



**Red Hat**  
Enterprise Linux 10

# Quiet Revolution in OS Space

The Image Mode





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# Introducing RHEL Image Mode



## **Contain drift and accelerate delivery**

With container tools and technologies



## **Make better decisions at build time**

When it's typically easier and cheaper to make changes



## **Deploy seamlessly to any environment**

Consistent across all environment with ease of a container



## **Manage fleet of systems**

Familiar tools to maximize your potential

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# Contain Drift, and Accelerate Delivery

With container tools and technologies

# Outcomes

What does image mode fix today?



Less risk

Reduce the risk associated with updates with atomic transactions and rollbacks



Better builds

Improve the composability and repeatability of standard builds through layering



Move faster

Increase the speed of experimentation

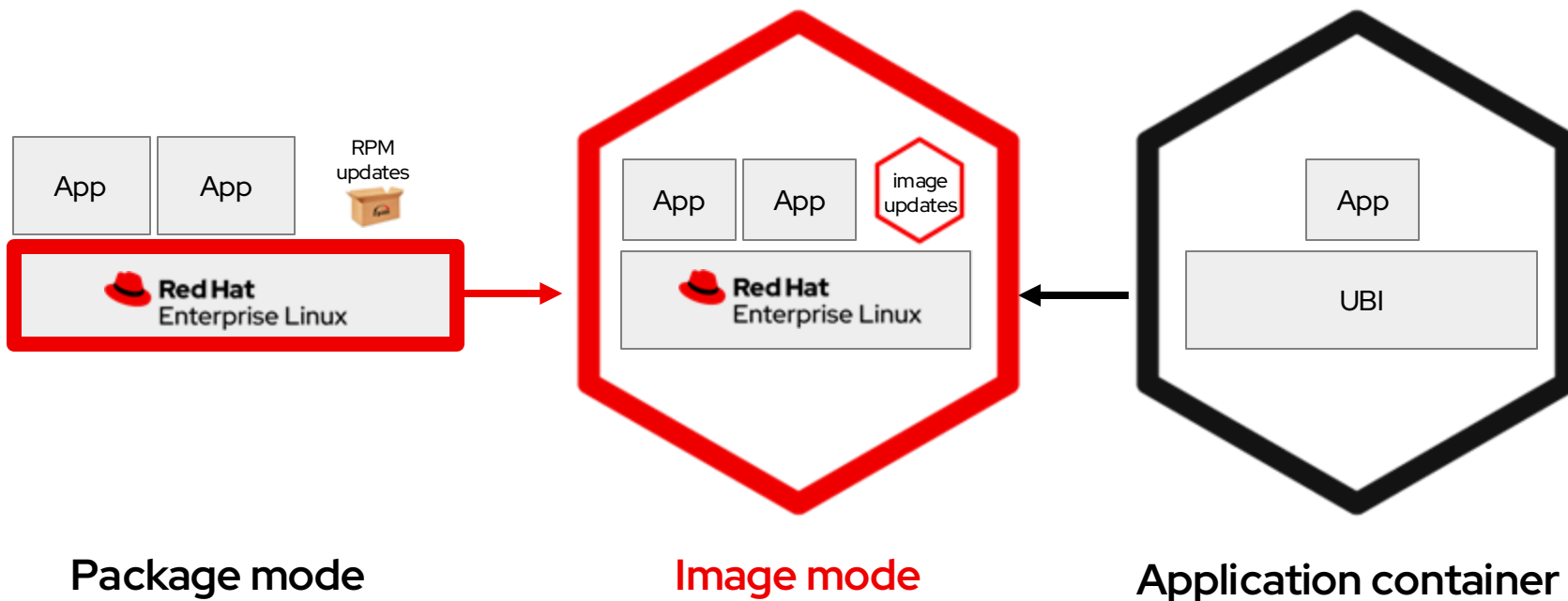


Streamline process

Simplify end to end management with a single process for OS and applications

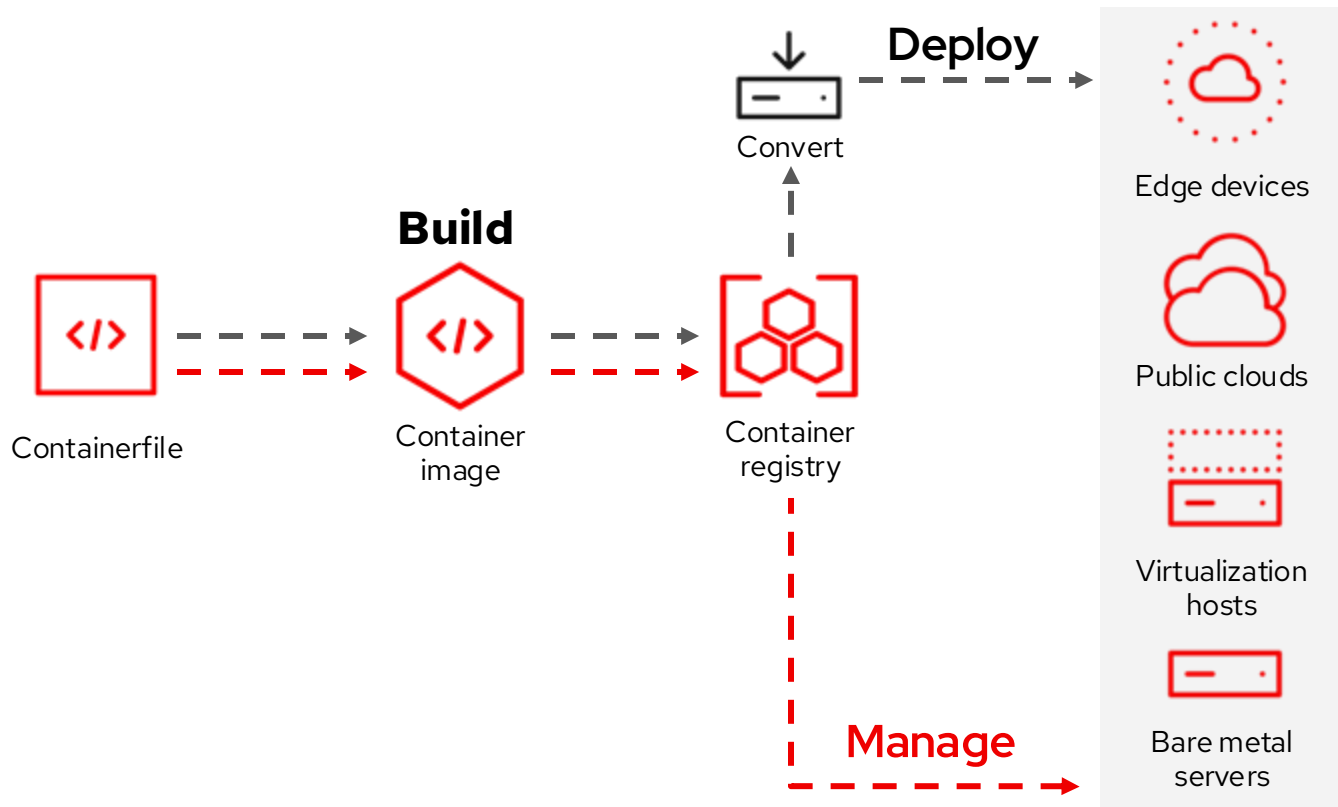
# Introducing image mode for Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Combining the power of RHEL with the benefits of containers



# Image mode for Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Simple. Consistent. Anywhere.



# Build





# Image mode for RHEL

Encapsulate differences in a sequence of builds

```
# Derive standard operating
environment
FROM rhel10/rhel-bootc:latest

RUN dnf install -y [system agents]
[dependencies] && dnf clean all

COPY [unpackaged application]
COPY [configuration files]

RUN [config scripts]
```

```
# Derive database server from SOE
FROM corp-repo/corp-soe:latest

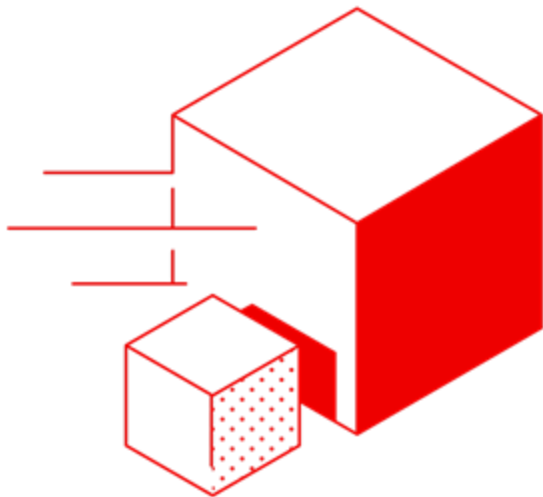
RUN dnf install -y [database]
[dependencies] && dnf clean all

COPY [configuration files]

RUN [config scripts]
```

