# 南昌大学实验报告

姓名: Qing Liu

学号: 6130116184

邮箱地址: 1119637652@qq.com

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## 实验项目名称

#### **Live Migration Massively**

## 实验目的

- Understanding the basic techniques for VM migration
- · Migrate containers to test your migration skill
- · Understanding the concept of checkpoint and restore
- · Successfully migrate multiple images either one by one or in a batch
- · Writing a decent report

## 实验基础

#### CRIU、Checkpoint/Restore of Docker

### 实验步骤

### Prepare code for test and build it on docker

#### looplog.go :

```
package main

import (
    "log"
    "time"
)
```

```
func main() {
    i := 1
    for {
        log.Print(i)
        i++
        time.Sleep(time.Second)
    }
}
```

#### Dockerfile:

```
FROM golang:latest

WORKDIR /go/src/looplog
COPY . /go/src/looplog

RUN go build .

ENTRYPOINT ["./looplog"]
```

#### **Build process:**

```
$ cd ~/Code/go/app2
$ docker build -t cleo0625/looplog .
```

```
cleo@vm-ubuntu:~/Code/go/app2$ docker build -t cleo0625/looplog .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072kB
Step 1/5 : FROM golang:latest
---> b860ab44e93e
Step 2/5 : WORKDIR /go/src/looplog
---> Running in 7da14bd0ceae
Removing intermediate container 7da14bd0ceae
---> f02dd8e1e3e6
Step 3/5 : COPY . /go/src/looplog
---> 45ced1794621
Step 4/5 : RUN go build .
---> Running in f368afa3561d
Removing intermediate container f368afa3561d
---> 2551296a822a
Step 5/5 : ENTRYPOINT ["./looplog"]
---> Running in f9e5cd31da25
Removing intermediate container f9e5cd31da25
---> 5f9029cb6464
Successfully built 5f9029cb6464
Successfully tagged cleo0625/looplog:latest
```

#### **Build NFS Between two host**

• Install rpc and nfs in two nodes.

```
$ sudo apt-get install rpcbind
$ sudo apt-get install nfs-kernel-server
```

Start the rpc service.

```
$ systemctl start rpcbind.service
```

· Check the ip address for two host.

By executing the command <code>ifconfig</code>, I get the ip address of two virtual machines. One is <code>192.168.124.143/24</code> which was called host1, and another is `192.168.124.134' called host2. I build the docker image in host1, and I will migrate the containers in host1 to host2. So host1 is the nfs server and host2 is the nfs client.

Configure for host1 and start the nfs server.

```
$ mkdir -p /tmp/checkpoints
$ vim /etc/exports
$ sudo exportfs -a
$ systemctl start nfs-server.service
```

#### /etc/exports :

```
# /etc/exports: the access control list for filesystems which may be exporte
# to NFS clients. See exports(5).
#
# Example for NFSv2 and NFSv3:
# /srv/homes hostname1(rw,sync,no_subtree_check) hostname2(ro,sync,no_
#
# Example for NFSv4:
# /srv/nfs4 gss/krb5i(rw,sync,fsid=0,crossmnt,no_subtree_check)
# /srv/nfs4/homes gss/krb5i(rw,sync,no_subtree_check)
# /tmp/checkpoints 192.168.124.134/24(rw,no_subtree_check,no_root_squash)
```

· Check the localhost

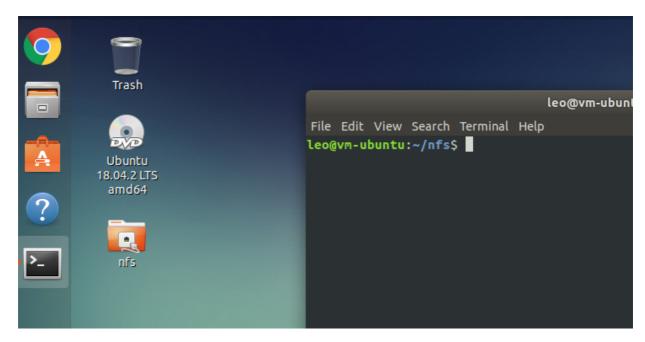
```
$ showmount -e localhost
```

```
cleo@vm-ubuntu:~$ showmount -e localhost
Export list for localhost:
/tmp/checkpoints 192.168.124.134/24
```

Mount the target directory in client

```
$ systemctl start rpcbind
$ systemctl start nfs-client.target
$ mkdir -p ~/nfs
$ sudo mount 192.168.124.143:/tmp/checkpoints ~/nfs
```

We can enter the nfs directory in client host, and there is an new icon for it in desktop.



### Write the scripts

 Write the script in host1(nfs server) to make a backup for the image, run some containers and make checkpoints for them into /tmp/checkpoints.

checkpoint.sh

```
docker logs qingliu$i
  docker checkpoint create --checkpoint-dir=/tmp/checkpoints qingliu$i
  echo "checkpoint operation successfully."

done
date
```

• Write the script in host2(nfs client) to load the image and restore containers.

```
restore.sh:
```

## 实验数据或结果

Execute the checkpoint.sh , and here are the screenshots for its output:

```
3d94276499923f236584d7bbd313a86fd1d3742bf23ccff943cf88bab3a1cb82
run the container qingliu10 successfully.
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
3d94276499992 cleo0625/looplog "./looplog" 2 seconds ago Up 2 seconds qingliu10
2019/04/25 08:29:45 1
2019/04/25 08:29:45 2
2019/04/25 08:29:47 3
checkpoint10
checkpoint operation successfully.
2019年 04月 25日 星期四 16:29:48 CST
```

From the output, we can see that it taked 55s to checkpoint 10 containers, of course, it contains the time for save the built image.

