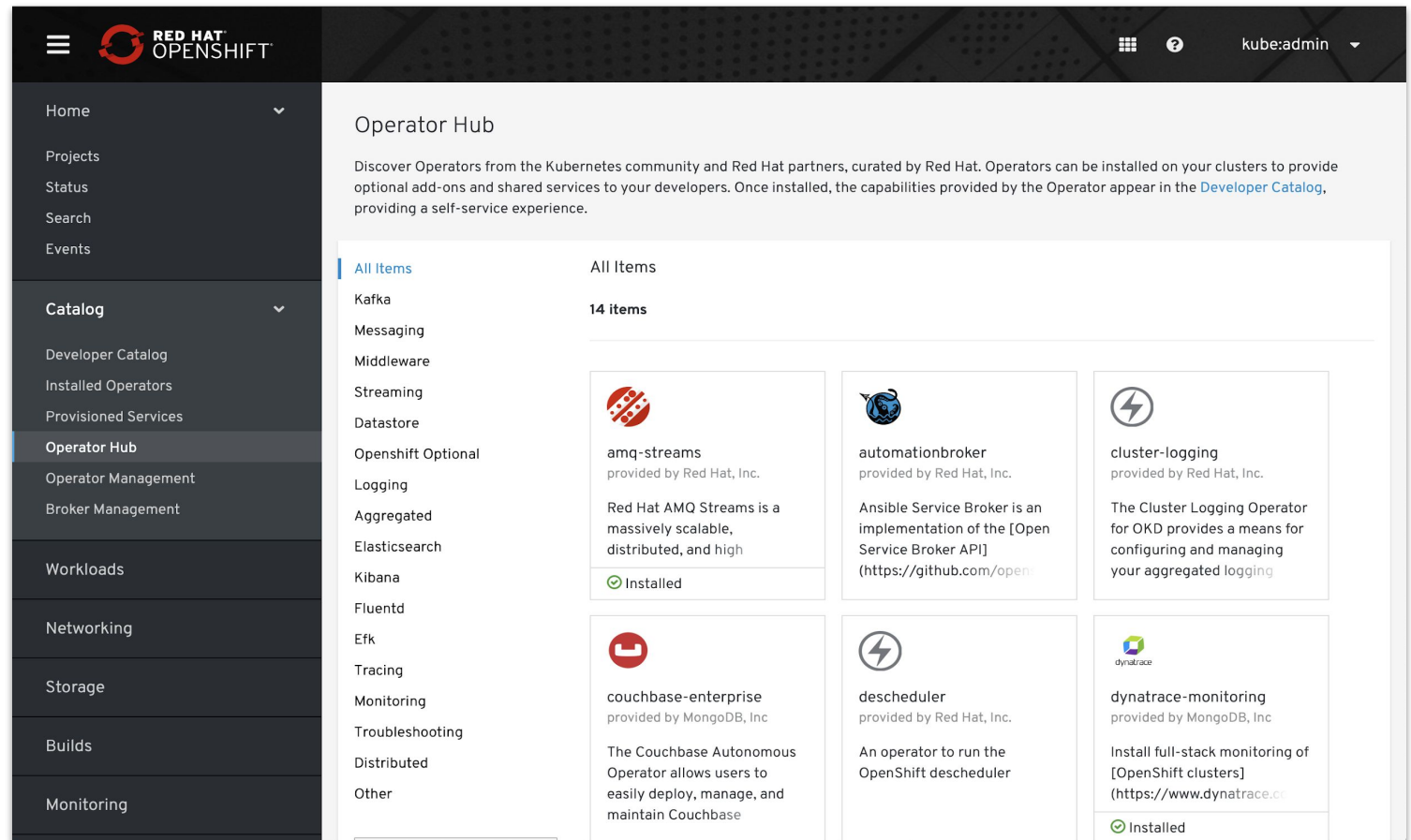






# Operators in OpenShift

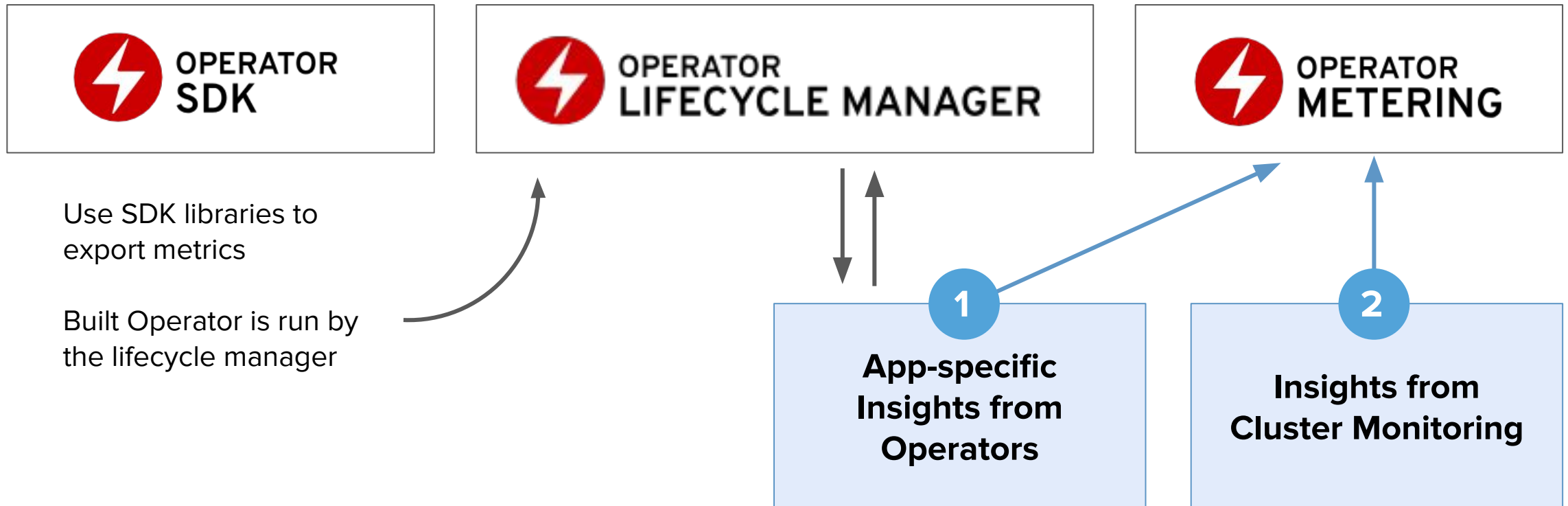
**Operator Hub** - Allows administrators to selectively make operators available from curated sources to users in the cluster.



