



CoreOS Layering Updates

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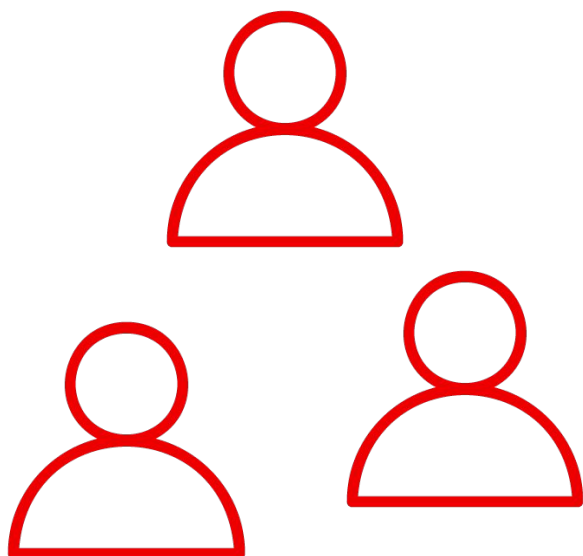
The OpenShift Journey



OpenShift 3 to OpenShift 4 was a major leap:

- ▶ Opinionated openshift-install
- ▶ Day 2 Management
- ▶ Upgrades and configuration through Machine Config Operator
- ▶ Cluster version operator, second level operators
- ▶ RHEL CoreOS
 - image-based & purpose built
 - Tested and versioned in concert with OpenShift
 - API-managed

Common Requests

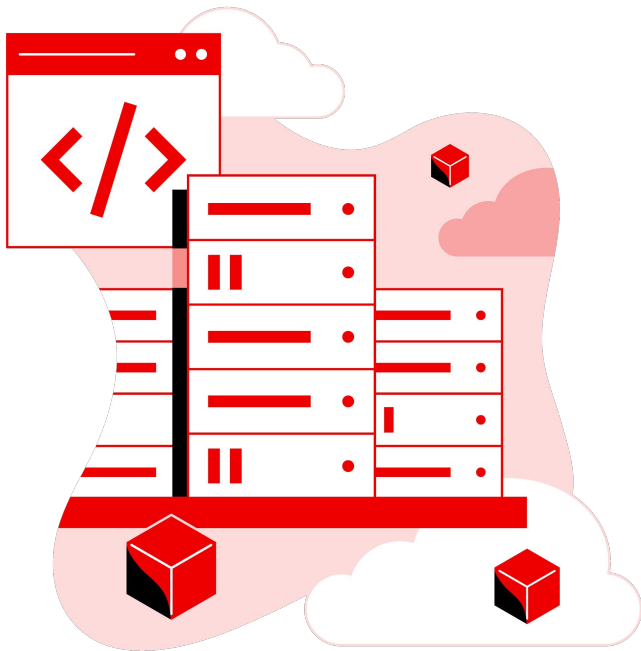


Customer/Partner needs

- ▶ Additional RHEL package
- ▶ Security Agents
- ▶ Kernel Drivers
- ▶ Familiar configuration