# registry.redhat.io/rhel10/rhel-bootc

The RHEL bootc image is available in technology preview



## Image Specs:

- 439 rpms
- ~785M compressed
- ~2.2G on disk

## Primary contents:

- systemd, kernel, bootc
- rpm-ostree<sup>1</sup>
- linux-firmware
- NetworkManager
- podman
- python
- Misc CLI tools: jq, sos

No cloud-init or virt agents

# Deploy



# Install via Kickstart

Deploy container images to bare metal using installation media

```
lang en_US.UTF-8
keyboard us
timezone Etc/UTC --isUtc
text
zerombr
clearpart --all --initlabel
autopart
reboot
user --name=admin-user --groups=wheel
sshkey --username=admin-user "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3Nza....."
```



```
ostreecontainer --url quay.io/myimage:latest
```

## Use existing provisioning workflows

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux boot media (isos)
- PXE & HTTP Boot for network based deployments

## Kickstart and Anaconda are used for disk layout and select configurations

- `%packages` is ignored
- `ostreecontainer` will fetch the container image from a registry and write it to disk.

## `%pre` and `%post` used for configuration



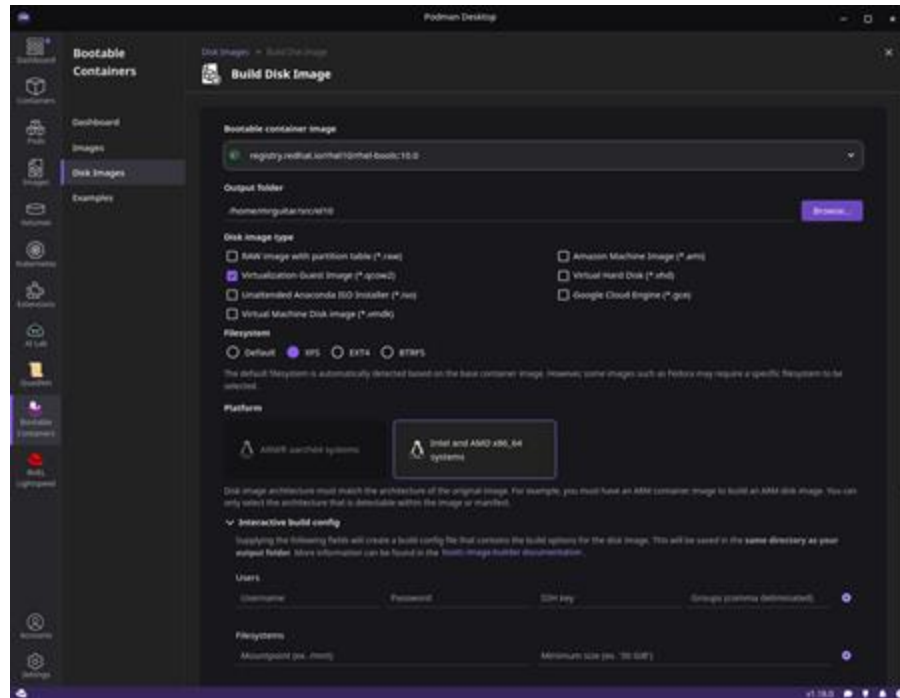
# Bootc image builder

Create **bootable container images** for bare metal to AWS and everywhere in between

The Podman Desktop you love – *simplified container management and intuitive UI* – now extends to your RHEL workflows and available by default in the Extension Channel.

