



Container Storage Best Practices in 2017

Myth-busting and taking state of the present

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Agenda

- Container Storage Myths
- Container Storage Primer
- Review 6 Storage Drivers
- Choose a Storage Driver

Container Storage History / Myths



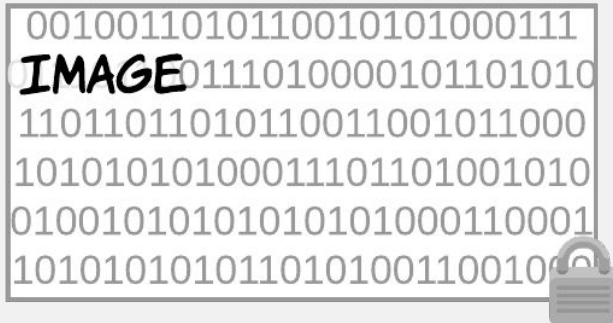
[http://en.wikifur.com/wiki/Sloth_\(species\)](http://en.wikifur.com/wiki/Sloth_(species))

Container Storage Level Set

Image : Container :: Class : Object

For humans, read this to say:

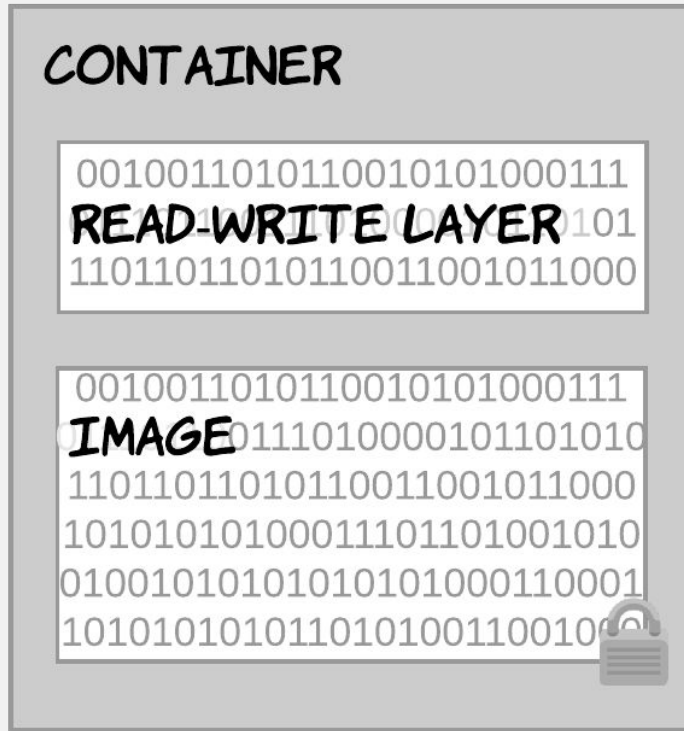
An image is to a container, as a class is to an object.



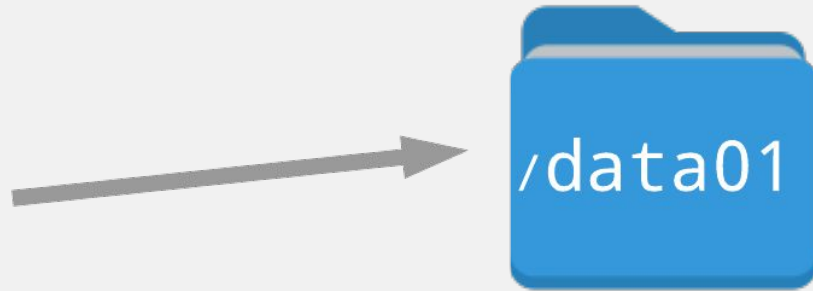
```
> ls -l /image; echo $?  
0
```

```
> pgrep image; echo $?  
1
```

Container Storage



Data Volume Storage



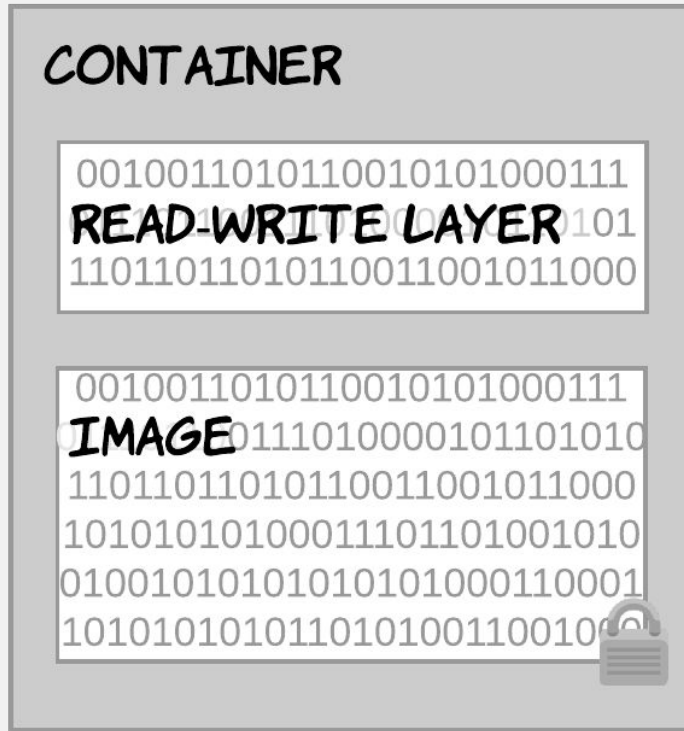


Data Volume Storage

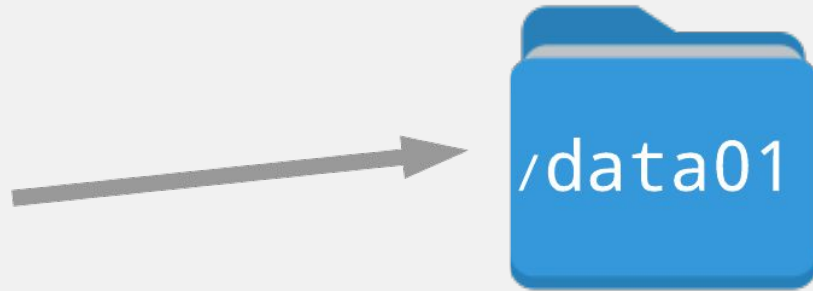
Can be extended to support many endpoints and protocols using installable docker plugins.