Evolving RHEL CoreOS

Available today in OCP 4.13+

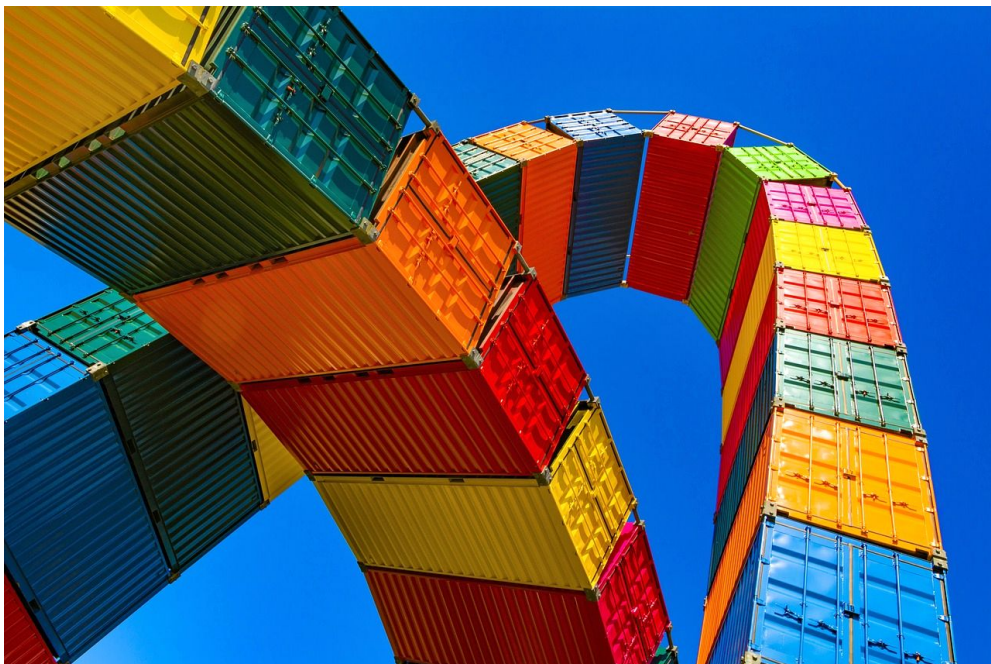


Enabling customization and simpler configuration management in OpenShift 4.13+

- ▶ Install 3rd party add-ons including kernel drivers
- ▶ Install additional RHEL content
- ▶ Simpler configuration file management (optional)
- ▶ MachineConfig API is preserved

What is CoreOS Layering?

Container images, everywhere



CoreOS Layering is a technology that puts the OS root filesystem in a standard OCI container image.

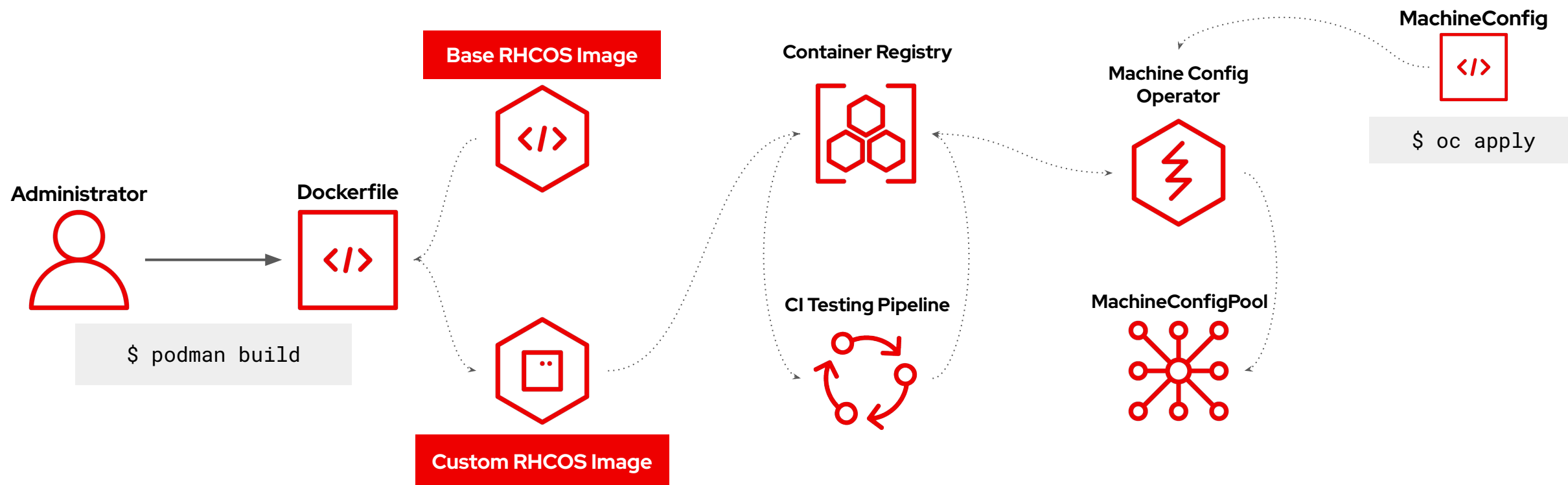
- ▶ Resulting container images are a transport format for updating the operating system root filesystem.
- ▶ Container image contents are written to a standard {xfs,ext4} filesystem, OSTree used in the background to manage kernel/bootloader
- ▶ Anything built to use standard container images suddenly now interoperates with CoreOS images

CoreOS Layering Example

```
# Get RHCOS base image of target cluster `oc adm release info --image-for rhel-coreos`  
# hadolint ignore=DL3006  
FROM quay.io/openshift-release/ocp-release@sha256...  
  
# Install our config file  
COPY my-host-to-host.conf /etc/ipsec.d/  
  
# RHEL entitled host is needed here to access RHEL packages  
# Install libreswan as extra RHEL package  
RUN rpm-ostree install libreswan && \  
    systemctl enable ipsec && \  
    ostree container commit
```

