Cri-O Runtime Guide
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Abstract

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CHAPTER 1. USING THE CRI-O CONTAINER ENGINE

CRI-O is an open source, community-driven container engine. Its primary goal is to replace the Docker service as the container engine for Kubernetes implementations, such as OpenShift Container Platform.

If you want to start using CRI-O, this guide describes how to install CRI-O during OpenShift Container Platform installation as well as how to add a CRI-O node to an existing OpenShift Container Platform cluster. The guide also provides information on how to configure and troubleshoot your CRI-O engine.

1.1. UNDERSTANDING CRI-O

The CRI-O container engine provides a stable, more secure, and performant platform for running Open Container Initiative (OCI) compatible runtimes. You can use the CRI-O container engine to launch containers and pods by engaging OCI-compliant runtimes like runc, the default OCI runtime, or Kata Containers. CRI-O’s purpose is to be the container engine that implements the Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface (CRI) for OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes, replacing the Docker service.

CRI-O offers a streamlined container engine, while other container features are implemented as a separate set of innovative, independent commands. This approach allows container management features to develop at their own pace, without impeding CRI-O’s primary goal of being a container engine for Kubernetes-based installations.

CRI-O’s stability comes from the facts that it is developed, tested, and released in tandem with Kubernetes major and minor releases and that it follows OCI standards. For example, CRI-O 1.11 aligns with Kubernetes 1.11. The scope of CRI-O is tied to the Container Runtime Interface (CRI). CRI extracted and standardized exactly what a Kubernetes service (kubelet) needed from its container engine. The CRI team did this to help stabilize Kubernetes container engine requirements as multiple container engines began to be developed.

There is little need for direct command-line contact with CRI-O. However, to provide full access to CRI-O for testing and monitoring, and to provide features you expect with Docker that CRI-O does not offer, a set of container-related command-line tools are available. These tools replace and extend what is available with the docker command and service. Tools include:

- **crictrl** - For troubleshooting and working directly with CRI-O container engines
- **runc** - For running container images
- **podman** - For managing pods and container images (run, stop, start, ps, attach, exec, etc.) outside of the container engine
- **buildah** - For building, pushing and signing container images
- **skopeo** - For copying, inspecting, deleting, and signing images

Some Docker features are included in other tools instead of in CRI-O. For example, podman offers exact command-line compatibility with many docker command features and extends those features to managing pods as well. No container engine is needed to run containers or pods with podman.

Features for building, pushing, and signing container images, which are also not required in a container engine, are available in the buildah command. For more information about these command alternatives to docker, see Finding, Running and Building Containers without Docker.

1.2. GETTING CRI-O
CRI-O is not supported as a stand-alone container engine. You must use CRI-O as a container engine for a Kubernetes installation, such as OpenShift Container Platform. To run containers without Kubernetes or OpenShift Container Platform, use podman.

To set up a CRI-O container engine to use with an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can:

- Install CRI-O along with a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster or
- Add a node to an existing cluster and identify CRI-O as the container engine for that node. Both CRI-O and Docker nodes can exist on the same cluster.

The following section describes how to install CRI-O with a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster

### 1.2.1. Installing CRI-O with a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster

You can choose CRI-O as the container engine for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes on a per-node basis at install time. Here are a few things you should know about enabling the CRI-O container engine when you install OpenShift Container Platform:

- Previously, using CRI-O on your nodes required that the Docker container engine be available as well. As of OpenShift Container Platform 3.10 and later, the Docker container engine is no longer required in all cases. Now you can now have CRI-O-only nodes in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. However, nodes that do build and push operations still need to have the Docker container engine installed along with CRI-O.

- Enabling CRI-O using a CRI-O container is no longer supported. An rpm-based installation of CRI-O is required.

The following procedure assumes you are installing OpenShift Container Platform using Ansible inventory files, such as those described in Configuring Your Inventory File.

**NOTE**

Do not set /var/lib/docker as a separate mount point for an OpenShift Container Platform node using CRI-O as its container engine. When deploying a CRI-O node, the installer tries to make /var/lib/docker a symbolic link to /var/lib/containers. That action will fail because it won’t be able to remove the existing /var/lib/docker to create the symbolic link.

1. With the OpenShift Container Platform Ansible playbooks installed, edit the appropriate inventory file to enable CRI-O.