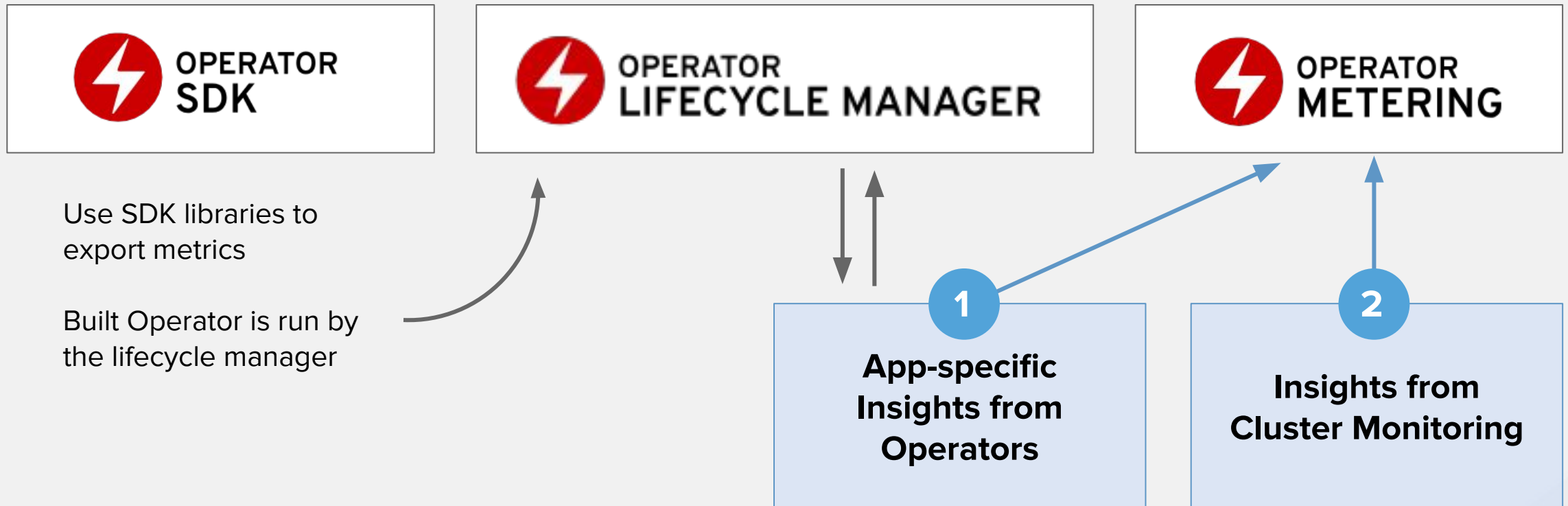


- **Operator SDK** - Allows developers to build, package and test an Operator based on your expertise without requiring all the knowledge of Kubernetes API complexities
- **Operator Lifecycle Manager** - Helps you to install, and update, and generally manage the lifecycle of all of the Operators (and their associated services) running across your clusters
- **Operator Metering** - Enable usage reporting for Operators and resources within Kubernetes