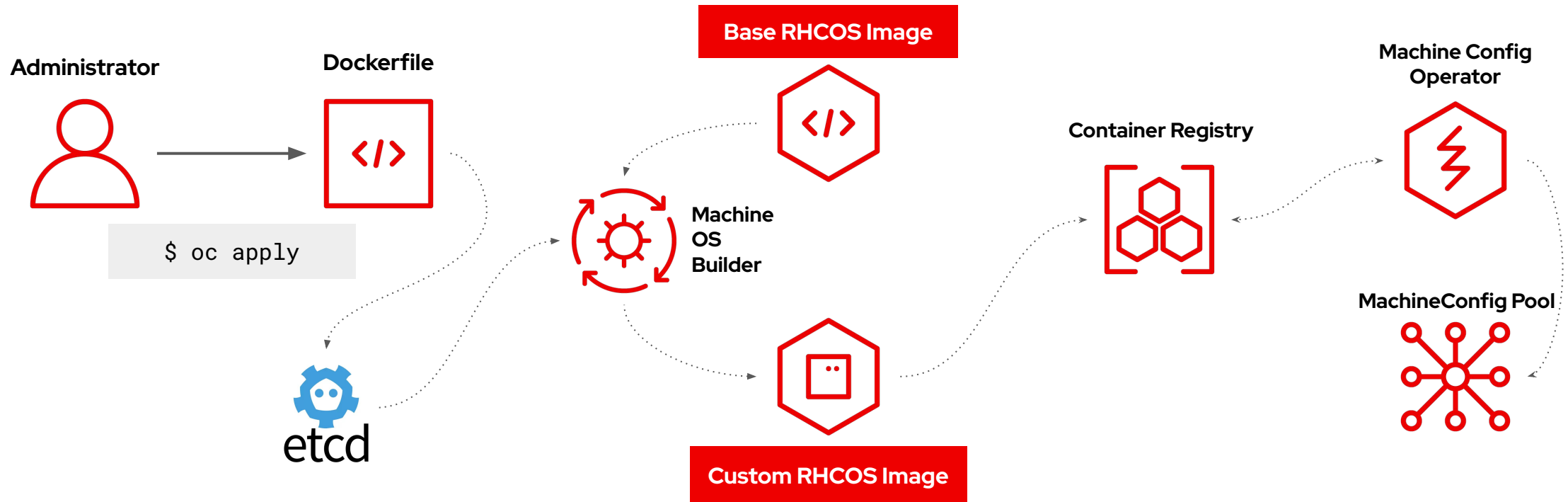
Off-cluster Builds

Build, Test, Deploy



On-cluster Builds

Make it so!