2. Locate CRI-O setting in your selected inventory file. To have the CRI-O container engine installed on your nodes during OpenShift Container Platform installation, locate the [OSEv3:vars] section of an Ansible inventory file. A section of CRI-O settings might include the following:

```yaml
[OSEv3:vars]
...
# Install and run cri-o.
#openshift_use_crio=False
#openshift_use_crio_only=False
# The following two variables are used when openshift_use_crio is True
# and cleans up after builds that pass through docker. When openshift_use_crio is True
# these variables are set to the defaults shown. You may override them here.
```
# NOTE: You will still need to tag crio nodes with your given label(s)!
# Enable docker garbage collection when using cri-o
# openshift_crio_enable_docker_gc=True
# Node Selectors to run the garbage collection
# openshift_crio_docker_gc_node_selector={'runtime': 'cri-o'}

3. Enable CRI-O settings. You can decide to either enable CRI-O alone or CRI-O alongside Docker. The following settings allow CRI-O and Docker as your node container engines and enables Docker garbage collection on nodes with overlay2 storage:

   ![NOTE]

   To be able to build containers on CRI-O nodes, you must have the Docker container engine installed. If you want to have CRI-O-only nodes, you can do that and simply designate other nodes to do container builds.

   [OSEv3:vars]
   ...
   openshift_use_crio=True
   openshift_use_crio_only=False
   openshift_crio_enable_docker_gc=True

4. Set the openshift_node_group_name for each node to a configmap that configures the kubelet for the CRI-O runtime. There’s a corresponding CRI-O configmap for all the default node groups. **Defining Node Groups and Host Mappings** covers node groups and mappings in detail.

   [nodes]
   ocp-crio01 openshift_node_group_name='node-config-all-in-one-crio'
   ocp-docker01 openshift_node_group_name='node-config-all-in-one'

   This will automatically install the necessary CRI-O packages.

   The resulting OpenShift Container Platform configuration will be running the CRI-O container engine on the nodes of your OpenShift Container Platform installation. Use the `oc` command to check the status of the nodes and identify the nodes running CRI-O:

   ![1.2.2. Adding CRI-O nodes to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster]

   OpenShift Container Platform does not support the direct upgrading of nodes from using the docker container engine to using CRI-O. To upgrade an existing OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use CRI-O, do the following:

   - Scale up a node that is configured to use the CRI-O container engine
   - Check that the CRI-O node performs as expected
   - Add more CRI-O nodes as needed
• Scale down Docker nodes as the cluster stabilizes

To see what actions are taken when you create a node with the CRI-O container engine, refer to Upgrading to CRI-O with Ansible.

NOTE

If you are upgrading your entire OpenShift Container Platform cluster to OpenShift Container Platform 3.10 or later, and a containerized version of CRI-O is running on a node, the CRI-O container will be removed from that node and the CRI-O rpm will be installed. The CRI-O service will be run as a systemd service from then on. See BZ#1618425 for details.

1.3. CONFIGURING CRI-O

Because CRI-O is intended to be deployed, upgraded and managed by OpenShift Container Platform, you should only change CRI-O configuration files through OpenShift Container Platform or for the purposes of testing or troubleshooting CRI-O. On a running OpenShift Container Platform node, most CRI-O configuration settings are kept in the /etc/crio/crio.conf file.

Settings in a crio.conf file define how storage, the listening socket, runtime features, and networking are configured for CRI-O. Here’s an example of the default crio.conf file (look in the file itself to see comments describing these settings):

```bash
[crio]
root = "/var/lib/containers/storage"
runroot = "/var/run/containers/storage"
storage_driver = "overlay"
storage_option = [
 "overlay.override_kernel_check=1",
]

[crio.api]
listen = "/var/run/crio/crio.sock"
stream_address = ""
stream_port = "10010"
file_locking = true

[crio.runtime]
runtime = "/usr/bin/runc"
runtime_untrusted_workload = ""
default_workload_trust = "trusted"
no_pivot = false
conmon = "/usr/libexec/crio/conmon"
conmon_env = [
 "PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin",
]
selinux = true
seccomp_profile = "/etc/crio/seccomp.json"
apparmor_profile = "crio-default"
cgroup_manager = "systemd"
hooks_dir_path = "/usr/share/containers/oci/hooks.d"
default.mounts = [
 "/usr/share/rhel/secrets:/run/secrets",
]
```
The following sections describe how different CRI-O configurations might be used in the `crio.conf` file.