- Local
- LVM
- GlusterFS
- Ceph
- NFS
- iSCSI

Container Storage



Data Volume Storage



IMAGE

E8E3AAF82AF5

55 MB



AAD5D4C7BBA9

192 MB



httpd

rhel7:latest

CONTAINER (INSTANTIATION)

READ/WRITE LAYER



IMAGE

E8E3AAF82AF5

55 MB



AAD5D4C7BBA9

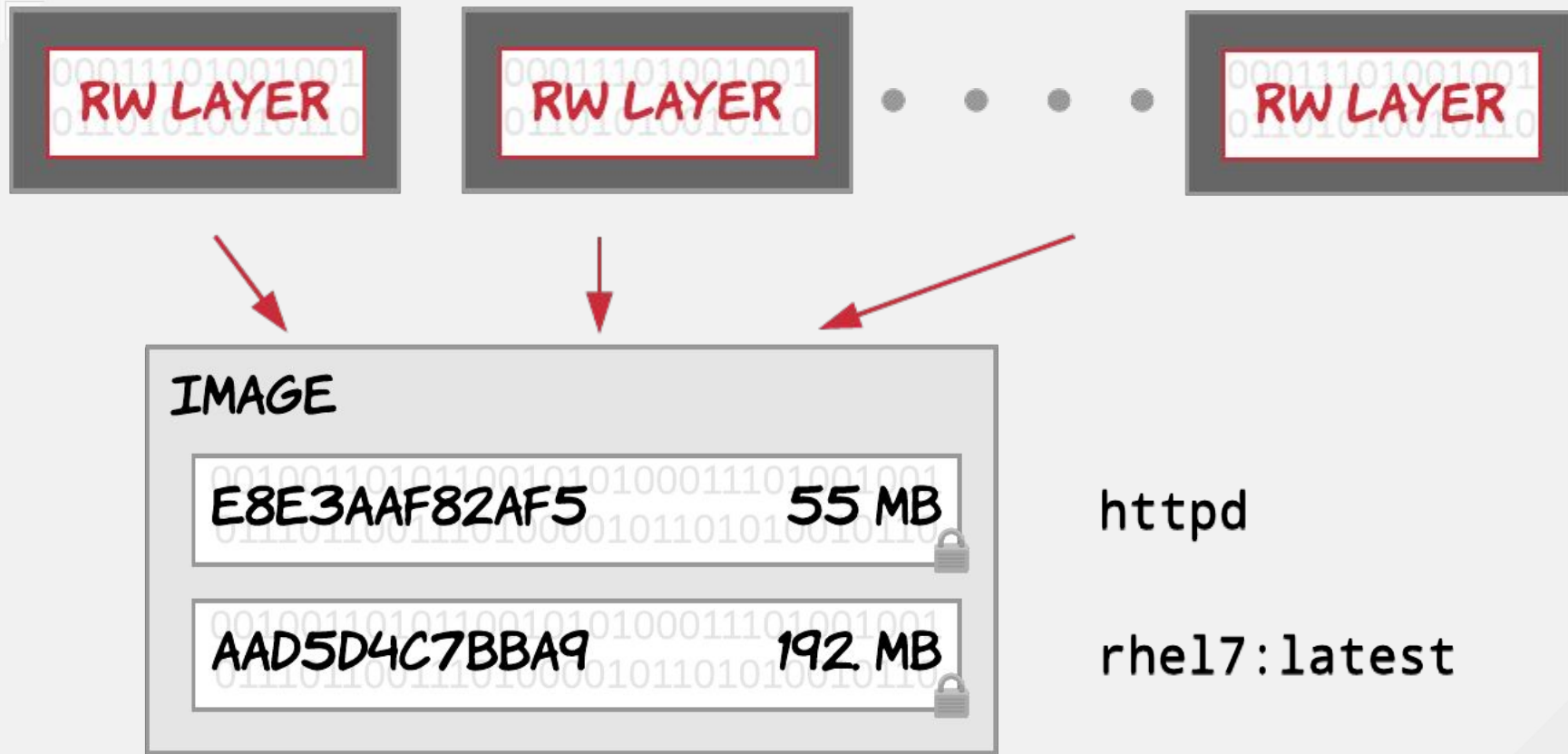
192 MB



container layer

httpd

rhel7:latest



Copy-on-write Strategy



container layer

httpd

rhel7:latest

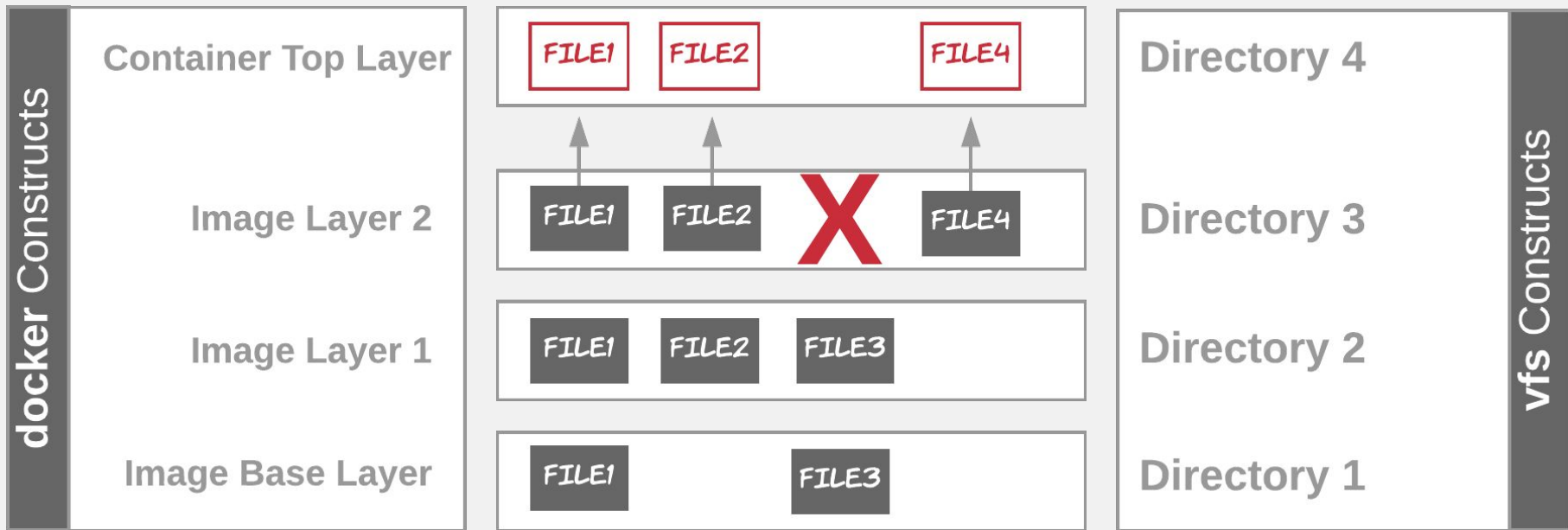
Container Storage Drivers

Available Storage Drivers

Technology	Driver	Introduction	File vs. Block
VFS	vfs	origin	* File
AUFS	aufs	origin	File
OverlayFS	overlay/overlay2	Aug 2014 (1.11) June 2016 (1.12)	File
Device Mapper	devicemapper	Sept 2013 (0.7)	Block
Btrfs	btrfs	Nov 2013	File

vfs Driver (1 of 6)

