

Virtual machine snapshots

(Overview and illustration of different types of snapshots with libvirt/QEMU)

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Agenda

- 1 Virtual disk image file basics
- 2 Snapshots overview
- 3 Managing multiple snapshot files
- **4** Demonstration
- 5 Upcoming...



Section 1 Virtual disk image file basics

Common representation of virtual disk images

RAW:

- Storage preallocated ahead of time
- Best performance for I/O intensive guests

QCOW2 (Qemu Copy-On-Write):

- Sparse by nature storage allocated as needed
- Supports base images & overlays
- Very useful for 'thin-provisioning' guests; snapshots

QCOW2: backing files and overlays

- QCOW2 allows a disk image to refer to another image('backing file/base image')
- Overlays record only the difference from its (read-only) backing file





Section 2 Snapshots overview

Snapshot flavours

- Internal Snapshots
 - Internal disk snapshot {Live/Offline}
 - Internal system checkpoint {Live}
- External Snapshots
 - External disk snapshot {Live/Offline}
 - External system checkpoint {Live}
- VM State
 - Saves memory, device state (not disk-state) to a file

Internal snapshots

- A single QCOW2 file holds everything {original & its delta}
- Very handy when moving around machines
- The original must be a QCOW2 file; guest is paused for more than a couple of seconds while taking snapshot

External snapshots

- Uses overlays Everytime a snapshot is taken, the current disk becomes a 'backing file' & a new QCOW2 overlay is created to track the 'delta'
- Snapshots are created instantaneously
- Excellent for live backups

External snapshots(2)

 Multiple files to track; 'revert/delete' operations become a little tricky (more on this next..)



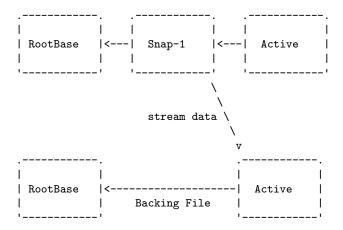
Section 3 Managing multiple snapshot files

With external snapshots..

- Problem: Lots of snapshot disk image files accumulate over time
- Solution: Merging snapshot disk image files:
 - blockpull (Live) merges data from base into top
 - blockcommit (Live) merges data from top into base

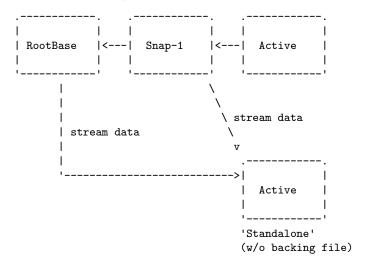
blockpull: shorten image chain w/ 'partial' pull

- Merge data from Snap-1 into Active
 - RootBase will now be the backing file of Active; (Snap-1 remains valid & can be reused)



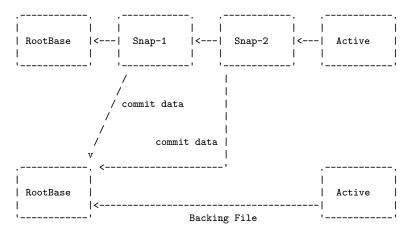
blockpull: shorten image chain w/ 'complete' pull

- Merge data from RootBase and Snap-1 into Active which will now be standalone w/o any backing file
 - RootBase & Snap-1 remain valid & can be reused



blockcommit: commits 'top' into 'base' – shortens image chain length

- Merge data from Snap-1 & Snap-2 into RootBase
 - RootBase will now be the backing file of Active
 - Snap-1 & Snap-2 will be invalidated





Section 4 **Demonstration**

URL to demonstration info

- http://kashyapc.fedorapeople.org/virt/lc-2012/ snapshots-illustration.txt
- http://kashyapc.fedorapeople.org/virt/lc-2012/ live-backup-with-external-disk-snapshots-and-blockpull. txt



Section 5 Upcoming...

What's next

- Quite a few interesting things:
 - External [system checkpoint/offline] snapshots in Libvirt
 - Snapshot revert/delete improvements for external snapshots
 - Live/Offline blockcommit enhancements
 - QEMU Live **blockcopy** (for storage migration)
 - Plenty other bug fixes & updates. . .

References

- More notes on snapshots, blockcommit, blockpull http://kashyapc.fedorapeople.org/virt/lc-2012/
- Libvirt website
 http://www.libvirt.org/
- QEMU website
 http://www.qemu.org/
- KVM website
 http://www.linux-kvm.org/
- libguestfs
 http://libguestfs.org/
- Blog https://kashyapc.wordpress.com



The end.

Thanks for listening.