### 1.3.1. Configuring CRI-O storage

OverlayFS2 is the recommended (and default) storage driver for OpenShift Container Platform, whether you use CRI-O or Docker as your container engine. See [Choosing a graph driver](#) for details on available storage devices.

**NOTE**

Although devicemapper is a supported storage facility for CRI-O, the CRI-O garbage collection feature does not yet work with devicemapper and so is not recommended for production use. Also, see BZ1625394 and BZ1623944 for other devicemapper issues that apply to how both CRI-O and podman use container storage.

Things you should know about CRI-O storage include the facts that CRI-O storage:

- Holds images by storing the root filesystem of each container, along with any layers that go with it.
- Incorporates the same storage layer that is used with the Docker service.
- Uses `container-storage-setup` to manage the container storage area.
- Uses configuration information from the `/etc/containers/storage.conf` and `/etc/crio/crio.conf` files.
- Stores data in `/var/lib/containers` by default. That directory is used by both CRI-O and tools for running containers (such as podman).

**NOTE**

Although they use the same storage directory, the container engine and the container tools manage their containers separately.
Can store both Docker version 1 and version 2 schemas.

For information on using container-storage-setup to configure storage for CRI-O, see Using container-storage-setup.

### 1.3.2. Configuring CRI-O networking

CRI-O supports networking facilities that are compatible with the Container Network Interface (CNI). Supported networking features include loopback, flannel, and openshift-sdn, which are implemented as network plugins.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform uses openshift-sdn networking. The following settings in the crio.conf file define where CNI network configuration files are stored (/etc/cni/net.d/) and where CNI plugin binaries are stored (/opt/cni/bin/)

```yaml
[crio.network]
network_dir = "/etc/cni/net.d/"
plugin_dir = "/opt/cni/bin/"
```

To understand the networking features needed by CRI-O in OpenShift Container Platform, refer to both Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform networking requirements.

### 1.4. TROUBLESHOOTING CRI-O

To check the health of your CRI-O container engine and troubleshoot problems, you can use the crictl command, along with some well-known Linux and OpenShift Container Platform commands. As with any OpenShift Container Platform container engine, you can use commands such as oc and kubectl to investigate the pods in CRI-O as well.

For example, to list pods, run the following:

```
$ sudo oc get pods -o wide
NAME                     READY STATUS  RESTARTS AGE   IP              NODE    NOMINATED NODE
docker-registry-1-fb2g8  1/1   Running 1   5d    10.128.0.4 hostA <none>
registry-console-1-vktl6 1/1   Running 0   5d    10.128.0.6 hostA <none>
router-1-hjfm7           1/1   Running 0   5d    192.168.122.188 hostA <none>
```

To ensure that a pod is running in CRI-O, use the describe option and grep for cri-o:

```
$ sudo oc describe pods registry-console-1-vktl6 | grep cri-o
Container ID:   cri-o://9a9209dc0608ce80f62bb4d7f7df61bcf8dd2abd277ef53075dee0542548238b7
```

To query and debug a CRI-O container runtime, run the crictl command to communicate directly with CRI-O. The CRI-O instance that crictl uses is identified in the crictl.yaml file.

```
# cat /etc/crictl.yaml
runtime-endpoint: /var/run/crio/crio.sock
```

By default, the crictl.yaml file causes crictl to point to the CRI-O socket on the local system. To see options available with crictl, run crictl with no arguments. To get help with a particular option, add --help. For example:

```
$ sudo crictl ps --help
```
NAME:
crictl ps - List containers

USAGE:
crictl ps [command options] [arguments...]

OPTIONS:
--all, -a                      Show all containers
--id value                    Filter by container id
--label value                 Filter by key=value label
...