Naive implementation lacking union filesystem and copy-on-write



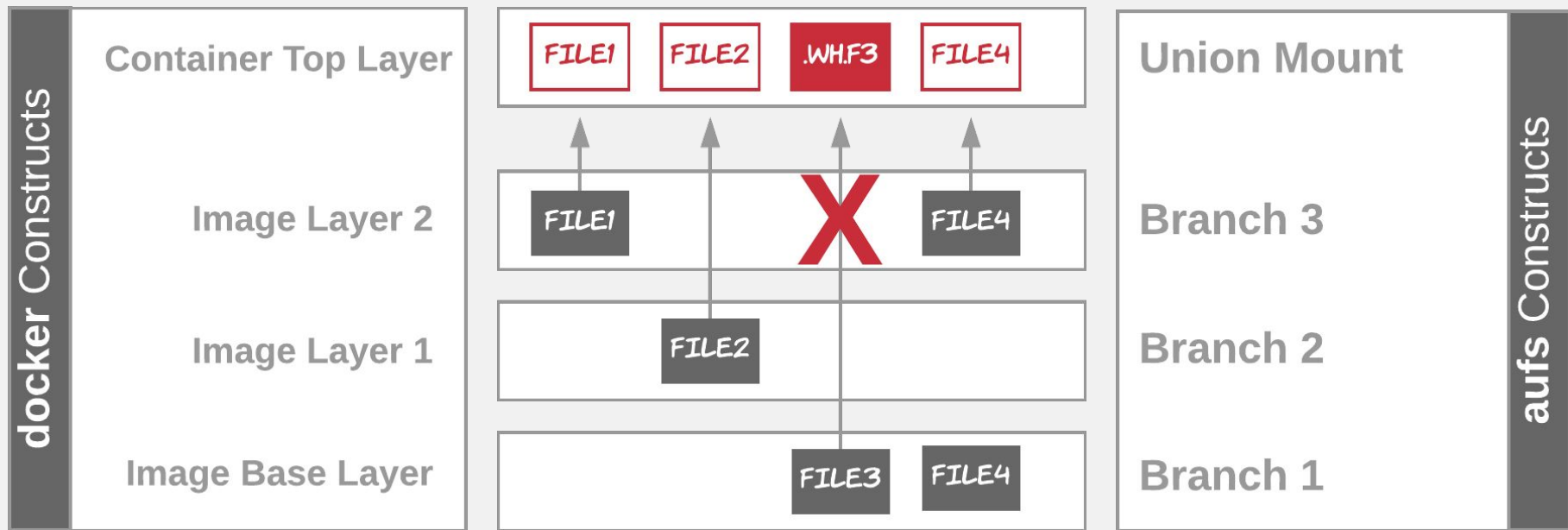
vfs Driver (1 of 6)

Naive implementation lacking union filesystem and copy-on-write

The Good	The Bad	Summary
<p>Reference compatibility model</p> <p>Useful for docker-in-docker scenarios to avoid nesting storage drivers</p>	<p>No shared memory, union filesystem, or copy-on-write</p>	<p>Not for production use</p> <p>Important support role for storage driver development</p>

AUFS Driver (2 of 6)

The original docker storage driver



<https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/storagedriver/aufs-driver/>

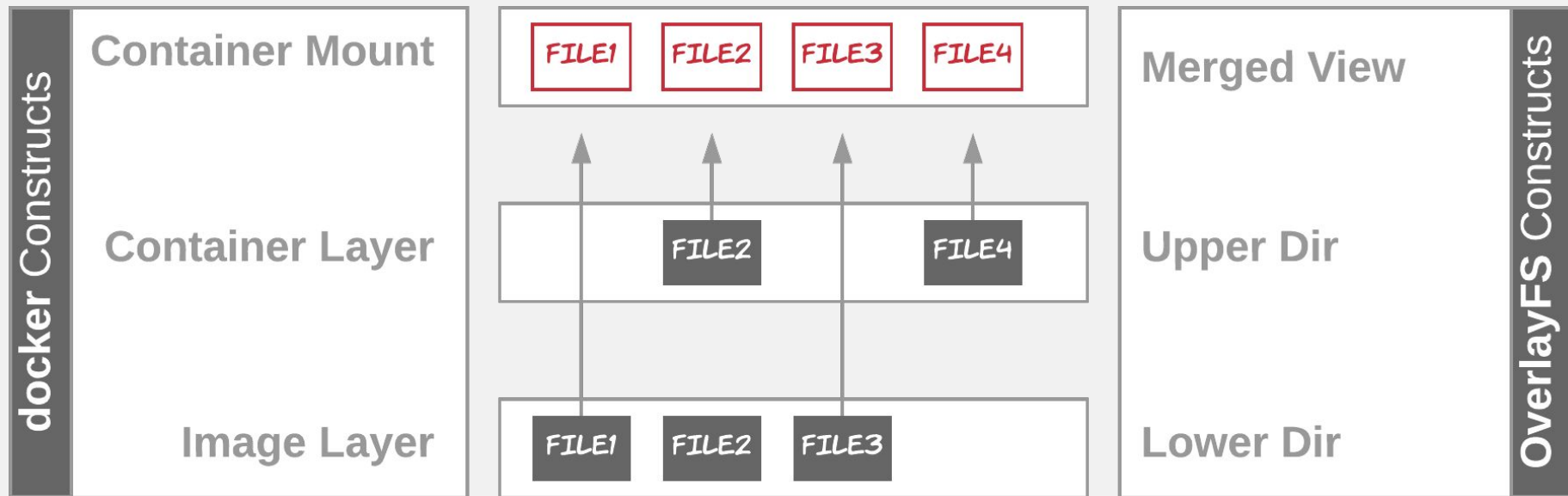
AUFS Driver (2 of 6)

The original docker storage driver

The Good	The Bad	Summary
<p>Battle hardened driver</p> <p>Performant and stable for wide range of use cases</p> <p>Supports shared memory</p>	<p>Carried patch to mainline Linux kernel limits distro support</p> <p>File level implementation impacts copy-on-write</p>	<p>Default for non-RH, will meet majority of needs</p> <p>Expectation that it will be supplanted by an Overlay implementation</p>

Overlay Driver (3 of 6)

Legacy union filesystem driver, superseded by overlay2



<https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/storagedriver/overlayfs-driver/>

