

# **Application Containers**

Tópicos de Informática para Automação

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Mário Antunes

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Universidade de Aveiro

# **Application Containers & Sandboxing on Linux**

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**A Deep Dive into AppImage, Snap, and Flatpak**

# The Core Problem: “Linux Dependency Hell”



Traditional Linux apps rely on **shared system libraries** (.so files).

- **The Conflict:**

- App A needs libXYZ v1.0
- App B needs libXYZ v2.0

- **The Result:**

- Your package manager (apt, dnf) can often only install one version.
- Installing App B breaks App A (or vice-versa).

# The Need for Isolation & Portability

- **Portability:** An app packaged with its dependencies will “run anywhere” on any Linux distro, regardless of its system libraries.
- **Stability:** Apps can’t conflict with each other’s dependencies.
- **Security:** If an app is isolated (sandboxed), it can’t read your SSH keys, browser history, or other sensitive data.

## How Other OSes Handle This

This isn't just a Linux problem.

- **Windows:** Apps bundle almost *all* their .dll files in their installation folder (e.g., C:\Program Files\App).
  - **Pro:** Prevents conflicts.
  - **Con:** Lots of duplication; inefficient.
- **macOS:** .app “bundles” are just folders that contain the app’s binary and all its libraries.
  - **Pro:** Self-contained and portable.
  - **Con:** Also duplicates libraries.

## “Natural” Isolation: VMs & Runtimes

Some technologies provide isolation by their very nature.

- **Java Virtual Machine (JVM):**

- The OS runs the `java` process, not your app directly.
- The JVM runs the Java bytecode in a managed, sandboxed environment.

- **Python Virtual Environments (venv):**

- This is **dependency isolation**, not security sandboxing.
- Creates a local folder (`.venv`) with its own Python interpreter and packages (like `pygame`).
- A `requirements.txt` file lists all dependencies, allowing `pip install -r requirements.txt` to create a reproducible environment, just as we did in our exercise.
- This solves the “App A vs. App B” problem on our local machine but doesn’t stop the app from reading our files.

# The Modern Linux Solutions

Three major technologies emerged to solve this for *any* application, aiming to bundle the app *and* its dependencies.

## 1. AppImage

- **Philosophy:** “One app = one file.” No installation needed.

## 2. Snap

- **Philosophy:** “A secure, universal package.” Backed by Canonical (Ubuntu).

## 3. Flatpak

- **Philosophy:** “The future of desktop apps.” Backed by Red Hat & the GNOME community.



- **Isolation: None by default.** It's about portability, not security. The app runs as a normal user process.
  - *(Can be sandboxed by optional, external tools like firejail).*
- **Dependencies: “Bundle Everything.”** The app bundles all libraries it needs, assuming only a minimal base system.
- **Host Access: Full User Access.** The app can see and modify anything the user who ran it can.



- **Isolation: Strong Sandbox.** Uses Linux kernel features like **cgroups**, **namespaces**, and **AppArmor** to strictly confine the app.
- **Dependencies: Bundled + Core Snaps.** Apps bundle their specific libraries but also depend on a shared core snap (e.g., core22) that provides a base Ubuntu runtime.
- **Host Access: “Interfaces.”** Denied by default. The app must declare what it needs (e.g., network, home, camera).

# Deep Dive: Flatpak 🎁

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- **Isolation: Strong Sandbox.** Uses kernel **namespaces** and a tool called **Bubblewrap (bwrap)** to create a private environment for the app.
- **Dependencies: Shared Runtimes.** An app requests a “Runtime” (e.g., `org.gnome.Platform`). This is downloaded *once* and shared by all apps that need it. Very efficient.
- **Host Access: “Portals.”** Denied by default. When an app needs a file, it asks a Portal, which opens a file-picker *outside* the sandbox. The user picks a file, and *only* that file is given to the app.

# Comparison: Sandboxing & Dependencies

Feature	AppImage	Snap	Flatpak
<b>Sandboxing</b>	✗ None (by default)	✓ Strong (AppArmor)	✓ Strong (Bubblewrap)
<b>Permissions</b>	Full user access	Interfaces (Declarative)	Portals (Interactive)
<b>Dependency Model</b>	All bundled in file	Bundled + Core snaps	Shared Runtimes

# Comparison: Distribution & Backing

Feature	AppImage	Snap	Flatpak
<b>Distribution</b>	Decentralized (any URL)	Centralized (Snap Store)	Decentralized (Repos)
<b>Central Backer</b>	Community	Canonical (Ubuntu)	Red Hat / GNOME
<b>Needs a Daemon?</b>	✗ No	✓ Yes (snapd)	✓ Yes (flatpak-daemon)
<b>Desktop Integration</b>	Optional (appimaged)	Automatic	Automatic

# Limitations: The Trade-Offs

- **Disk Space:**
  - **AppImage/Snap:** Bundling can be inefficient. A 10MB app might become a 150MB package.
  - **Flatpak:** Runtimes are large (often 500MB+), but this is a **one-time** download.
- **Startup Time:**
  - **AppImage:** Must mount the compressed file system on every launch (can be slow).
  - **Snap:** Notoriously slow *first launch* as it sets up the sandbox.

