# Stateless Systems, Factory Reset, Golden Master Systems and systemd

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Factory Reset?

#### Factory Reset?

The procedure to bring a system back into the state that is was shipped in.

Stateless System?

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A system where every single boot-up is as if a factory reset was just completed.

#### Golden Master?

The one master image a factory reset returns the state to.

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The one master image a factory reset returns the state to.

The same image is usually shared between a multitude of systems.

Containers,

Containers, servers,

Where do you want this? Containers, servers, laptops/desktops/tablets,

Containers, servers, laptops/desktops/tablets, mobile,

Containers, servers, laptops/desktops/tablets, mobile, embedded

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Verifiable setups

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Containers, servers, laptops/desktops/tablets, mobile, embedded

Verifiable setups

Apps

Tons of prior art: Android, ChromeOS, CoreOS, virtualization infrastructure, and many embedded systems

Our goal with working on this in the systemd context: to solve this in a modular and generic way, for all usecases

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Right in the OS itself.

Let's seperate state from OS resources!

Let's seperate state from OS resources! /etc: configuration

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/etc: configuration

/var: state

## Let's seperate state from OS resources!

/etc: configuration

/var: state

/usr: vendor OS resources

```
Let's seperate state from OS resources!

/etc: configuration

/var: state

/usr: vendor OS resources
```

(after the /usr merge)

Flushing /etc, /var, just keeping /usr: full factory reset
Flushing just /var, keeping /usr and /etc: keeping settings, but
dropping collected state

Booting with /var empty?

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Mostly just works, just a few more tmpfiles rules

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What's tmpfiles again?

What's tmpfiles again? d /var 0755 - - -L /var/run - - - - ../run d /var/log 0755 - - f /var/log/wtmp 0664 root utmp f /var/log/btmp 0600 root utmp d /var/cache 0755 - - -

d /var/lib 0755 - - d /var/spool 0755 - - -

Booting with /etc empty?

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More complex

# Booting with /etc empty? More complex

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## Booting with /etc empty?

More complex

Software is more allergic if configuration files in /etc are missing User database!

Core OS components shipped by systemd are fixed Exception in the core OS: dbus, PAM tmpfiles to the rescue:

C /etc/pam.d

C /etc/nsswitch.conf

Introducing: /usr/share/factory/etc

sysusers to the rescue:

11	root	0	"Super User"	/root
		-	_	71000
u	nobody	65534	"Nobody"	_
g	adm	-	_	-
g	wheel	-	_	-
g	kmem	-	_	-
g	lock	_	-	-
g	tty	5	-	-
g	utmp	-	_	-
g	audio	-	_	-
g	cdrom	-	_	-
g	${\tt dialout}$	_	-	-
g	disk	-	_	-
g	input	-	_	-
g	lp	-	_	-
g	tape	-	_	-
g	video	-	_	-
g	users	-	_	-

systemd-nspawn -volatile=no -b -D /srv/mycontainer

systemd-nspawn -volatile=no -b -D /srv/mycontainer systemd-nspawn -volatile=state -b -D /srv/mycontainer

systemd-nspawn -volatile=no -b -D /srv/mycontainer systemd-nspawn -volatile=state -b -D /srv/mycontainer systemd-nspawn -volatile=yes -b -D /srv/mycontainer

# ${\sf Updating}$

/usr can be updated offline

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On next boot, /etc and /var are updated

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/usr can be updated offline
On next boot, /etc and /var are updated
ConditionNeedsUpdate=
Idconfig, sysusers, udev hwdb, ...

# Updating /usr can be updated offline On next boot, /etc and /var are updated ConditionNeedsUpdate= Idconfig, sysusers, udev hwdb, ... All atomic

Double Buffering

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Multiple /usr trees around!

#### RPM?

Classic Distributions?

Timeframe?

Apps!

#### Apps!

/usr: os, runtime, framework

#### Apps!

/usr: os, runtime, framework
/opt/appname: app

OS: a /usr one can boot up a system with

OS: a /usr one can boot up a system with Runtime: a /usr one can run executables against

OS: a /usr one can boot up a system with Runtime: a /usr one can run executables against Framework: a /usr one can build executables with

OS, Runtime, Framework, Instance, Apps

OS, Runtime, Framework, Instance, Apps All in multiple versions on the same system OS, Runtime, Framework, Instance, Apps
All in multiple versions on the same system
btrfs subvolumes

btrfs???

Clear naming Scheme for subvolumes

Clear naming Scheme for subvolumes usr: vendorid: architecture: version

Clear naming Scheme for subvolumes usr: vendorid: architecture: version root: name: vendorid: architecture

Clear naming Scheme for subvolumes usr:vendorid:architecture:version root:name:vendorid:architecture
runtime:vendorid:architecture:version

Clear naming Scheme for subvolumes usr:vendorid:architecture:version root:name:vendorid:architecture runtime:vendorid:architecture:version framework:vendorid:architecture:version

Clear naming Scheme for subvolumes usr: vendorid: architecture: version root: name: vendorid: architecture: version runtime: vendorid: architecture: version framework: vendorid: architecture: version app: vendorid: runtime: architecture: version

Dynamic views on the system, for containers and apps

Dynamic views on the system, for containers and apps Multiple root subvolumes sharing the same usr subvolume!

Dynamic views on the system, for containers and apps

Multiple root subvolumes sharing the same usr subvolume!

Multiple app subvolumes sharing the same runtime subvolume!

Delivery:

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btrfs send/recv deltas via http

#### Delivery:

btrfs send/recv deltas via http Same for OS, runtimes, frameworks and apps

1 Create GPT table with ESP + btrfs

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- 2 Deserialize usr tree into btrfs

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- 2 Deserialize usr tree into btrfs
- 3 Install bootloader into ESP
- 4 Profit!

 That's all, folks!