

Take Control of your Filesystem with Snapshotters

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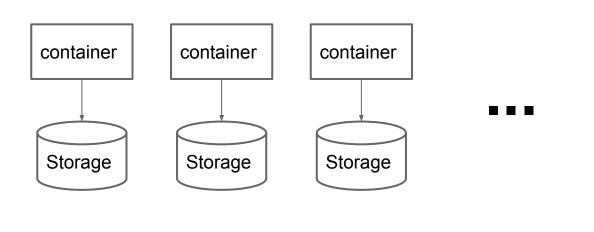
Why this talk?

- Provide rough history of container filesystems
- Introduce snapshotters in more detail
- Inspire new innovation in this area
 - Builders
 - Volume snapshotting

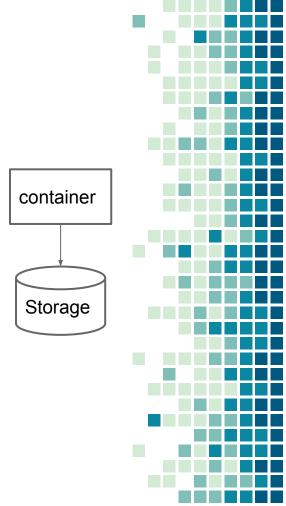
Why the complexity?

- Build up a root file system for a container
- Reduce storage requirements
 - -> Increase workload density

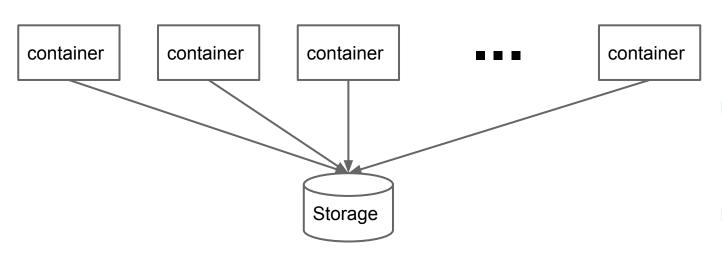
A naive model



Storage Cost = O(N)

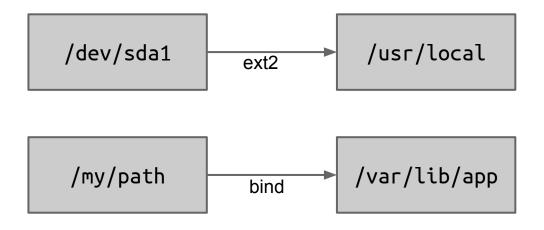


The Goal

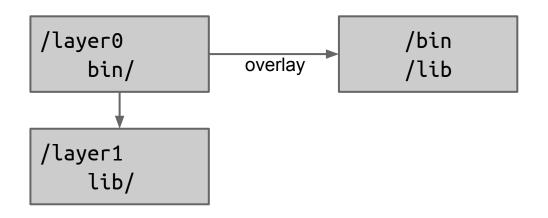


Storage Cost = O(1)

Mounts



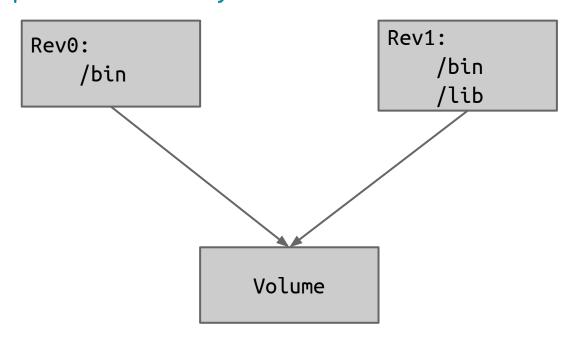
Union File Systems



Union File Systems: Examples

- Plan9
- ufs
- AUFS
- overlay

Snapshot File Systems





Snapshot File Systems: Examples

- fossil
- NTFS
- Zfs
- Btrfs
- Git (not a filesystem, but similar concept)

Union vs Snapshot

- Union: allows modification of underlying data
- Snapshot: can handle more revisions
- Both: copy-on-write
- Both: shared data model

Docker Storage Architecture

Daemon

Reference Store

"names to image"