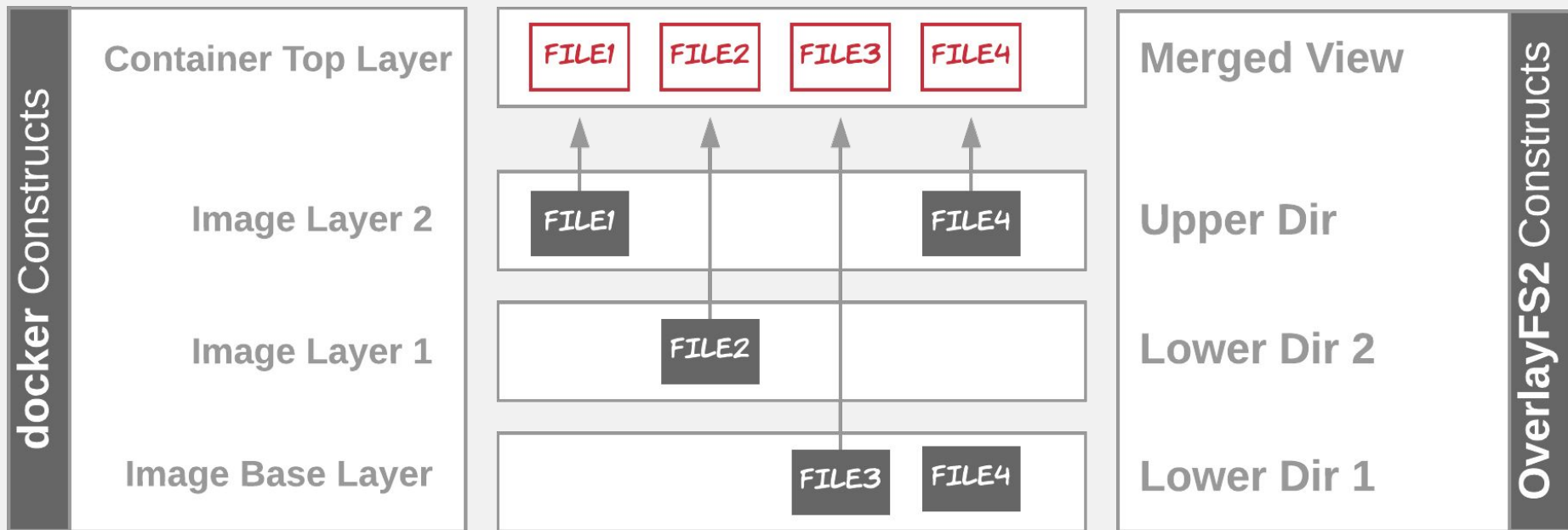
Overlay Driver (3 of 6)

Legacy union filesystem driver, superseded by overlay2

The Good	The Bad	Summary
Complete union filesystem merged into the mainline kernel	Architecture drove explosive inode usage, often to the point of exhaustion	Used for backward compatibility in pre-4.0 kernels
Shared memory	Slow commit performance	Broad distro support beyond aufs

Overlay2 Driver (4 of 6)

Lessons learned from original overlay, and looking forward to continued maturity



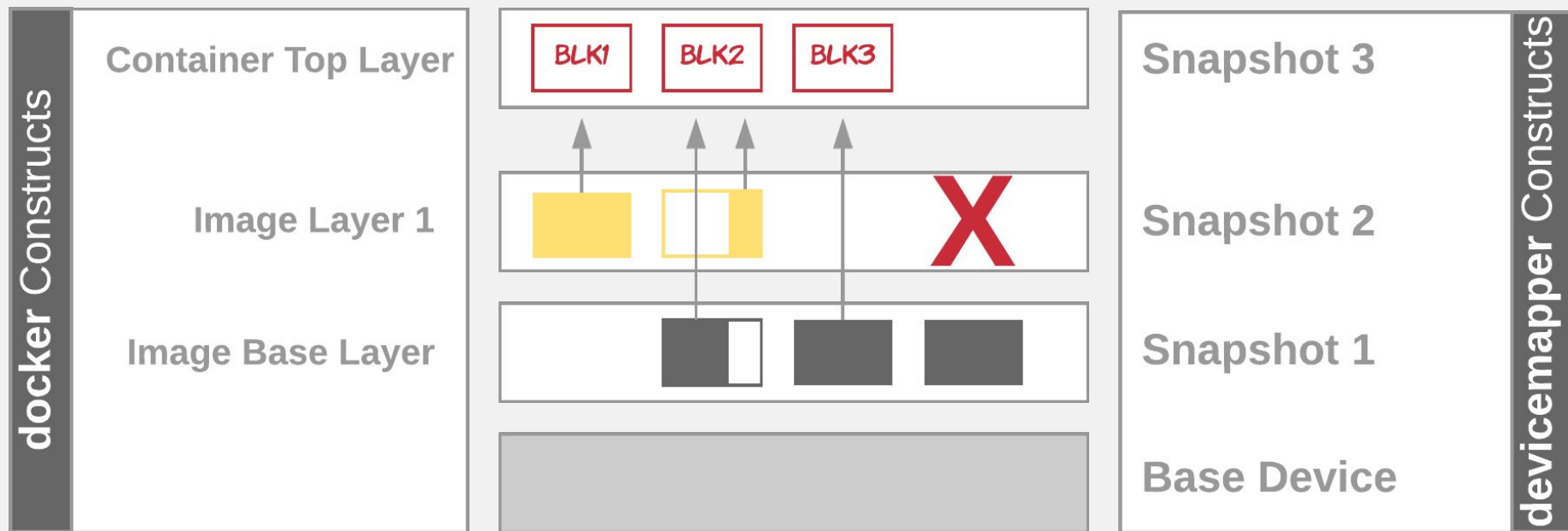
Overlay2 Driver (4 of 6)

Lessons learned from original overlay, and looking forward to continued maturity

The Good	The Bad	Summary
Retains all benefits of overlay (shared memory, broad distro support) Resolves inode exhaustion problems	Relatively young codebase (initial release with Docker 1.12 in June 2016) File-based so copy-on-write operations may be expensive	With maturity may be the best route forward for consistent defaults across many Linux distributions

Devicemapper Driver (5 of 6)