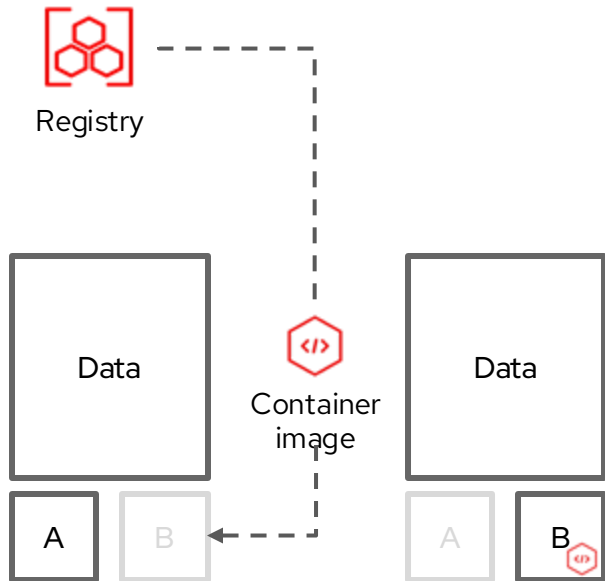
- ▶ **Standardize Container Environment:** Developers use a consistent set of tools and practices, making it easier for IT/Ops to manage and deploy containers in production.
- ▶ **Cross-Platform Consistency:** familiar experience across Windows, Mac and now RHEL.

**qcow2** QEMU Disk Image  
**ami** Amazon Machine Images  
**vmdk** Virtual Machine Disk Image (vSphere, etc.)  
**vhd** Azure / Hyper-V disk image  
**gce** Google Compute Engine image  
**raw** Raw disk image GPT partition table  
**anaconda-iso** Bare Metal installer



# Bootc: Image-based updates perfected

Immutable by default – secure by design



## Transactional updates (A → B model)

Bootc uses composefs and ostree to convert the container image into the root filesystem on the host..

## Roll forward or backwards

Updates are staged in the background and applied when the system reboots. The transactional model enables rollbacks for additional assurance

## Upgrades have never been easier

While there are some limits, bootc enables moving between minor releases of RHEL (9.4 → 9.5), as well as major releases (9.4 → 10.0)

# Filesystem Layout

Similar to previous ostree setups - but better!!

## Build Time

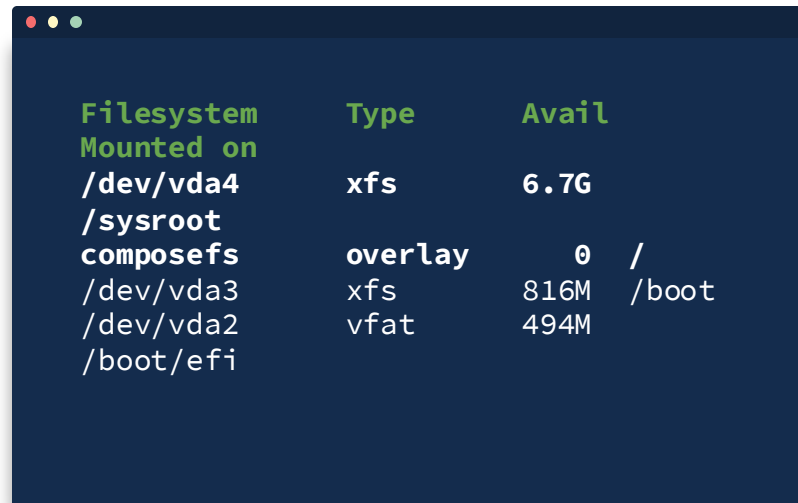
Everything is writable. e.g. /usr, /etc, /opt, ...

## Run Time

All image content is read only

/var - RW, instance persistence. Not updated post install

/etc - RW, 3-way merge like RHEL CoreOS.  
Machine local state (hostname, static IP)

A terminal window with a dark blue background and light green text. It displays a table of filesystem information. The table has three columns: 'Filesystem Mounted on', 'Type', and 'Avail'. The data rows are: '/dev/vda4' with type 'xfs' and 6.7G available; '/sysroot' with type 'overlay' and 0 available; '/dev/vda3' with type 'xfs' and 816M available; and '/dev/vda2' with type 'vfat' and 494M available. The root '/' is also listed with type 'xfs' and 816M available, and '/boot/efi' is listed with type 'vfat' and 494M available.