# Limitations: The “Jail” Problem

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- **Security vs. Usability:**

- The sandbox is a “jail.” This is great for security but can be frustrating.
- “Why can’t my app see my home folder?” This is a **feature**, not a bug, but it requires apps to be written to use Portals correctly.

- **Not for Everything:**

- Poorly suited for command-line tools that need deep system integration (e.g., docker, htop, system drivers).

# Practical: The AppImage AppDir Structure

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An AppImage is just a compressed directory. This directory is called the AppDir.

MyGame.AppDir/ (The root folder)

- **AppRun (Required):** The entrypoint script. This is what runs when you double-click the AppImage. It's our job to write this script to set up the environment (like PYTHONPATH for Pygame) and launch the main binary.

- `my-game.desktop` (**Required**): The desktop integration file. It tells the system's app menu:
  - Name=My Game
  - Exec=AppRun (Always AppRun)
  - Icon=my-game (The name of the icon, without extension)
- `my-game.png` (**Required**): The icon file named in the `.desktop` file.
- `usr/...`: A standard Linux structure containing your binaries, libraries, and the portable Python interpreter.

# Practical: AppImage “Hello World”

Here, we create the *minimal* AppDir structure.

## 1. Create the directory, script, and metadata:

```
mkdir -p HelloWorld.AppDir
cd HelloWorld.AppDir

# Create the AppRun entrypoint
echo '#!/bin/bash' > AppRun
echo 'echo "Hello from an AppImage!"' >> AppRun
chmod +x AppRun

# Create the desktop file
echo '[Desktop Entry]' > hello.desktop
echo 'Name=Hello' >> hello.desktop
echo 'Exec=AppRun' >> hello.desktop
echo 'Icon=hello' >> hello.desktop
echo 'Type=Application' >> hello.desktop

# Add a dummy icon
touch hello.png
```

# Practical: Bundling the AppImage

## 1. Bundle it!

```
# Go back to parent dir
cd ..

# Download appimagetool (only need to do this once)
wget https://github.com/AppImage/AppImageKit/releases/download/continuous/appimagetool
chmod +x appimagetool-x86_64.AppImage

# Run the tool on your directory
# We must set ARCH for script-based apps
ARCH=x86_64 ./appimagetool-x86_64.AppImage HelloWorld.AppDir
```

**Result:** You now have `Hello-x86_64.AppImage`. Run it: `./Hello-x86_64.AppImage`

## Practical: The Flatpak Manifest (.yml)

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A Flatpak is built from a “manifest” file that acts as a “recipe.”

- **app-id:** The unique name (e.g.,  
`com.example.HelloWorld`).
- **runtime / sdk:** The base system to build upon (e.g.,  
`org.gnome.Platform`). We don’t bundle Python; we  
use the one from the runtime.
- **command:** The executable to run.
- **modules:** The list of “parts” to build. This is where we  
list our app’s code and its dependencies (like `pygame`  
from PyPI or our game from a `git` URL).

# Practical: Flatpak “Hello World”

## 1. Create the script:

```
# Create a file named hello.sh
echo '#!/bin/sh' > hello.sh
echo 'echo "Hello from a Flatpak Sandbox!"' >> hello.sh
```

## 2. Create the manifest

(com.example.HelloWorld.yml):

```
app-id: com.example.HelloWorld
runtime: org.freedesktop.Platform
runtime-version: '25.08'
sdk: org.freedesktop.Sdk
command: hello.sh
modules:
  - name: hello-module
    buildsystem: simple
    build-commands:
      # Install the script into the sandbox
      - install -Dm755 hello.sh /app/bin/hello.sh
sources:
  - type: file
    path: hello.sh
```

## Practical: The flatpak-builder Tool

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The flatpak-builder command reads your .yml manifest and performs the build inside a clean, sandboxed environment.

```
# 1. Build and install the app
flatpak-builder --user --install --force-clean \
    build-dir com.example.HelloWorld.yml
```

- **--user:** Installs for the current user (no sudo).
- **--install:** Installs the app as soon as it's built.
- **--force-clean:** Deletes the old build directory for a fresh start.
- **build-dir:** A temporary folder for the build process.

```
# 2. Run your new app!
flatpak run com.example.HelloWorld
```

# Practical: Flatpak Repositories

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Flatpak is decentralized, like git. There is no single “store.”

- **What is a Repository?**

- A server (or local folder) that hosts apps, managed by `ostree`.
- You can have multiple “remotes” (repositories) configured.

- **Flathub: The “Main” Repo**

- `flathub.org` is the *de facto* central repository for most desktop apps (Spotify, VS Code, GIMP, Steam).
- `flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo`

- **How to Publish:**

- To get your app on Flathub, you submit your .yml manifest file to their GitHub repository as a pull request.
- Their build system automatically builds, signs, and publishes your app for you.

# Conclusion

- **Isolation** solves “Dependency Hell” and adds **security**.
- **AppImage:** Best for simple **portability**.
  - *Focus:* Manually creating a file structure (AppDir) and an AppRun script.
- **Snap:** Strong in **IoT/Server** and on Ubuntu.
  - *Focus:* Central store, strong security.
- **Flatpak:** The leader in the **desktop** space.
  - *Focus:* Writing a declarative “recipe” (.yml manifest) and letting flatpak-builder and shared runtimes do the heavy lifting.