

Open Source MANO

Making OSM “snappy”

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Goals for making OSM *snappy*

- Fast, easy installation for end users
- Reliable path for upgrading and downgrading
- Path for testing release and pre-release components
- Improve the DevOps workflow for faster testing and releases

Why Snaps?

- Install alongside traditionally packaged software
- Ease packaging headache for developers
- Put software into the user's hands faster
- Designed for any Linux-based Desktop, Server, Cloud, or Device
- And more...

Universal Linux Packaging

- Works on any Linux-based distribution or device
- Works on multiple architectures

OpenWrt
Wireless Freedom

archlinux

fedora

ubuntu

openSUSE

debian

gentoo linux

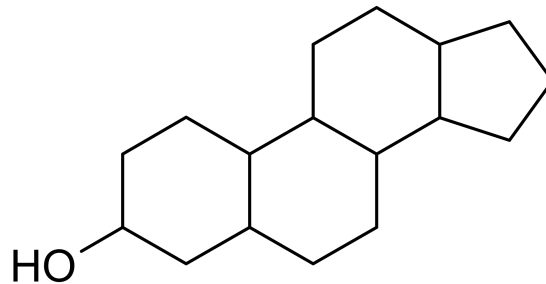
intel

POWER8

ARM

Snaps are zip files on steroids

A snap contains an application, all its dependencies, and a description of how it should run safely on your system and interact with other software.



Snaps are fast to install

- Current installer takes ~1 hour (600M + dependencies) to install
- Snaps take ~ = (600M including dependencies) 40 seconds to install*



* Final time will include installation verification

Snaps are fresh

- Fast, reliable, automatic transactional updates
- The end user only downloads the diff between versions, so updates are smaller

```
$ snap refresh osm-so  
osm-so 64.75 MB [=====>____] 12s  
osm-so 2.0.3 installed
```

Snaps are transactional

```
$ snap list osm-so --all
```

Name	Version	Rev	Developer	Notes
osm-so	2.0.0	23	osm	disabled
osm-so	2.0.1	24	osm	disabled
osm-so	2.0.2	25	osm	disabled
osm-so	2.0.3	26	osm	-

```
$ snap revert osm-so
```

Name	Version	Rev	Developer	Notes
osm-so	2.0.2	25	osm	-

Snaps are versioned...

- Store data common to the application and specific to the version
- “Hooks” can be used to run important steps, i.e., migrating data from a previous version

```
/var/snap/osm-so/current/ ← $SNAP_DATA is the versioned snap data
directory
/var/snap/osm-so/common/ ← $SNAP_COMMON will not be versioned on
upgrades
```

...with channels!

- Release stable, candidate, beta, and edge versions of a snap
- Community decides how close to the bleeding edge to run
- Switch between channels with ease
- Mix and match!
- Publish to Snap Store or host your own

Mix and match snap channels

```
$ snap list
```

Name	Version	Rev	Developer	Notes
osm-ro	2.0.3	26	osm	-
osm-so	2.0.3	26	osm	-
osm-ui	2.0.3	26	osm	-

```
$ snap refresh osm-ro --channel=edge
```

```
$ snap revert osm-ro
```

Name	Version	Rev	Developer	Notes
osm-ro	2.0.4-b908cb	33	osm	-
osm-so	2.0.3	26	osm	-
osm-ui	2.0.3	26	osm	-

Snaps are easier than Debian packaging

Debian

```
debian/  
├─ changelog  
├─ compat  
├─ control  
├─ files  
├─ python-osm-ro/  
├─ python-osm-ro.postinst.debhelper  
├─ python-osm-ro.prerm.debhelper  
├─ python-osm-ro.substvars  
└─ rules
```

vs.

Snap

```
snap/  
└─ snapcraft.yaml
```

Anatomy of a snapcraft.yaml

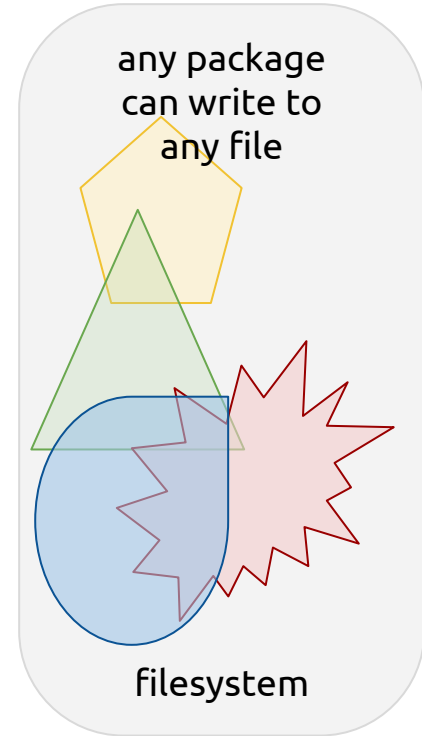
```
name: osmclient          # you probably want to 'snapcraft register <name>'
version: '0.1'          # just for humans, typically '1.2+git' or '1.3.2'
summary: A python client for osm orchestration
description: A python client for osm orchestration
grade: stable           # must be 'stable' to release into candidate/stable channels
confinement: strict     # use 'strict' once you have the right plugs and slots

apps:
  osmclient:
    command: bin/osm

parts:
  osmclient:
    source: .
    plugin: python
    python-version: python2
    stage:
      - -README.md
```

Snap can be classically confined

In classic confinement, snaps behave as a traditionally packaged application. They have full access to the system and can read or write to any file.