Filesystem Mounted on	Type	Avail
/dev/vda4	xfs	6.7G
/sysroot	overlay	0
/dev/vda3	xfs	816M
/dev/vda2	vfat	494M
/boot/efi		

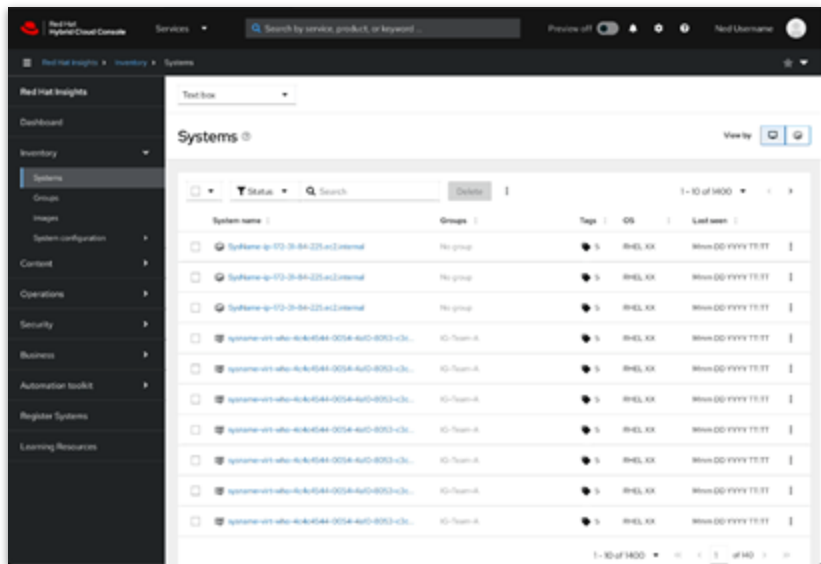
# Manage





# Flexible Management

Leverage your preferred management system



Red Hat Insights

## Red Hat Insights

Image mode systems can be scanned for security and operational recommendations, and image updates.

## Red Hat Satellite

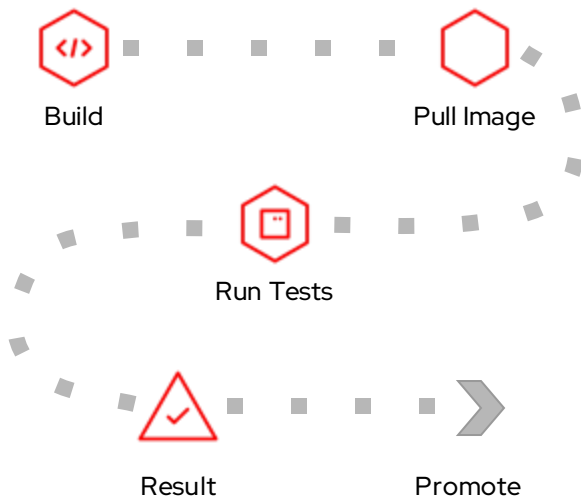
6.17 brings image mode support across provisioning, client management, and an included container registry.

## Ansible Automation Platform

Ansible can control content and configuration during build time and configuration at runtime. The community bootc collection simplifies client control.

# Validating OS updates has never been easier

CI pipelines used for apps now work with the OS



## Test/validate as a container

Bootc images can run as bare metal, VMs, **and containers**. This enables faster and lighter weight testing/validation of each build's userspace.

## Easy pipeline integration

Containers have broad support across Github, Gitlab, Gitea, Circle CI, Jenkins, etc for the common container related tasks and testing. Use any system you like..