Image Store

"image configs"

Containers

"container configs"

Layer Store

"content addressable layers"

Graph Driver

"layers" "mounts"



Graph Driver Problems

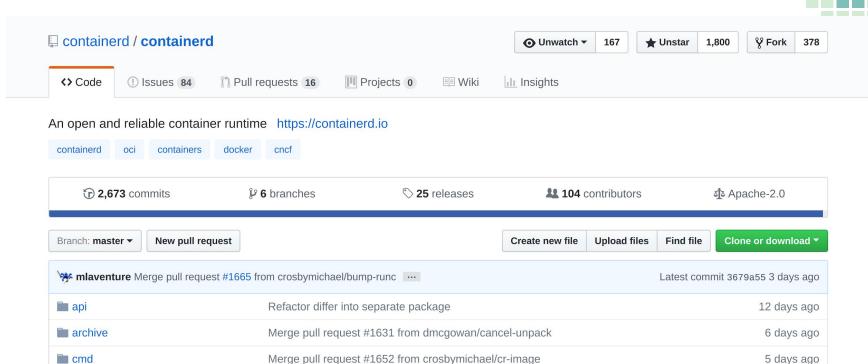
- Inflexible
 - Hard to experiment
- Tightly coupled:
 - container lifecycle
 - Image format
- Primitives can't be used outside containers

What is containerd?

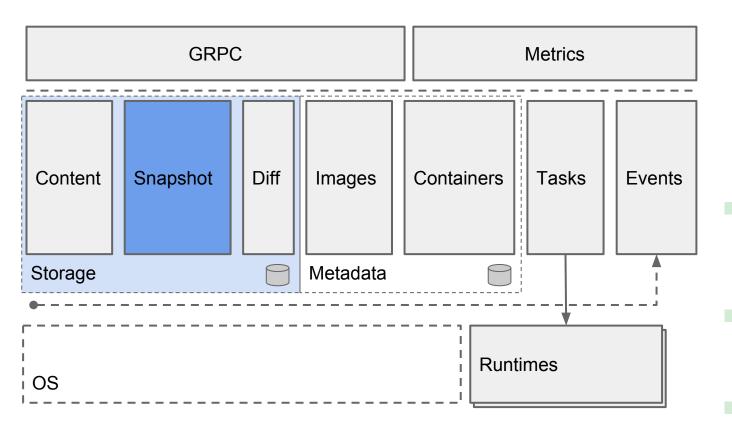
- A container runtime manager
- Powers Docker and Kubernetes
- Provides primitives to implement containers
- Increments on the internals of Docker



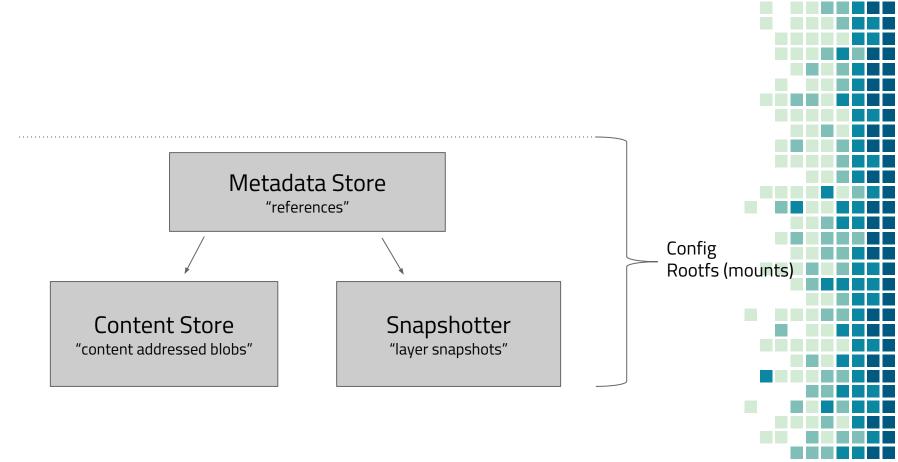
https://github.com/containerd/containerd