Snap can be strictly confined

In strict mode (the default), a snapped application can only write to its own install space and selected areas, including the libraries it installs.

Strict confinement gives you the following readable and/or writable paths:

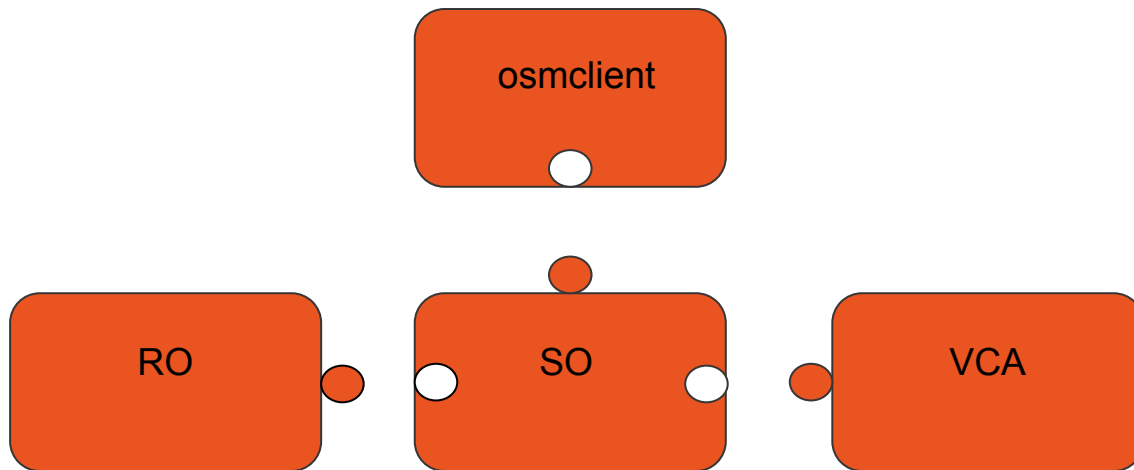
- `/snap/<snap>/<revision>` (read-only, snap install path)
- `/var/snap/<snap>/<revision>` (read/write, per-revision data)
- `/var/snap/<snap>/common` (read/write, common data)
- `/home/$USER/snap/<snap>/<revision>` (read/write, per-revision user data)
- `/home/$USER/snap/<snap>/common` (read/write, common user data)

Snaps are secure

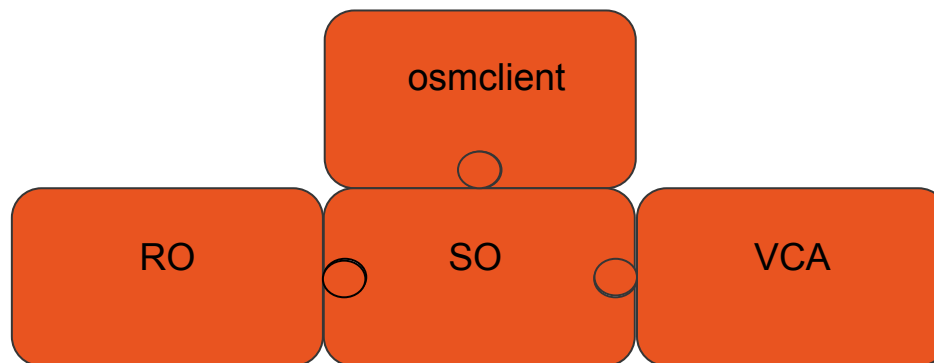
Strictly confined snaps are secured via a sophisticated kernel mechanism so they can only access data they've been explicitly been given access to.

A snap declares a “slot” for data it provides and a “plug” for data it consumes, and an “interface” connects snaps together.

Snapping it together



Snap!



Snaps are good for devops

- Creating a fresh environment to test in is faster
- Test commits against stable components
- Easier packaging format reduces time commitment to maintain
- Easier to distribute the binary artifacts

Easy to release new builds

```
$ snapcraft push osm-so_2.0.4-8dbfa5_amd64.snap
Pushing osm-so_2.0.4-8dbfa5_amd64.snap
Preparing to push 'osm-so_2.0.4-8dbfa5_amd64.snap' to the store.
Pushing osm-so_2.0.4-8dbfa5_amd64.snap [=====] 100%
Revision 1 of 'osm-so' created.
```

```
$ snapcraft release osm-so 1 edge
```

Track	Arch	Channel	Version	Revision
latest	amd64	stable	-	-
		candidate	-	-
		beta	-	-
		edge	2.0.4-8dbfa5	1

```
The 'edge' channel is now open.
```

Snaps are:

- Self-contained, including dependencies
- Fast to install
- Transactionally updated, automatically
- Versioned
- Distributable via channel
- Easier to build than traditional packaging
- Contained, classically or strictly
- Secure