## Simple promotion through registry tagging

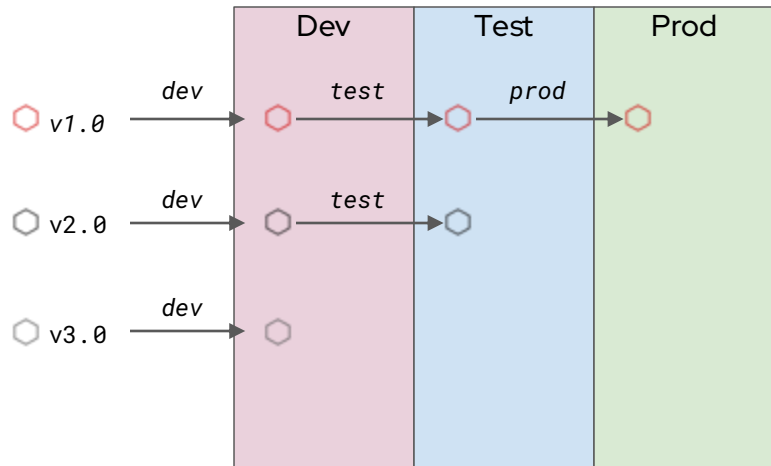
Tags are a powerful tool to identify dev → test → prod promotions.

# OS Updates via Container Registries

Tagging is powerful to version and promote updates

## Unique Tags

## Stable Tags



## Tags offer simple versioning and visibility

Tags are simple to automate and use for promotions. Bootc will default to updating from a `repository:tag`.

## Control updates via tagging

Combine tagging with the optional automatic updates to control fleets of systems via registry tags.

## Standardized & scaleable infra

Container registries scale very well and any standard registry can be used.

# CI/CD and Automation tools

It works with your favourite tool!



- ▶ Example templates available!

- <https://gitlab.com/redhat/cop/rhel/rhel-image-mode-cicd>



# Use Cases

Where does image mode fit?



AI/ML Stacks



1:1 App/Host



Edge appliances



Standalone container  
hosts

Perfectly version app  
dependencies from  
kernel, GPU &  
accelerator drivers,  
frameworks,  
runtimes, etc

Manage the OS AND  
app as a single unit

Easily manage a fleet  
of systems with  
registries and auto-  
updates

Use common  
toolchains and  
pipelines to build  
containerized  
applications and the  
hosting OS

# Labs and resources





## Command Line Assistant

Try the AI assistant - <https://red.ht/lab-rhel-cla>



## Image Mode Basics

Build and deploy an Image Mode system - <https://red.ht/lab-image-mode>



## Image Mode Day 2 Operations

Manage a virtual machine running in Image Mode - <https://red.ht/lab-image-mode-day2>



## RHEL 10 (beta) Open Lab

Ready to explore an installed RHEL 10 system? - <https://red.ht/lab-rhel10-beta>



## Red Hat Satellite Basics

Basics of what is new in Satellite 6.17 - <https://red.ht/lab-satellite-basics>



## Satellite Advanced Topics 6.17

Advanced lab on what is new in Satellite 6.17 - <https://red.ht/lab-satellite-advanced>



## Rootless Podman Lab

Learn how to configure a docker image to run as a rootless podman service - <https://red.ht/lab-podman-rootless>



## Building Pods and using Quadlets

Build podman pods and define them as services using Quadlets - <https://red.ht/lab-podman-quadlets>

<https://labs.redhat.com>



## Try it yourself!

The whole demo shown in this session and other use cases are available in the following Github repository:

<https://red.ht/rhel-image-mode-demo>

Everybody is welcome to use it, fork and suggest improvements.





## Useful resources

- ▶ RHEL Image mode on Red Hat Developers
  - <https://developers.redhat.com/products/rhel-image-mode/overview>
- ▶ RHEL Image mode documentation
  - [https://docs.redhat.com/en/documentation/red\\_hat\\_enterprise\\_linux/9/html/using\\_image\\_mode\\_for\\_rhel\\_to\\_build\\_deploy\\_and\\_manage\\_operating\\_systems/index](https://docs.redhat.com/en/documentation/red_hat_enterprise_linux/9/html/using_image_mode_for_rhel_to_build_deploy_and_manage_operating_systems/index)
- ▶ RHEL Image mode quickstart on Red Hat Blog
  - <https://www.redhat.com/en/blog/image-mode-red-hat-enterprise-linux-quickstart-guide>
- ▶ RHEL Image mode overview - YouTube
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZDaTHylISk>
- ▶ RHEL Image mode Lab fast forward instructions
  - <https://github.com/AutomationWitch/instruqt-mods/tree/main/image-mode>





# Thank you

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