Lvm integrated block-based storage driver



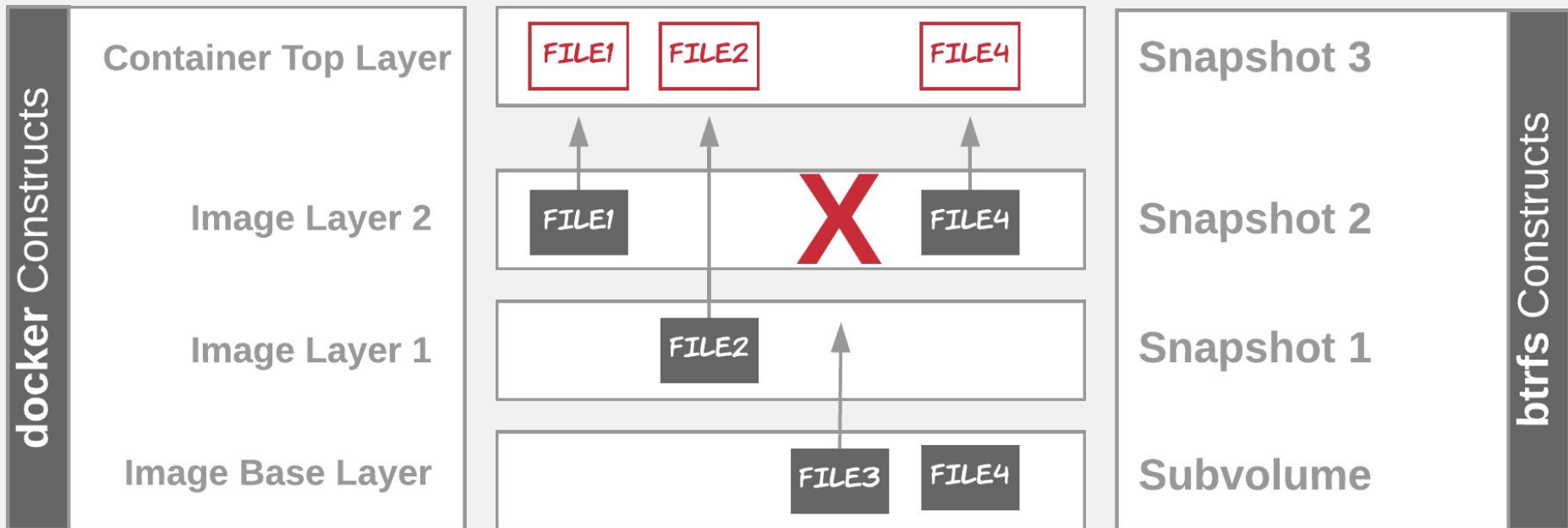
Devicemapper Driver (5 of 6)

Lvm integrated block-based storage driver, default on RHEL

The Good	The Bad	Summary
<p>Block-based solution offers efficient copy-on-write</p> <p>Quota support</p> <p>Available direct and loop modes</p>	<p>Manual setup is intimidating</p> <p>No shared memory support</p>	<p>Red Hat go-to graphdriver with mature codebase</p>

Btrfs Driver (6 of 6)

Another next generation filesystem, with a continued heavy development requirement



Btrfs Driver (6 of 6)

Another next generation filesystem, with a continued heavy development requirement

The Good	The Bad	Summary
Now offers SELinux support and quota	No page-cache sharing between containers Small writes can lead to out-of-space conditions Requires btrfs specific tools rather than Linux native	Btrfs hasn't been a mainstream choice for Linux distros, driving less attention and less testing

Choosing a Storage Driver

Benchmark Approach

Benchmarking is treacherous and confusing, and often done poorly - which means that you need to take any benchmark results with a large grain of salt.

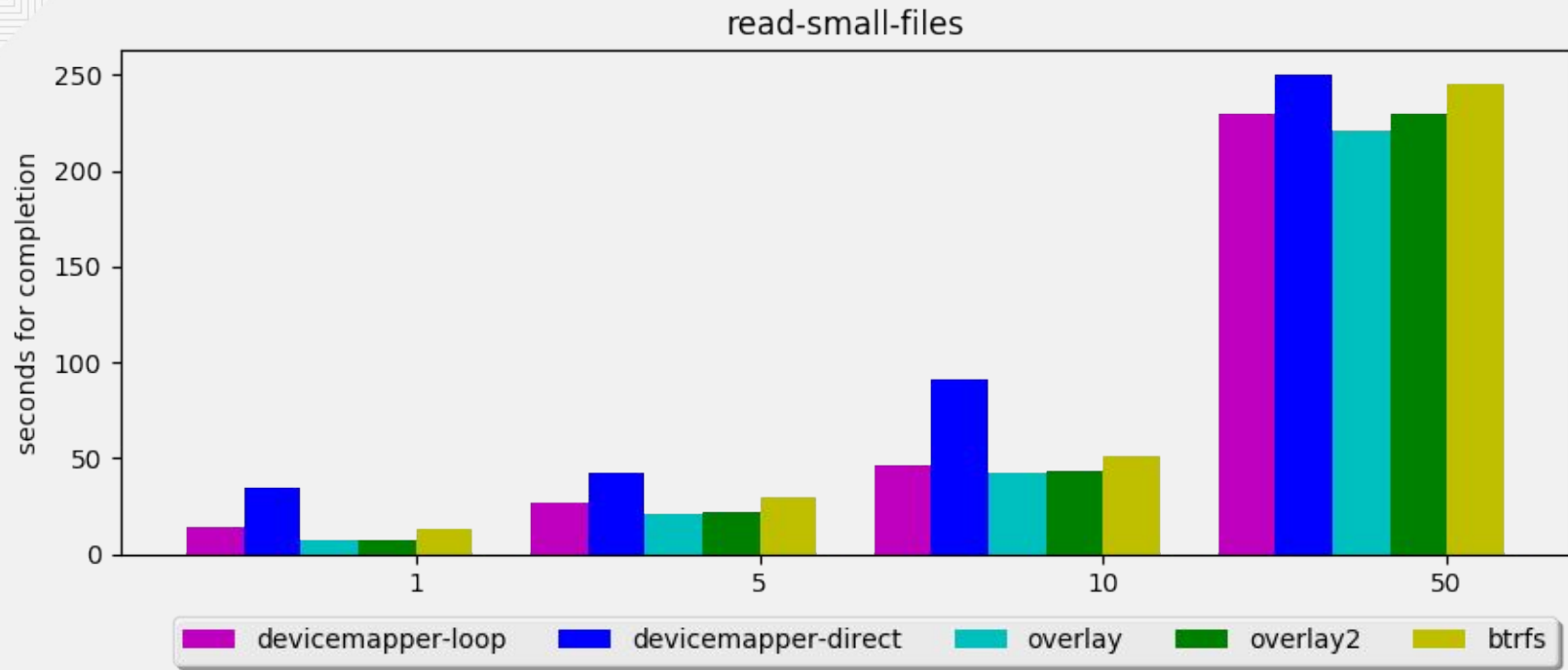
If you've spent less than a week studying a benchmark result, it's probably wrong.

(Running a benchmark is the easy part. Understanding a benchmark can take much longer.)