Architecture



containerd Storage Architecture



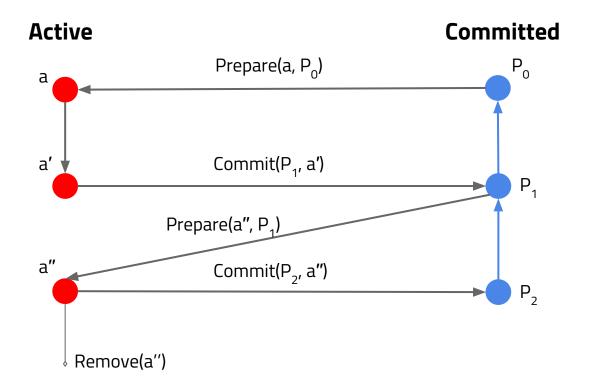
Evolved from Graph Drivers

- Simple layer relationships
- Small and focused interface
- Non-opinionated string keys
- External Mount Lifecycle

Snapshotter Properties

- No mounting, just returns mounts!
- Explicit active (rw) and committed (ro)
- Commands represent lifecycle
- Reference key chosen by caller (allows using content addresses)
- No tars and no diffs

Snapshot Lifecycle



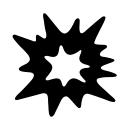
Example: Handcrafting Snapshots

```
$ ctr snapshot prepare active0
$ ctr snapshot mounts <target> active0
$ touch <target> /hello
$ umount <target>
$ ctr snapshot commit foo active0
```

Example: Investigating Root Filesystem

```
$ ctr snapshot ls
...
$ ctr snapshot tree
...
$ ctr snapshot mounts <target> <id>
```

Demo





```
type Snapshotter interface {
       Stat(ctx context.Context, key string) (Info, error)
       Update(ctx context.Context, info Info, fieldpaths ...string) (Info, error)
       Usage(ctx context.Context, key string) (Usage, error)
       Mounts(ctx context.Context, key string) ([]mount.Mount, error)
       Prepare(ctx context.Context, key, parent string, opts ...Opt) ([]mount.Mount, error)
       View(ctx context.Context, key, parent string, opts ...Opt) ([]mount.Mount, error)
       Commit(ctx context.Context, name, key string, opts ...Opt) error
       Remove(ctx context.Context, key string) error
       Walk(ctx context.Context, fn func(context.Context, Info) error) error
                                         type Info struct {
type Kind uint8
                                                 Kind
                                                         Kind
                                                                           // active or committed snapshot
                                                 Name
                                                         string
                                                                           // name or key of snapshot
// definitions of snapshot kinds
                                                 Parent string
                                                                           `json:",omitempty"` // name of parent snapshot
const (
                                                 Labels map[string]string `json:",omitempty"` // Labels for snapshot
       KindUnknown Kind = iota
                                                 Created time.Time
                                                                           `ison:",omitempty"` // Created time
       KindView
                                                 Updated time.Time
                                                                           `json:",omitempty"` // Last update time
       KindActive
       KindCommitted
```

Applying a Layer

```
// ApplyLayer applies a single layer on top of the given provided layer chain,
// using the provided snapshotter and applier. If the layer was unpacked true
// is returned, if the layer already exists false is returned.
func ApplyLayer(ctx context.Context, sn snapshots.Snapshotter, a diff.Applier, ...) (bool, error) {
    // Prepare snapshot with from parent, label as root
    mounts, err := sn.Prepare(ctx, key, parent.String(), opts...)
    diff, err = a.Apply(ctx, layer.Blob, mounts)
    sn.Commit(ctx, chainID.String(), key, opts...)
}
```

Considerations

Rootless

- Mounts and uid mapping present problems
- Snapshot model doesn't need to modified

Daemonless

Snapshot packages can be used without daemon



Status

- Implementations: btrfs, overlay, zfs, aufs and native
- Testsuite: Full behavioral testing of snapshotters

Going Further

- https://github.com/containerd/containerd
 - Experiment and file bugs
- Documentation:
 https://godoc.org/github.com/containerd/containerd/snapshots#Snapshotter

KubeCon Talks

- containerd Deep Dive
 - Friday May 4, 2018 15:40 16:15
 - B5-M1+3

Thank You! Questions?

Stephen Day

- https://github.com/stevvooe
- @stevvooe
- Docker Community Slack
- Kubernetes Community Slack