And we can show the list of file in /tmp/checkpoints :

```
cleo@vm-ubuntu:~$ ls /tmp/checkpoints/
checkpoint1 checkpoint2 checkpoint4 checkpoint6 checkpoint8 looplog.tar
checkpoint10 checkpoint3 checkpoint5 checkpoint7 checkpoint9
```

We can check the nfs directory in client:

```
leo@vm-ubuntu:~$ ls nfs/
checkpoint1 checkpoint2 checkpoint4 checkpoint6 checkpoint8 looplog.tar
checkpoint10 checkpoint3 checkpoint5 checkpoint7 checkpoint9
leo@vm-ubuntu:~$
```

• Execute the restore.sh , and here is the screenshot for its output:

From the output, we can see that it taked 10s to checkpoint 10 containers. In this script.

I choosed a restored container randomly qingliu-clone1 to logs:

It is still running and logging. So, I successfully migrate 10 containers.

· Then, test 100 containers.

I canceled the saving and loading image and directly test the checkpoint and restore for 100 containers. Before it began, I have already removed all the containers existed. Of course, I make a change for both of two scripts.

#### checkpoint.sh :

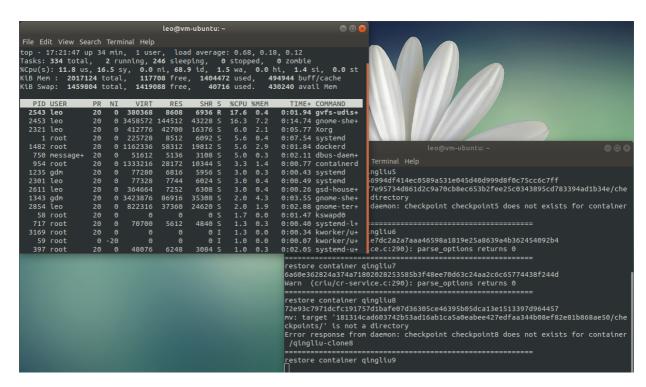
#### restore.sh

Make checkpoints for 100 containers cost 5m51s including 100 times for sleeping 2 seconds.

Restoring for 100 checkpoints cost 3m59s including 100 times for sleeping 1 seconds.

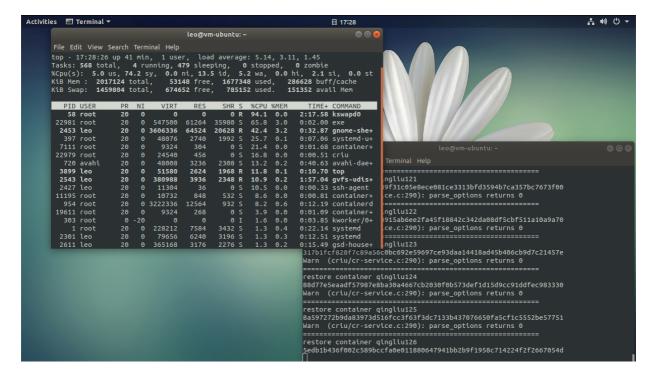
· Test 300 containers

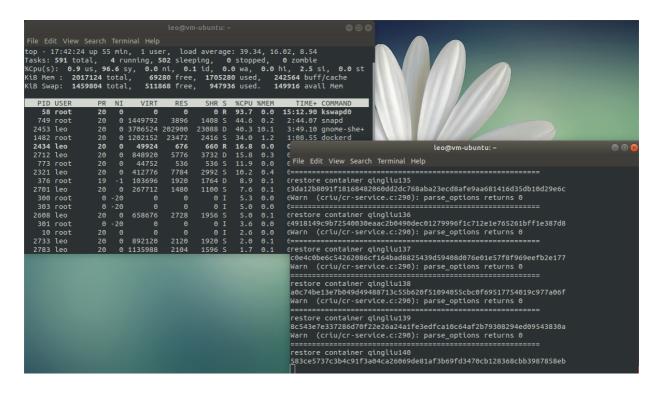
I change the variable i to 400. At the begining of the restoring, I used top to detected the status of the vm.



We can see that when the 9th continer was restored, the swap space was used was only 40716KB. The total memory the vm has is 2GB.

When it was restoring the 127th container, it got very slowly. And the system became very cartridge. When the number became 139, the system can not run anymore, and I can not even operate it. Here are 2 screen shots at the 126th and 140th.





## 实验思考

Instead of using concurrent mode to restore images on another machine, I restore them one by one in a loop. With regard to using NFS to pass breakpoints, the directory I share is <a href="https://tmp/checkpoints/">/tmp/checkpoints/</a>. First, breakpoints are operated on in Host 1, then 400 breakpoints are saved to the shared directory, and then recovered one after another from Host 2.

And maybe there is another reason for halt. If each container needs a lot of space, or there are many containers, it will lead to insufficient disk space. Or the disk speed is very slow, which will lead to slow recovery.

As shown in the figure above, 2 GB of memory plus about 1.5 GB of swap space, and 4 virtual cpus, by 140, the system was basically stuck, even the mouse click was useless. In my opinion, the bottleneck of image migration is related to the speed of image transmission and the size of machine physical memory. As the image is restored on host 2, swap space has been consumed, which indicates that it is related to memory and swap space.

### 参考资料

- http://cn.linux.vbird.org/linux\_server/0330nfs.php
- https://criu.org/Docker
- https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub/
- https://github.com/checkpoint-restore/criu/issues/450
- https://github.com/moby/moby/issues
- https://github.com/checkpoint-restore/criu

• https://github.com/ZhuangweiKang/Docker-CRIU-Live-Migration?tdsourcetag=s\_pctim\_aiomsg