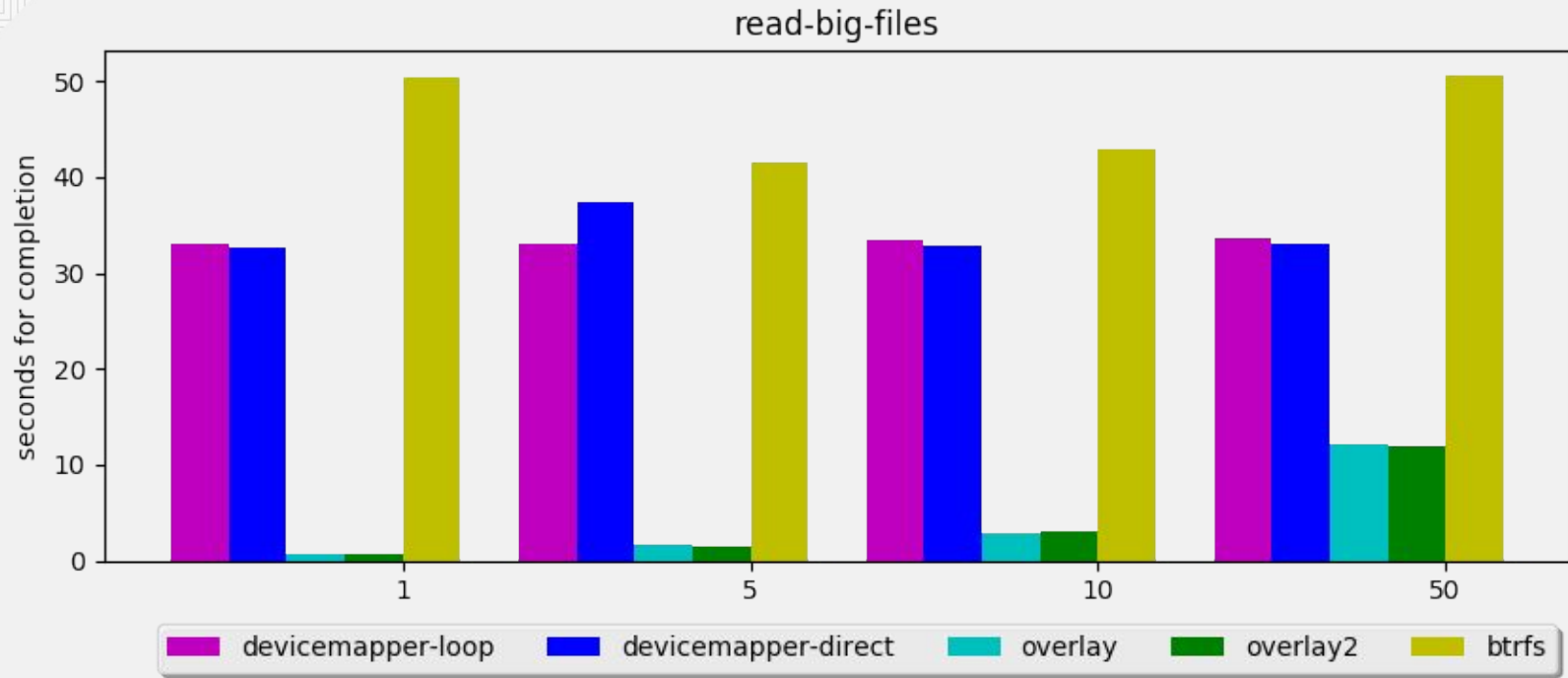
<https://github.com/keithresar/docker-storage-benchmark/tree/working>

Benchmark 1: Reading Files

- Reading Small Files
- Reading Large Files
- Reading File Tree

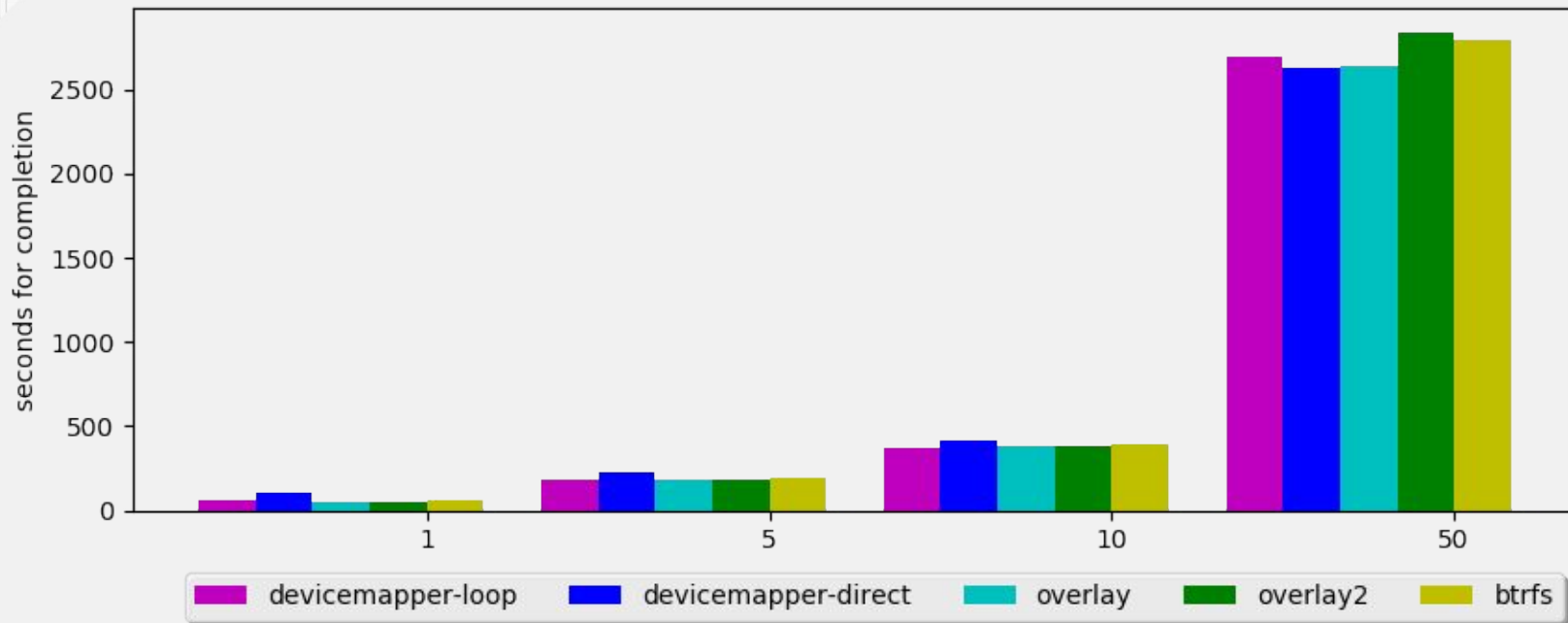


Naive benchmarking, for discussion purposes only. Don't trust this!



