

# Docker

## Information security club course II

Chih-Hsuan Yang(SCC)

National Sun Yat-sen University

March 7, 2021

v0.1

# Outline

## 1 Container

- Basic
- Comparing Containers and Virtual Machines
- Status

## 2 Dockerfile

- Introduction
- Write a Dockerfile
- Write a Docker-compose

## 3 Docker commands

- Basic commands
- Exercises

## 4 Tiny project

- Image deployment
- X Window forwarding
- Maybe: Cross platform

## 5 Advanced issues

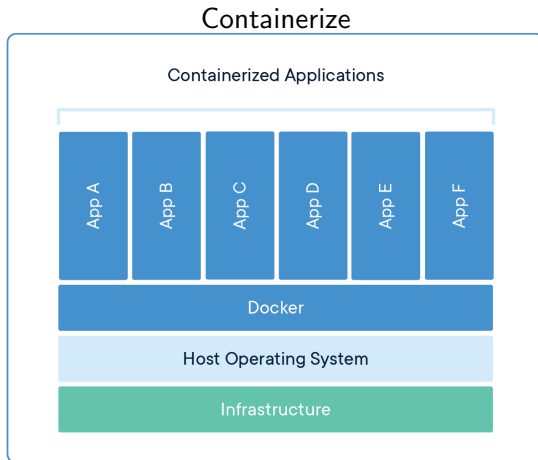
## 6 References

# Before the speech

- The 'Learning Corner TA' of operating system class
  - 18:00 → 21:00 (Thur.)
  - EC1013
  - From 25nd March 2021
- The other time for OS problems
  - 18:00 → 21:00 (Fri.)
  - EC3034
  - Send an email before you come.
- [zxc25077667@protonmail.com](mailto:zxc25077667@protonmail.com)
- We learn more only if you ask.

# Container

# Big idea

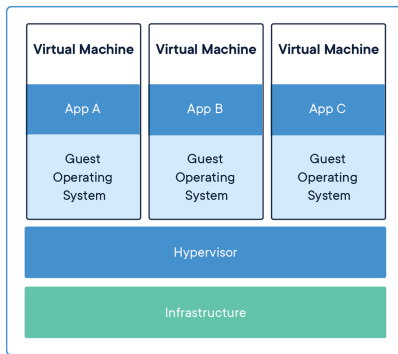
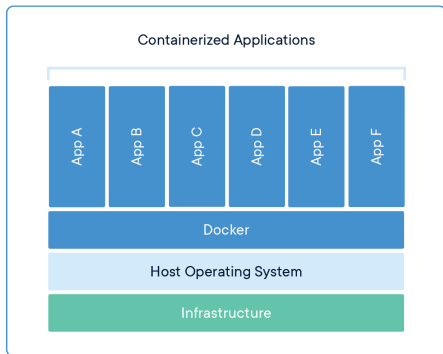


[1]

# Big idea



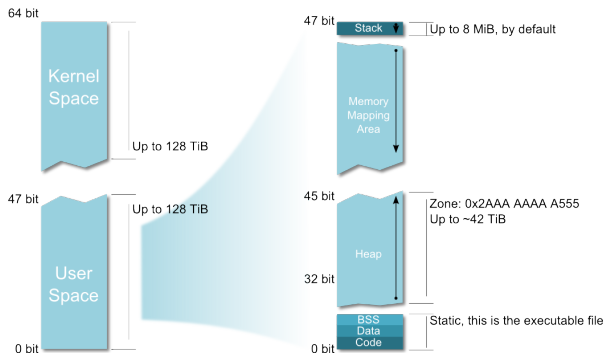
# Compare with virtule machines



Wait, what is Hypervisor?

# So, what is share kernel?

Let's recall the OS 101 course



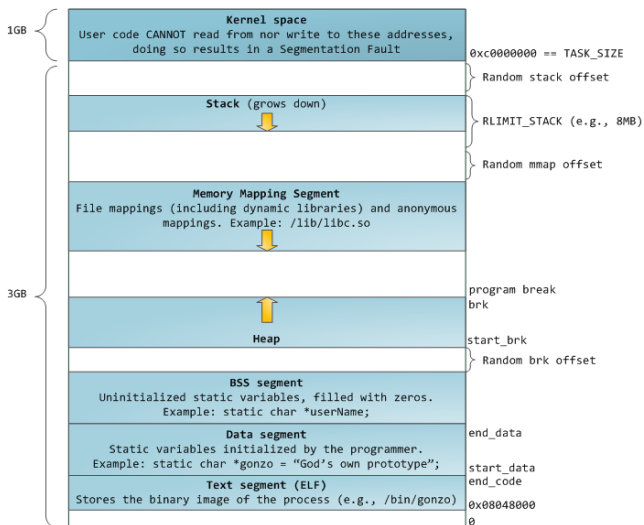
So Kernel + User Spaces add for 256 TiB which is a tiny part of the 16 777 216 TiB addressable over 64 bit!

[3]



# So, what is share kernel?

## The 32-bits memory layout



[4]

# What is HYPERVISOR?

## Virtual machine monitor

Monitor? Will introduce in the OS.

