

L^AT_EX Linux Containers - Virtualization for Cloud Era

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In today's world, cloud is seen as a delivery model for a growing number of enterprises as the benefits of agility and efficiencies are better understood and available. The concept of virtualization is one of the building blocks for cloud infrastructure and services offering. The traditional VM works with hardware emulation causing inefficient resource and storage management. New technology 'Linux containers' build with the concept of 'Operating system Virtualization' aims at efficient resource management and customization. © 2017 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>. The authors verify that the text is not plagiarized.

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<https://github.com/justbbusy/sp17-i524/tree/master/paper1/S17-IO-3024/report.pdf>

1. INTRODUCTION

Traditional Hypervisor based Virtualization works with the idea of creating virtual hardware and running guest operating system on them. Applications are then expected to run on the guest operating system. The hypervisor layer would control the different guest operating systems. This model offers a great deal of isolation, however the disadvantage of this set up is each of the guest operating system would let a kernel process (memory and CPU manager processes) run on the host operating system and causing the performance overhead and resource constrain. It is also noted that each of the guest operating system runs from the ISO file (usually in GBs) causing limitations on the storage of the host. [1]

Container based virtualization works with the similar concept except eliminating the need of hypervisor layer. Each instance of the guest operating system can be assumed as any other processes running on the host system. There would be only one kernel processing running on the host operating system (that belong to the host OS) and it would be shared with the guest operating systems. The hardware resources (CPU and memory) will also be shared. Since there is a single process controlling the memory and CPU usage, this model has performance advantage [1]

2. BUILDING BLOCKS

Linux containers are built on the modern kernel features like 'chroots', 'namespaces', 'cgroups' and Linux security models and mandatory access controls. [2]

- chroot : it's a way of isolating a process to change only defined file system. The process running inside the chroot jail cannot act on the file system outside it. This is used to

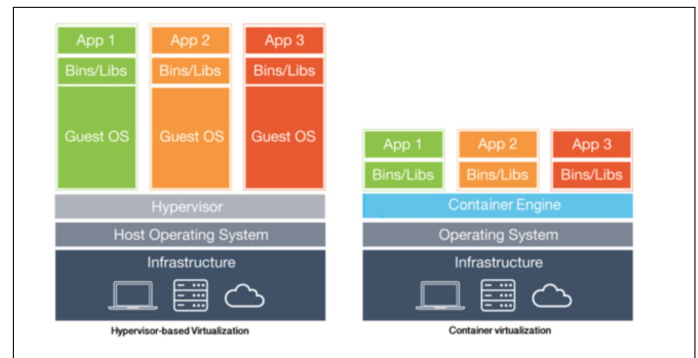


Fig. 1. Architecture Comparison of Hypervisor Based VM and containers.

isolate the unstable applications to hamper the file system in use. [3]

- namespaces: namespaces provides the process level isolation for the global resources. It helps the process in each of the namespace to believe it's the only process. [2]
- cgroups: it's a kernel feature which allows to allocate resources to a given group of process(s). It helps one allocating and accounting CPU time, memory etc for a set of processes [4]
- Linux Security module: "Linux Security Modules (LSM) is a framework that allows the Linux kernel to support a variety of computer security models while avoiding favoritism toward any single security implementation". [5]

Platform	TCP_STREAM (Mbps)		UDP_STREAM (Mbps)	
Native	9413.76	%	6907.98	%
LXC	9411.01	– 0.00029%	3996.89	– 42.14%
Docker	9412	– 0.00018%	3939.44	– 42.97%
KVM	6739.01	– 28.41%	3153.04	– 54.35%
OSv	6921.97	– 26.46%	3668.95	– 46.88%

Fig. 7. Network IO Comparison

5. USE CASES

[9]

1. Continuous Integration

With the concept of DevOps there is a tight integration between the development and Operations. The frequency of deploying new applications had increased tremendously. With multiple applications to be deployed with along with the dependencies, Op team used to have tough time, Container with the portability and packaging made the job easy. [9]

2. Container as a service

This concept is similar to the PaaS, In a complex IT structure of an organization it was difficult to manage different existing technologies and add a new one, but with container as a service the new technology container image can be built and hosted on the existing host for the development to happen. This model eliminates the need of learning the dependencies associated with running multiple applications on the same host. [9]

3. Micro Services

The idea of Micro service is to have the isolation between the application processes as much as possible so that each of the application can be built in the best technology suitable. This model is very helpful for modernization of the applications easily. Since container installation takes few seconds and doesn't come with the lot of dependencies they are the best choice for Microservices. [9]

6. LIMITATIONS

[10]

1. Containers are not suitable for all the purposes, some of the existing applications are designed best for sharing the physical layer of the machine. If scalability and fast deployment are not really applicable there is no good reason to use containers. [10]
2. Containers provide weaker isolation compared to the hypervisor-based virtual machines. Since they share the common kernel process, if there is some bug or virus on the host there would be a chance to propagate to other containers. [10]
3. Containers are presently getting evolved, compared to the existing traditional VMs the tools available for monitoring the resources on containers are limited. [10]

4. Containers are built on the kernel features built in Linux, hence this cannot be directly used by other operating systems which don't have Linux kernel (Microsoft Windows)

7. CONCLUSION

In the era of cloud computing and micro services the need and popularity of containers are gradually growing up. Docker with its ability of "Build Ship Run" [11] ability made the container concept more popular and useful. But eventually it's not going to replace the traditional hypervisor-based virtual machines any time soon (as they are far more superior in terms of security and integration compared to containers). Both the technologies need to be used in conjunction to get the better of both the worlds.

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