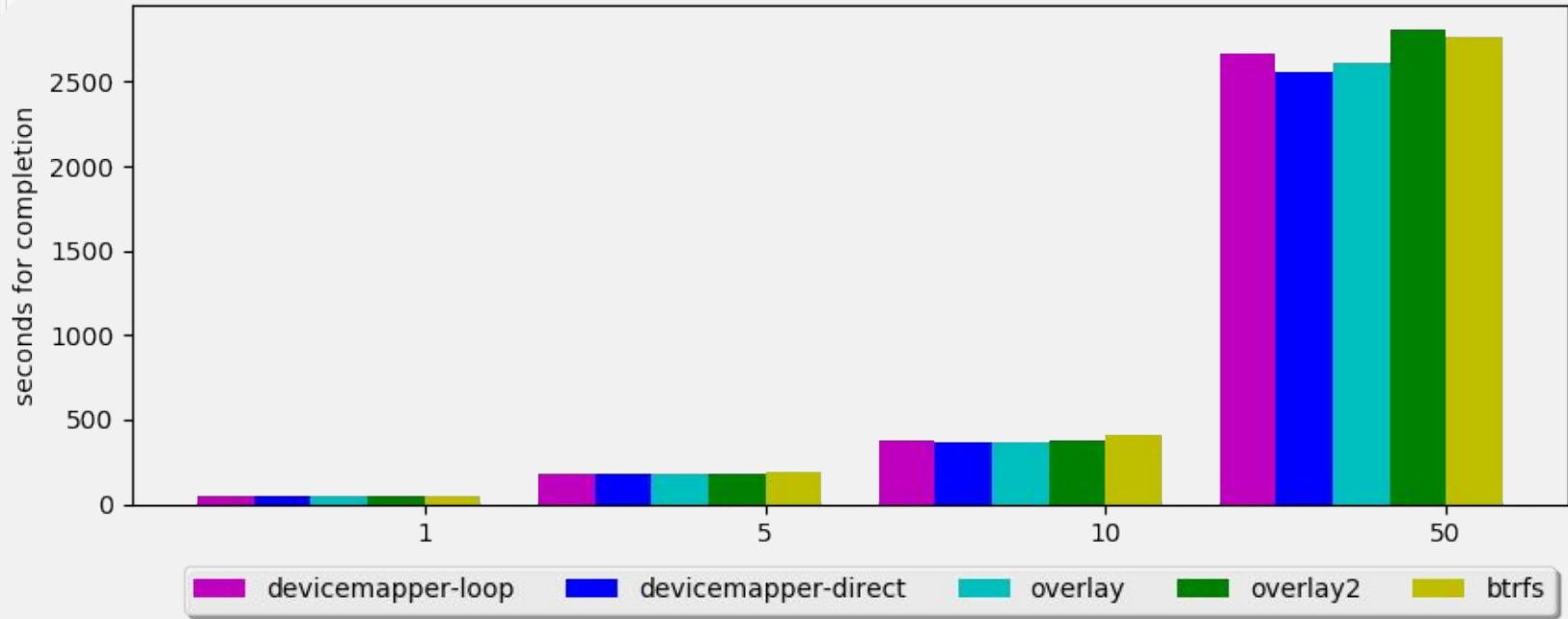
Naive benchmarking, for discussion purposes only. Don't trust this!

read-file-tree



Naive benchmarking, for discussion purposes only. Don't trust this!

read-file-tree-mounted

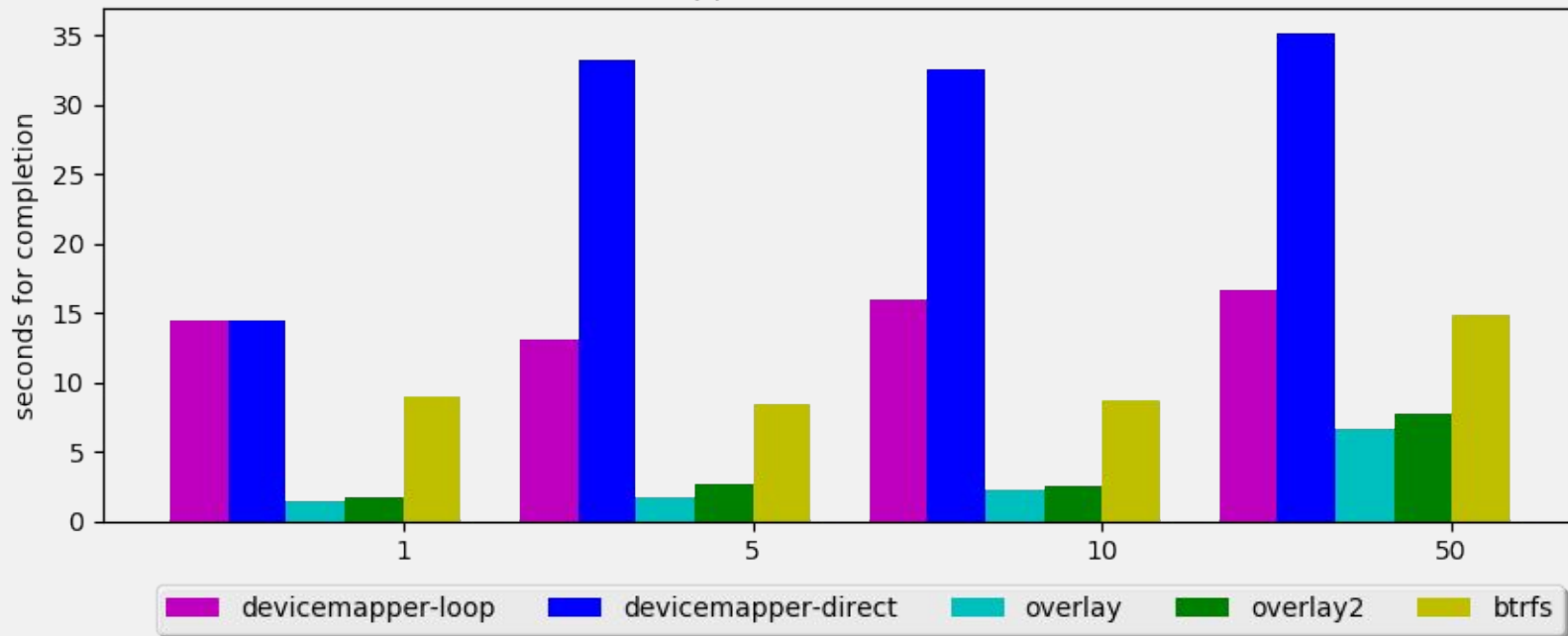


Naive benchmarking, for discussion purposes only. Don't trust this!

