

# S102252 – Technical Transformation in Higher Education at UNC-Chapel Hill

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## The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



- Nation's first public university
- 18.5k undergraduate students
- 11k graduate/professional students
- 12.5k faculty/staff
- \$2.4B operating budget



### IT Landscape

#### **Central IT**

- ~400 staff
- Networking
- Operations (servers/VMs, operating systems, data centers)
- Applications (web servers, J2EE, ERP)
- User Support
- Research Computing

Transiency of students

#### **Departments, Schools, Centers**

- ~400 staff
- School of Medicine
- College of Arts and Sciences
- Business School
- Lineberger Cancer Center
- Specialized department systems



### On Premise?

#### **On-Premise Cloud Cheaper**

- 2.5 existing data centers
- Networking is "free"
- Heating/cooling is "free"
- Power is "free"

### **Cost Comparison**

• Onsite: \$530,000/year (\$100,000 cost recovered)

• AWS: \$1.5M/year

Azure: \$1.3M/year



### Virtualization at UNC

- 2006 VMs at UNC began, in earnest
- 2007 Data Center #1 uplift VM was cost savings
- 2010 Virtualization strategy 80% solving Xen backended
- 2012-2016 400% increase in VM usage
- 2014 Cisco UCS backend consolidate the consolidation
- 2014 Standardize on VMWare hypervisor
- 2015 Container strategy
- 2017 Cloud strategy



### Virtualization at UNC

### **Advantages**

- More agile than bare metal
- Faster provisioning
- "Simplified" networking

### Open questions?

- Customers expect push button everything
- Are resources being utilized optimally?
- Are users able to support full stack?



# Problems we were trying to solve

- Server under desk
- Faster service provisioning, self-service fulfillment
- Who manages the managed LAMP stack?
- Campus customers using non-UNC IT resources
- Security/patching issues for out-of-band resources
- Optimize VM resource usage
- Decommission of legacy hosting services



### Containers

### OpenShift v2

- 3-year front loaded cost for experiment
- \$32k/year for hardware, software licensing
- Free to all students, faculty, and staff
- Oct 2014-Jan 2017 (27 months) 650 applications without sensitive data approval
- Creation of developer liaison role

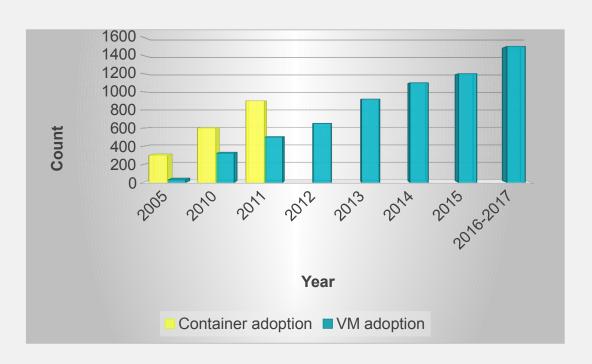


# Challenges

- Varying range of customer technical skills
- Customer documentation
- Development workflow change for customers
- Marketing
- Containers vs VMs



### VM and Container Growth



- VM growth 363% increase since 2010
- Container growth 200% increase since Oct 2014



### OpenShift v3

- Still in initial 3-year front loaded cost period through June 2017
- Jan 2017 OCP 3.4 released
- Approved for sensitive data types FERPA, HIPAA, PII
- Expanded developer liaison role
- Persistent volumes
- April 2017 ~400 applications



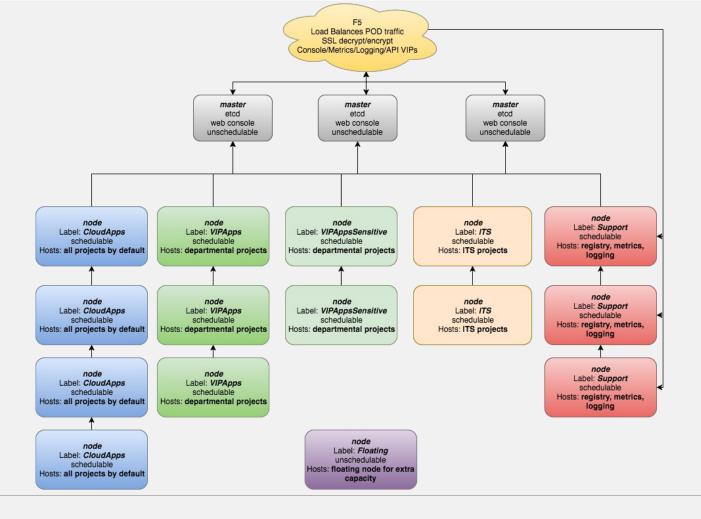
## Problems we are *now* trying to solve