1.4.1. Checking CRI-O’s general health

Log into a node in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster that is running CRI-O and run the following commands to check the general health of the CRI-O container engine:

Check that the CRI-O related packages are installed. That includes the crio (CRI-O daemon and config files) and cri-tools (crictl command) packages:

```
# rpm -qa | grep ^cri-
cri-o-1.11.6-1.rhaos3.11.git2d0f8c7.el7.x86_64
cri-tools-1.11.1-1.rhaos3.11.gitedabfb5.el7_5.x86_64
```

Check that the crio service is running:

```
# systemctl status -l crio
● crio.service - Open Container Initiative Daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/crio.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2018-10-16 15:15:49 UTC; 3h 30min ago
     Docs: https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/cri-o
   Main PID: 889 (crio)
   Tasks: 14
   Memory: 2.3G
   CGroup: /system.slice/crio.service
           └─ 889 /usr/bin/crio
```

Oct 16 15:15:48 hostA systemd[1]: Starting Open Container Initiative Daemon...
Oct 16 18:30:55 hostA crio[889]: time="2018-10-16 18:30:55.128074704Z" level=error

1.4.2. Inspecting CRI-O logs

Because the CRI-O container engine is implemented as a systemd service, you can use the standard journalctl command to inspect log messages for CRI-O.

1.4.2.1. Checking crio and origin-node logs

To check the journal for information from the crio service, use the -u option. In this example, you can see that the service is running, but a pod failed to start:

```
$ sudo journalctl -u crio
```

```
-- Logs begin at Tue 2018-10-16 15:01:31 UTC, end at Tue 2018-10-16 19:10:52 UTC. --
Oct 16 15:05:42 hostA systemd[1]: Starting Open Container Initiative Daemon...
Oct 16 15:05:42 hostA systemd[1]: Started Open Container Initiative Daemon.
```
You can also check the origin-node service for CRI-O related messages. For example:

```bash
$ sudo journalctl -u origin-node | grep -i cri-o
```

If you wanted to further investigate what was happening with one of the pods listed, (such as the last one shown as cri-o//c94cc6), you can use the `crictl logs` command:

```bash
$ sudo crictl logs c94cc6
```

If /etc/openvswitch/conf.db does not exist, it will be created. If there are any issues during the configuration, you will see corresponding error messages. For example:

```
Starting ovsdb-server [ OK ]
Enabling remote OVSDB managers [ OK ]
```
1.4.2.2. Turning on debugging for CRI-O

To get more details from the logging facility for CRI-O, you can temporarily set the loglevel to debug as follows:

1. Edit the `/usr/lib/systemd/system/crio.service` file and add `--loglevel=debug` to the `ExecStart=` line so it appears as follows:

   ```
   ExecStart=/usr/bin/crio --log-level=debug \ 
   $CRIO_STORAGE_OPTIONS \ 
   $CRIO_NETWORK_OPTIONS
   ```

2. Reload the configuration file and restart the service as follows:

   ```
   # systemctl daemon-reload
   # systemctl restart crio
   ```

3. Run the `journalctl` command again. You should begin to see lots of debug messages, representing the processing going on with your CRI-O service:

   ```
   # journalctl -u crio
   Oct 18 08:41:31 mynode01-crio crio[21998]:
   time="2018-10-18 08:41:31.839702058-04:00" level=debug
   msg="ListContainersRequest
   &ListContainersRequest{Filter:&ContainerFilter{Id:,State:nil,PodSandboxId:
   ,LabelSelector:map[string]string{},},}"
   Oct 18 08:41:31 mynode01-crio crio[21998]: time="2018-10-18
   08:41:31.839928476-04:00" level=debug msg="no filters were applied,
   returning full container list"
   Oct 18 08:41:31 mynode01-crio crio[21998]: time="2018-10-18 08:41:31.841814536-04:00"
   level=debug msg="ListContainersResponse: &ListContainersResponse{Containers:
   [&Container{Id:e1934cc46696ff821bc35154f281764e80ac1122563fffd95aa92d0147725603,
   PodSandboxId:d904d45e646110a044758f20047805d8832b6859e10dc903c104cf757894e8d,
   Metadata:&ContainerMetadata{Name:c,Attempt:0,},Image:&ImageSpec{
   Image:e72de76ca8d5410497ae3171b6b059e7c7d11e4d1f3225df8d05812f29e205b7,},
   ImageRef:docker.io/openshift/origin-template-service-broker@sha256:fd539 ...```

4. Remove the `--loglevel=debug` option when you are done investigating, to reduce the amount of messages generated. Then rerun the two `systemctl` commands:

   ```
   # systemctl daemon-reload
   # systemctl restart crio
   ```

1.4.3. Troubleshooting CRI-O pods, and containers

With the `crictl` command, you interface directly with the CRI-O container engine to check on and manipulate the containers, images, and pods associated with that container engine. The `runc` container runtime is another way to interact with CRI-O. If you want to run containers outside of the CRI-O container engine, for example to run support-tools on a node, you can use the `podman` command.

See [Cricht vs. Podman](#) for descriptions of those two commands and how they differ.
To begin, you can check the general status of the CRI-O service using the `crictl info` and `crictl version` commands:

```bash
$ sudo crictl info
{
  "status": {
    "conditions": [
    
    { "type": "RuntimeReady", "status": true, "reason": "", "message": "" },

    { "type": "NetworkReady", "status": true, "reason": "", "message": "" }
    
    ]
  }
}

$ sudo crictl version
Version: 0.1.0
RuntimeName: cri-o
RuntimeVersion: 1.11.6
RuntimeApiVersion: v1alpha1
```

1.4.3.1. Listing images, pods, and containers

The `crictl` command provides options for investigating the components in your CRI-O environment. Here are examples of some of the uses of `crictl` for listing information about images, pods, and containers.

To see the images that have been pulled to the local CRI-O node, run the `crictl images` command:

```bash
$ sudo crictl images
IMAGE                                           TAG       IMAGE ID      SIZE
docker.io/openshift/oauth-proxy                v1.1.0    90c45954eb03e 242MB
docker.io/openshift/origin-haproxy-router      v3.11     13f40ad4d2e21 410MB
docker.io/openshift/origin-node                v3.11     93d2aeddc6db 1.17GB
docker.io/openshift/origin-pod                 v3.11     89ceff8fb1907 263MB
docker.io/openshift/prometheus-alertmanager    v0.15.2   68bbd00063784 242MB
docker.io/openshift/prometheus-node-exporter   v0.16.0   9f7775bf6d0ef 225MB
quay.io/coreos/cluster-monitoring-operator     v0.1.1    4488a207a5bca 531MB
quay.io/coreos/configmap-reload                 v0.0.1    3129a2ca29d75 4.79MB
quay.io/coreos/kube-rbac-proxy                 v0.3.1    992ac1a5e7c79 40.4MB
quay.io/coreos/kube-state-metrics              v1.3.1    89997515d7729 22.2MB
```

To see the pods that are currently active in the CRI-O environment, run `crictl pods`:

```bash
$ sudo crictl pods
POD ID        CREATED     STATE  NAME                   NAMESPACE              ATTEMPT
09997515d7729 5 hours ago Ready  kube-state-metrics-... openshift-monitoring  0
```
To see containers that are currently running, run the **crictl ps** command:

```bash
$ sudo crictl ps
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAINER ID</th>
<th>IMAGE</th>
<th>CREATED</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ATTEMPT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>376eb13e3cb37</td>
<td>quay.io/coreos/kube-state-metrics...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>kube-state-metrics</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72d61c3d393b5</td>
<td>992ac1a5e7c79d627321dc7877f741a00...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>kube-rbac-proxy-self</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5fa8c93484055</td>
<td>992ac1a5e7c79d627321dc7877f741a00...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>kube-rbac-proxy</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a2d35508fc0ee</td>
<td>quay.io/coreos/kube-rbac-proxy...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>kube-rbac-proxy</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9adda43f3595f</td>
<td>dockerd.io/openshift/prometheus-no...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>Node-exporter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7f4ce5b25cfd6</td>
<td>dockerd.io/openshift/auth-proxy...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>Alertmanager-proxy</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5fa8c93484055</td>
<td>992ac1a5e7c79d627321dc7877f741a00...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>kube-rbac-proxy-main</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>756f201383b1c</td>
<td>docker.io/openshift/oauth-proxy...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>Alertmanager-proxy</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c96c6cfa10a7</td>
<td>docker.io/openshift/configmap-reload...</td>
<td>4 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>Config-reloader</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59e5fb514262</td>
<td>docker.io/openshift/origin-haproxy...</td>
<td>5 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>Route</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73323a2c26abe</td>
<td>docker.io/openshift/origin-node...</td>
<td>5 hours ago</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>Ovs-kdvzs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To see both running containers as well as containers that are stopped or exited, run **crictl ps -a**:

```bash
$ sudo crictl ps -a
```