# OPERATOR METERING



# Metering Goals



# Roadmap for Operator Framework

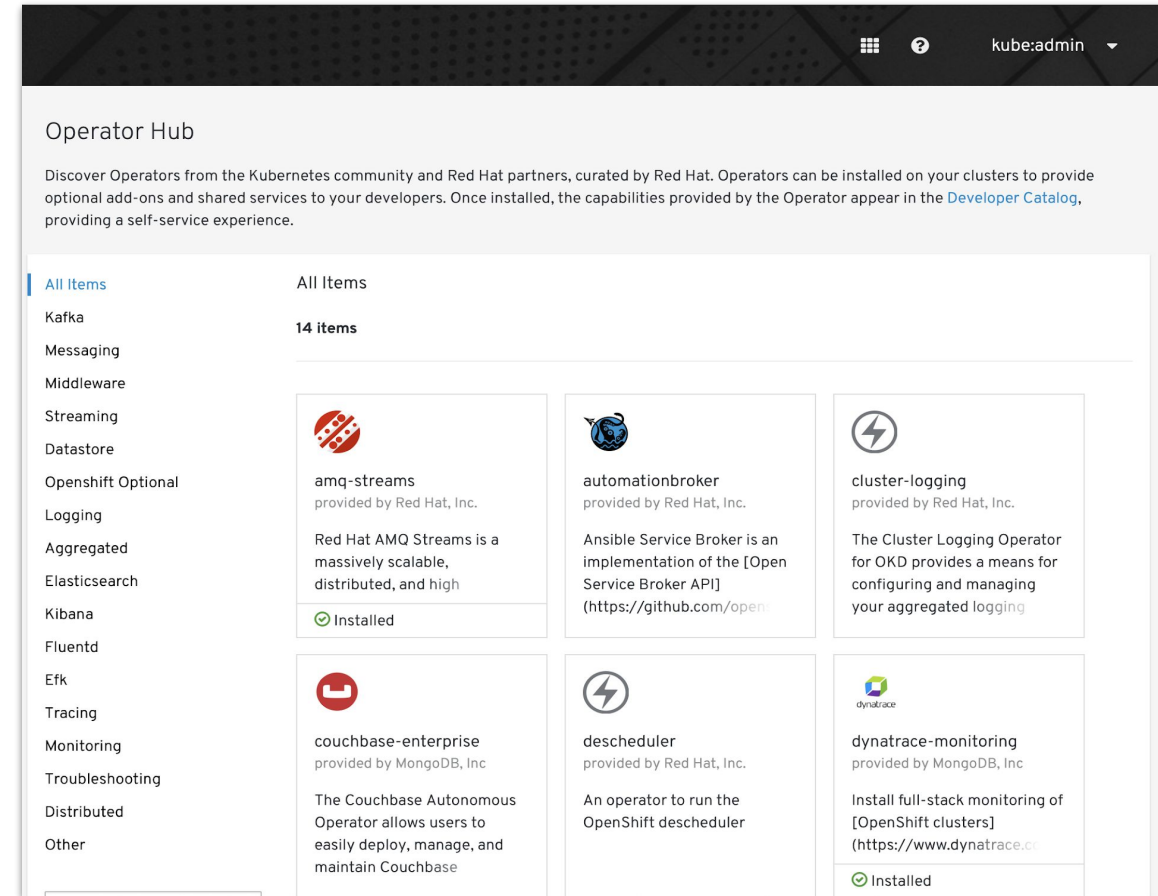
# Custom Operators Catalogs

## Operator Metadata from quay.io

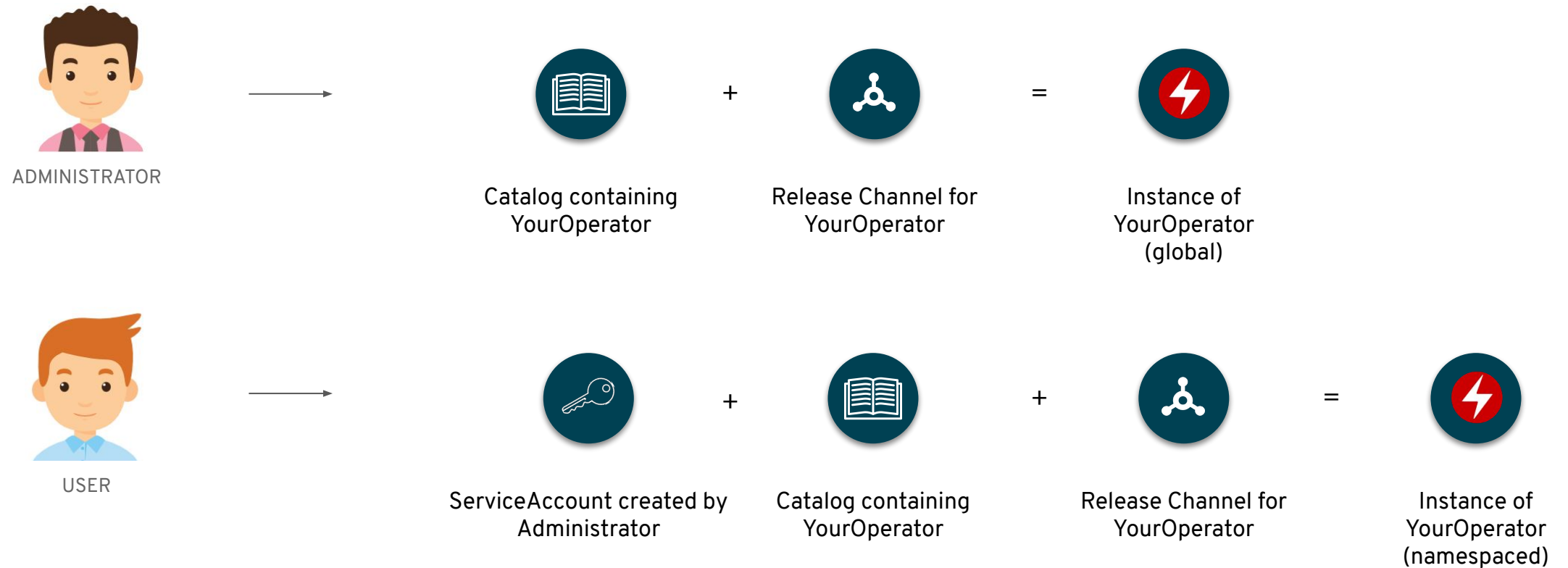
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## Operator Metadata in container images

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# Regular users can install Operators





# Operator Framework Roadmap

## Q4 CY19

OLM

Automatic Dependency Resolution  
Delegation of Operator installation  
to regular users  
Proxy / Disconnected Support  
Custom Operator Catalogs

SDK

Helm v2.14 support  
Kubernetes 1.14 support  
Prometheus metrics  
UBI as base-image

## 1H CY20

OLM

Single Object to represent an  
Operator  
Container Images as Operator  
Bundles  
Container Registries as Operator  
Catalogs

SDK

Kubebuilder support  
OLM integration (“install” / “run”)

## 2H CY20

OLM

Investigation support for helm and  
OCI as bundle formats

SDK


Investigation of Java and Python  
support

# Thank you

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