- Server/VM gluttony collapse downstream
- Continued optimization of computing resources (VM + container)
- Patching time/impact
- Software license savings (migrating J2EE to EAP)
- Growth
- Security
- Consolidate sensitive data applications



# **Implementation Details**

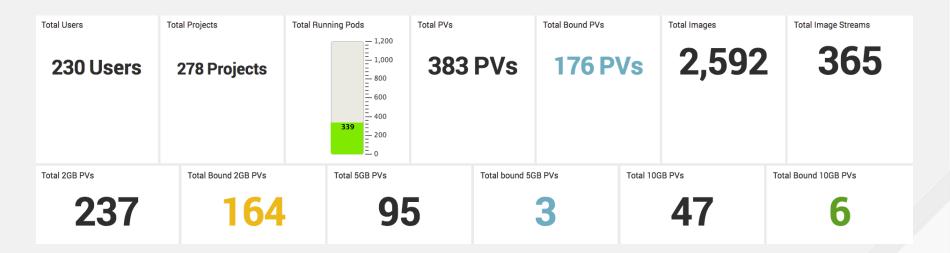






# Splunk Integration

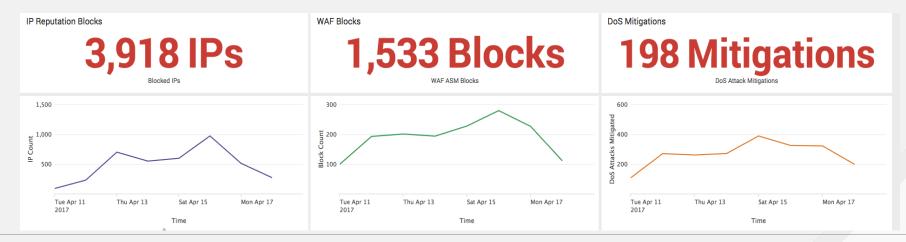
- Push ES logs to Splunk SIEM integration
- Splunk dashboards for operations reporting and KPIs





# F5 Security Controls Integration

- Web Application Firewall
- Denial of Service protection
- IP address reputation
- Border protection tools





### Customizations

#### **Custom Content**

- Campus customers have business needs for alternative options
- Custom images for Drupal and WordPress
- Custom PHP images Oracle database driver, mcrypt, Microsoft SQL Server driver
- Shibboleth Single Sign-On image

### **xPaaS** Integration

• Red Hat SSO – integrate Shibboleth with OCP console



### Legacy J2EE Environment

#### **Legacy Environment**

- Oracle GlassFish extended support
- 13 clusters, by business line (HR, Finance, etc)
- 101 applications
- 24 hosts (app + web)

#### **Problems**

- Not current Java/J2EE
- Tuning shared JVMs is problematic
- No access control for segregation of duties
- Operations has to manage configuration and deployments
- Expensive licensing costs



### J2EE Environment in OCP

#### Red Hat JBoss EAP

- DevOps model let developers do what they need to, quickly
- Existing clusters split to 22 smaller "clusters"
- 2 hosts to support all environments
- EAP for stateful, mission critical services

#### **Benefits**

- Fits into our container strategy
- Agility for developers and operations teams
- Cluster access is finely grained to "librarian" role
- Better JVM tuning possible
- Transparent maintenance



# Density

#### Current

• 277 servers, 29 service lines (OCP one service line)

#### **Future**

- J2EE 22 hosts
- WordPress SaaS 12 hosts
- PHP development 10 hosts
- Atlassian stack 2 hosts
- Learning Management System 23 hosts

Potential decrease of 69 hosts, 25% of our host total



### **Next Big Opportunity**

#### Research

- ~\$850M/year in research
- Research Computing Division provides computing infrastructure and technology tools to support research at university
- Integrate with OCP frontend to HPC nodes, mounting mass storage systems
- Pilot project to deploy research tools in Docker



### What's Next?

- Academic use cases Computer Science, School of Media and Journalism,
  Friday Center for Continuing Education
- Administrative Uses School of Pharmacy, School of Media and Journalism
- Training/videos
- Advanced OCP features





# THANK YOU





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