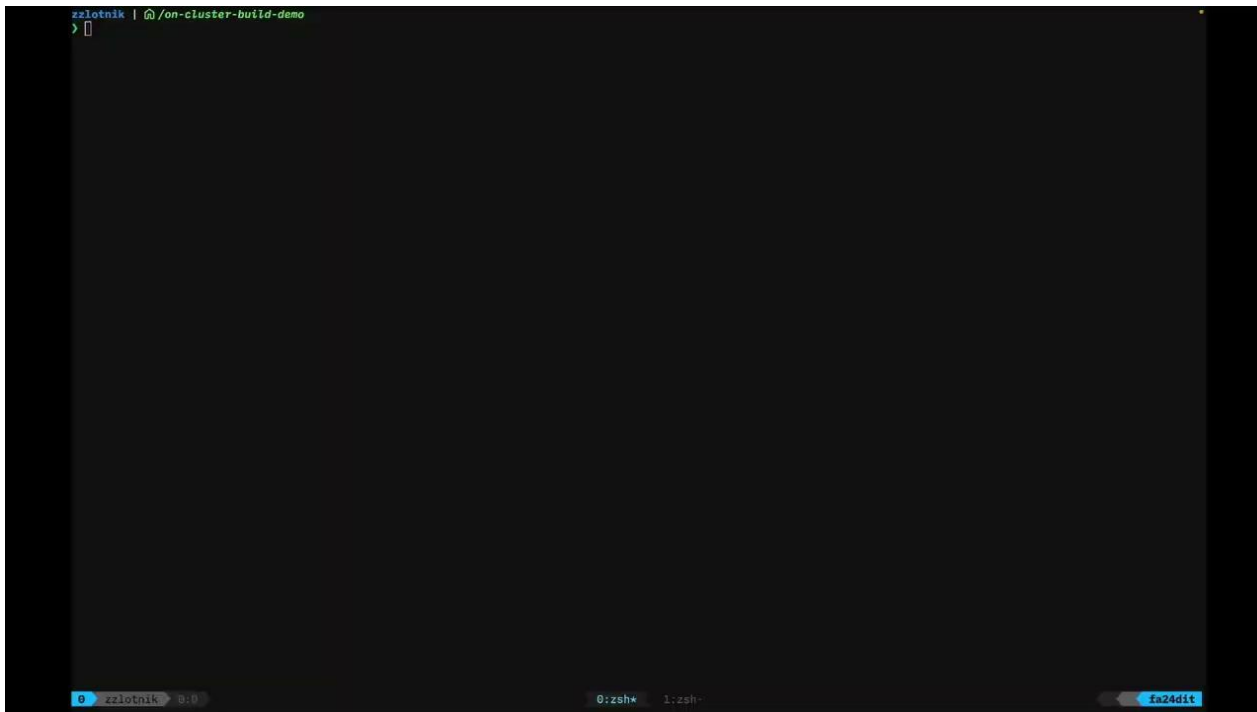


Demo 1

```
Activities Terminal Apr 13 13:48
n/s/wslg/override-kernel-4.12
n/s/wslg/override-kernel-4.12
walters@xenon:~/var/srv/walters/src/github/openshift/rhcos-image...
ip-10-0-170-226.us-west-1.compute.internal Ready control-plane,master 33m v1.25.8+27e744f 10.0.170.226 <none> Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS 412.86.202304070758-0 (ootpa
) 4.18.0-372.51.1.el8_6.x86_64 cr1-o://1.25.3-2.rhaos4.12.git592efcd.el8
ip-10-0-186-39.us-west-1.compute.internal Ready worker 17m v1.25.8+27e744f 10.0.186.39 <none> Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS 412.86.202304070758-0 (ootpa
) 4.18.0-372.51.1.el8_6.x86_64 cr1-o://1.25.3-2.rhaos4.12.git592efcd.el8
ip-10-0-209-153.us-west-1.compute.internal Ready worker 23m v1.25.8+27e744f 10.0.209.153 <none> Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS 412.86.202304070758-0 (ootpa
) 4.18.0-372.51.1.el8_6.x86_64 cr1-o://1.25.3-2.rhaos4.12.git592efcd.el8
ip-10-0-244-13.us-west-1.compute.internal Ready control-plane,master 33m v1.25.8+27e744f 10.0.244.13 <none> Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS 412.86.202304070758-0 (ootpa
) 4.18.0-372.51.1.el8_6.x86_64 cr1-o://1.25.3-2.rhaos4.12.git592efcd.el8
walters@toolbox ~$ kubectl get mcp
NAME CONFIG UPDATED UPDATING DEGRADED MACHINECOUNT READYMACHINECOUNT UPDATEDMACHINECOUNT DEGRADEDMACHINECOUNT AGE
master rendered-master-5eb272be052a89e0bb843113c224da5e True False 3 3 3 0 32m
worker rendered-worker-4bdfad411223081085606a6a7e159d58 True False 3 3 3 0 32m
walters@toolbox ~$ kubectl get secret -n openshift-config --(template | findexec -data ".dockerconfigjson" | base64decode) | jq -r .ps.json
walters@toolbox ~$ kubectl get secret -n openshift-config --(template | findexec -data ".dockerconfigjson" | base64decode) | jq -r .ps.json
secret/pull-secret data updated
walters@toolbox ~$ kubectl get secret -n openshift-config --(template | findexec -data ".dockerconfigjson" | base64decode) | jq -r .ps.json
total 20K
-rw-r--r-- 1 walters walters 602 Apr 12 09:45 Containerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 walters walters 411 Apr 12 09:45 README.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 walters walters 302 Apr 13 08:47 override-os.yaml
-rw-r--r-- 1 walters walters 4.6K Apr 13 13:48 ps.json
walters@toolbox ~$ kubectl get secret -n openshift-config --(template | findexec -data ".dockerconfigjson" | base64decode) | jq -r .ps.json
```



Demo 2



Off-cluster vs. On-cluster

Manage the pipeline OR let OpenShift do it for you

Off-cluster building is great for

- ✓ Production support today
- ✓ Taking ownership & responsibility for OS updates
- ✓ Creating custom test pipelines
- ✓ Centralizing image builds for many clusters
- ✓ Integrating with existing CI/CD and build systems

On-cluster building is great for

- ✓ Easy, automatic builds
- ✓ Ensuring that OpenShift upgrades automatically merge with your custom content
- ✓ Temporary requirements, e.g. a test or hotfix package

Important notes!



- ▶ Enabling off-cluster builds means taking **responsibility** for OS image updates
- ▶ Staying up to date is a virtue
- ▶ Standard Red Hat support policies do apply
- ▶ Currently Day-2 **only**

What's next?



Development priorities:

- ▶ Day-0 custom install media for new machines
- ▶ On Cluster Build support to GA
- ▶ Console integration

Thank you

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