If your CRI-O service is stopped or malfunctioning, you can list the containers that were run in CRI-O using the **runc** command. This example searches for the existence of a container with CRI-O running and not running. It then shows that you can investigate that container with **runc**, even when CRI-O is stopped:

```bash
$ crictl ps | grep d36a99a9a40ec
```

```bash
$ sudo systemctl stop crio
$ sudo crictl ps | grep d36a99a9a40ec
```

2018/10/25 11:22:16 grpc: addrConn.resetTransport failed to create client transport: connection error: desc = "transport: dial unix /var/run/crio/crio.sock: connect: no such file or directory"; Reconnecting to {/var/run/crio/crio.sock <nil>}

FATA[0000] listing containers failed: rpc error: code = Unavailable desc = grpc: the connection is unavailable

$ sudo runc list | grep d36a99a9a40ec
$ ls /run/containers/storage/overlay-containers/d36a99a9a40ec
```

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As you can see, even with the CRI-O service off, **runc** shows the existence of the container and its location in the file system, in case you want to look into it further.

### 1.4.3.2. Investigating images, pods, and containers

To find out details about what is happening inside of images, pods or containers for your CRI-O environment, there are several **crictl** options you can use.

With a container ID in hand (from the output of **crictl ps**), you can exec a command inside that container. For example, to see the name and release of the operating system inside of a container, run:

```
$ crictl exec 756f20138381c cat /etc/redhat-release
CentOS Linux release 7.5.1804 (Core)
```

To see a list of processes running inside of a container, run:

```
$ crictl exec -t e47b3a837aa30 ps -ef
```

As an alternative, you can "exec" into a container using the **runc** command:

```
$ sudo runc exec -t e47b3a837aa3023c748c4c31a090266f014afba641a8ab9cfca31b065b4f2ddd ps -ef
```

If there is no **ps** command inside the container, **runc** has the **ps** option, which has the same effect of showing the processes running in the container:

```
$ sudo runc ps e47b3a837aa3023c748c4c31a090266f014afba641a8ab9cfca31b065b4f2ddd
```

Note that **runc** requires the full container ID, while **crictl** only needs a few unique characters from the beginning.
With a pod sandbox ID in hand (output from `crictl pods`), run `crictl inspectp` to display information about that pod sandbox:

```
$ sudo crictl pods | grep 5a60ac777aaa0
5a60ac777aaa0  8 days ago  SANDBOX_READY registry-console-1-vktl6 default 0
$ sudo crictl inspectp 5a60ac777aaa0
{
  "status": {
    "id": "5a60ac777aaa055f14b998a9f2ced3e146b3cddbe270154abb75decd583bf879",
    "metadata": {
      "attempt": 0,
      "name": "registry-console-1-vktl6",
      "namespace": "default",
      "uid": "6af860cc-d20b-11e8-b094-525400535ba1"
    },
    "state": "SANDBOX_READY",
    "createdAt": "2018-10-17T08:53:22.828511516-04:00",
    "network": {
      "ip": "10.128.0.6"
    }
  }
```

To see status information about an image that is available to CRI-O on the local system, run `crictl inspecti`:

```
$ sudo crictl inspecti ff5dd2137a4ff
{
  "status": {
    "id": "ff5dd2137a4ffd5ccb9837d5a0aa0a5d10729f9c186df02e54e58748a32d08b0",
    "repoTags": [
      "quay.io/coreos/etcd:v3.2.22"
    ],
    "repoDigests": [
      "quay.io/coreos/etcd@sha256:43fbc8a457aa0cb887da63d74a48659e13947cb74b96a53ba8f47abb6172a948"
    ],
    "size": "37547599",
    "username": ""
  }
```

**Additional resources**

- CRI-O - OCI-based implementation of Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface
- CRI-O Lightweight Container Runtime for Kubernetes
- CRI-O Command Line Interface: crictl
- Finding, Running, and Building Containers without Docker
- Container Commandos Coloring Book
- CRI-O now running production workloads in OpenShift Online
- CRI-O How Standards Power a Container Runtime
- A Practical Introduction to Container Terminology