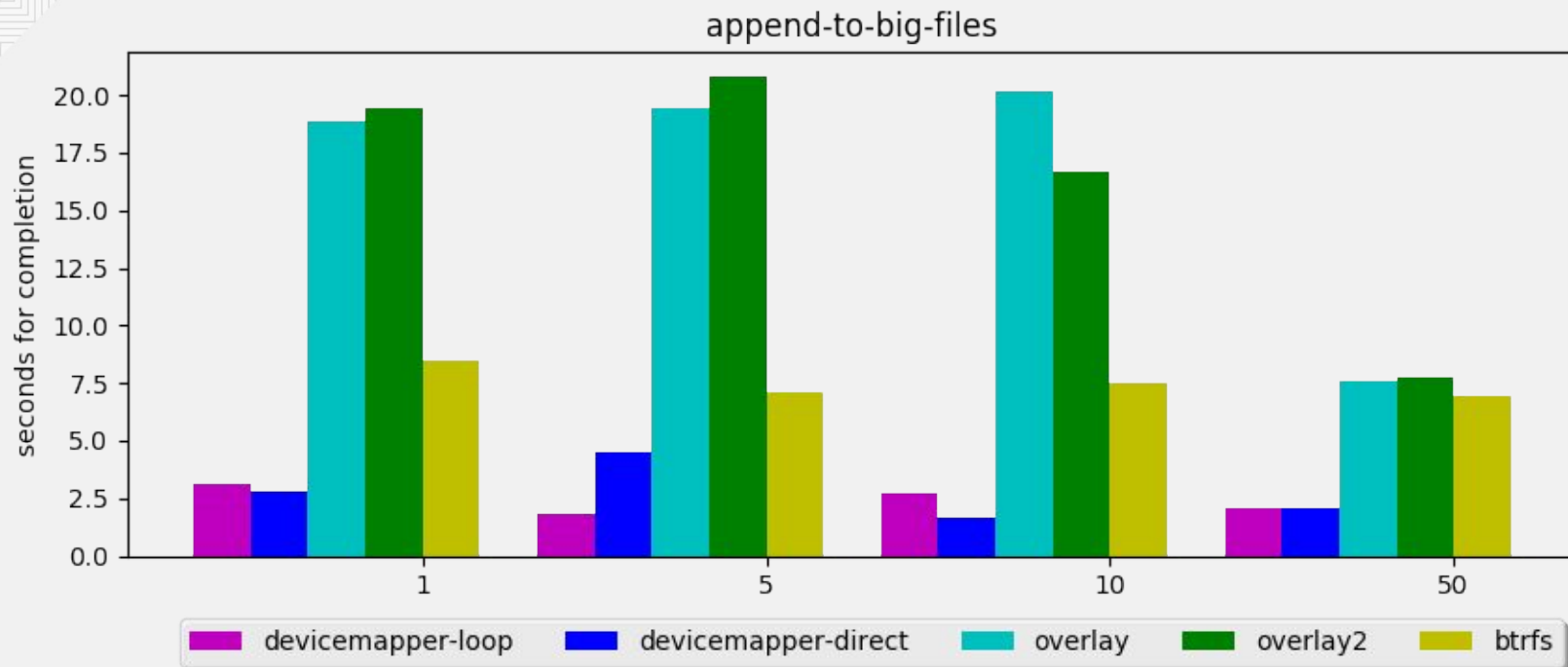
Benchmark 2: Appending to Files

- Appending to Small Files
- Appending to Large Files
- Appending to File Tree

append-to-small-files

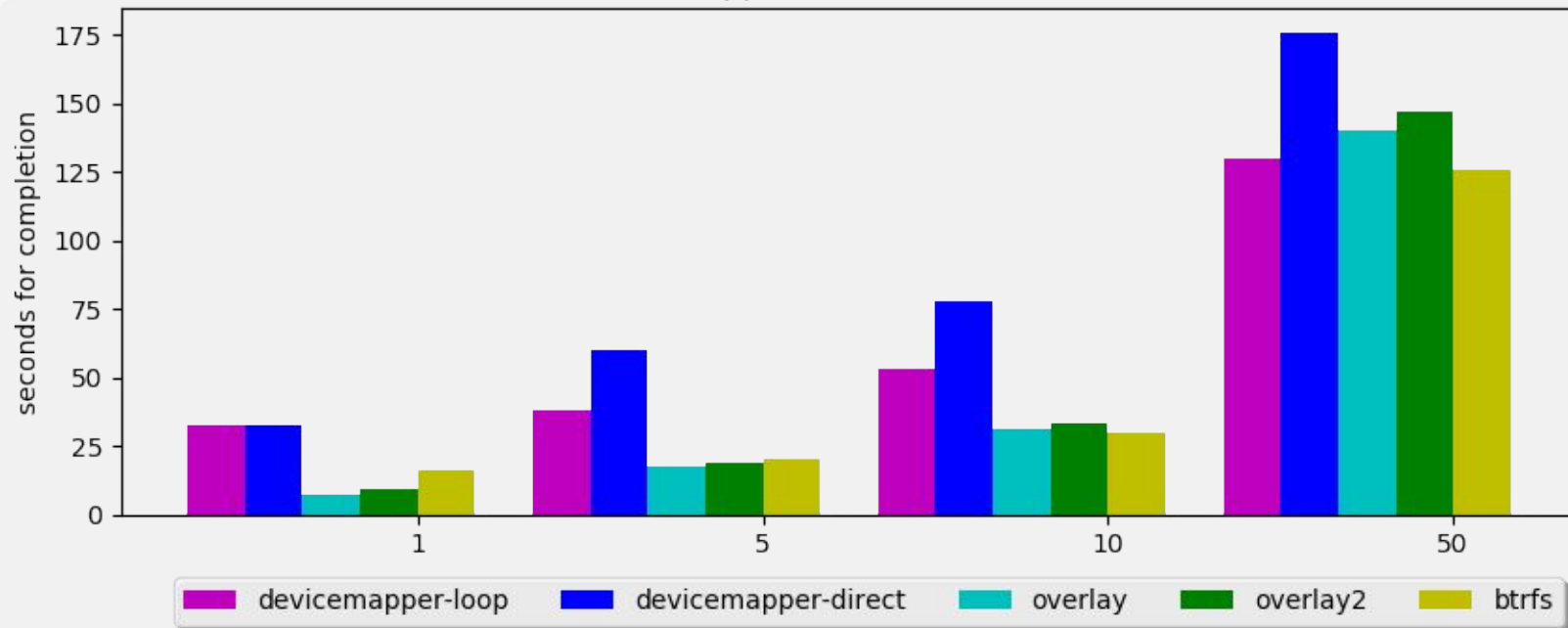


Naive benchmarking, for discussion purposes only. Don't trust this!



Naive benchmarking, for discussion purposes only. Don't trust this!

append-to-file-tree



Naive benchmarking, for discussion purposes only. Don't trust this!

Storage use cases

Technology	Attributes	Good Use Case	Bad Use Case
AUFS	Stable, Production Ready, Good Memory Use		High Write Activity
Btrfs	Mainline Kernel		High Write Activity
Overlay	Stable, Good Memory Use, Mainline Kernel		Container Churn
Devicemapper (loop)	Stable, Mainline Kernel		Production, Performance
Devicemapper (direct-lvm)	Stable, Production Ready, Mainline Kernel		

Resources

Storage Drivers in Docker: A Deep Dive

<https://integratedcode.us/2016/08/30/storage-drivers-in-docker-a-deep-dive/>

The Docker community has documented a good bit of this detail in the official storage driver documentation

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/storagedriver/selectadriver/>

Docker Issues and Tips (aufs/overlay/btrfs..)

<https://github.com/AkihiroSuda/issues-docker#docker-issues-and-tips-aufsoverlaybtrfs>

Comprehensive Overview of Storage Scalability in Docker (2014)

<https://developers.redhat.com/blog/2014/09/30/overview-storage-scalability-docker/>



THANK YOU



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