# Image and Container

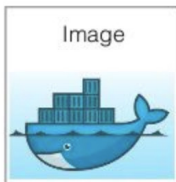
```

FROM ubuntu:14.04
MAINTAINER John Doe <john.doe@example.com>
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python
RUN apt-get install -y python-pip
RUN pip install Flask

```

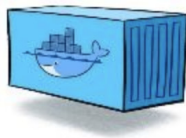
Dockerfile

build



Docker Image

run

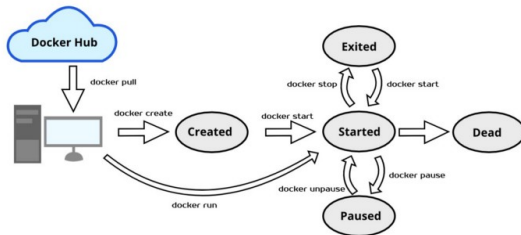


Docker Container

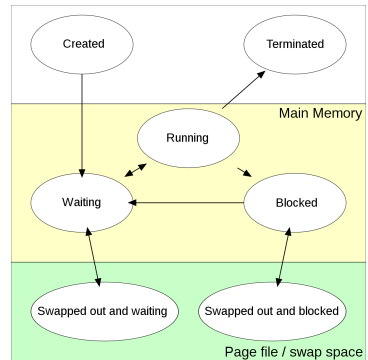
[5]

Like a program in execution is called a process.  
An image in execution is called a container.

# Lifecycle



(a) Container's Lifecycle



(b) Process's Lifecycle

[6, 7]

# Dockerfile

# What is Dockerfile?

## Definition:

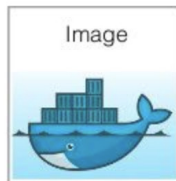
A **text** document that contains all the **commands** a user could call on the command line to **assemble an image**.

# Image and Container again

```
FROM ubuntu:14.04
MAINTAINER John Doe <john.doe@example.com>
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python
RUN apt-get install -y python-dev python-pip
RUN pip install Flask
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

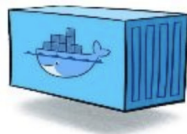
Dockerfile

build



Docker Image

run



Docker Container

[5]

Like a program in execution is called a process.

An image in execution is called a container.

# DockerHub

A public **images** hub. We push/pull **images** from it by default.  
We push an image and pull an image rather than a container.

Make sense, right?



# Dockerfile 101

- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 FROM                 | 6 VOLUME  |
| 2 RUN, CMD, ENTRYPOINT | 7 USER    |
| 3 EXPOSE               | 8 WORKDIR |
| 4 ENV                  | 9 ONBUILD |
| 5 ADD, COPY            |           |

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

# Dockerfile's Lab

```
1 FROM ubuntu
2
3 ENV KFC=EGG_TART
4
5 RUN apt update && apt install -y x11vnc xfb firefox
6
7 RUN useradd -m user1 --uid=1000 && \
8     echo "user1:Ch@ng3_m3" | chpasswd
9 USER user1:1000
10 WORKDIR /home/user1
11
12 RUN bash -c 'echo "firefox" >> /home/user1/.bashrc' && \
13     mkdir ~/.vnc && \
14     x11vnc -storepasswd nsysuisc ~/.vnc/passwd
15
16 EXPOSE 5900
17 CMD ["x11vnc", "-forever", "-usepw", "-create"]
```

src/dockerfile101/Dockerfile

# Docker-compose 101

```
1 version: "3.9"
2 services:
3
4   redis:
5     image: redis:alpine
6     ports:
7       - "6379"
8     networks:
9       - frontend
10    deploy:
11      replicas: 2
12      update_config:
13        parallelism: 2
14        delay: 10s
15      restart_policy:
16        condition: on-failure
```

src/docker-compose101/example.yml

<https://docs.docker.com/compose/compose-file/compose-file-v3/>



# Docker-compose's Lab

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 git clone https://github.com/docker/example-voting-app.git
4 cd example-voting-app
5
6 # Initialize docker swarm
7 sudo docker swarm init
8
9 # Deploy
10 sudo docker stack deploy --compose-file docker-stack.yml
    vote
```

src/docker-compose101/auto\_build.sh

# Docker-compose's Lab requirements

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 # Install docker compose
4 sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/
   download/1.28.5/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)"
   -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
5 sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
6 sudo ln -s /usr/local/bin/docker-compose /usr/bin/docker-
   compose
```

src/docker-compose101/install\_docker\_compose.sh

## Stop all containers:

```
sudo docker stop $(sudo docker ps -a -q)
sudo docker stack rm <name>
```

## Docker commands

# Basic



## Commands Cheat Sheet

### Container Lifecycle

<b>docker create</b> [IMAGE]	create a container without starting it
<b>docker rename</b> [CONTAINER_NAME] [NEW_CONTAINER_NAME]	rename a container
<b>docker run</b> [IMAGE]	create and start a container
<b>docker run --rm</b> [IMAGE]	remove a container after it stops
<b>docker run -td</b> [IMAGE]	start a container and keep it running
<b>docker run -it</b> [IMAGE]	create, start the container, and run a command in it
<b>docker run -it-rm</b> [IMAGE]	create, start the container, and run a command in it; after executing, the container is removed
<b>docker rm</b> [CONTAINER]	delete a container if it isn't running
<b>docker update</b> [CONTAINER]	update the configuration of a container

### Networking

<b>docker network ls</b>	list networks
<b>docker network rm</b> [NETWORK]	remove one or more networks
<b>docker network inspect</b> [NETWORK]	show information on one or more networks
<b>docker network connect</b> [NETWORK] [CONTAINER]	connect a container to a network
<b>docker network disconnect</b> [NETWORK] [CONTAINER]	disconnect a container from a network

### Image Lifecycle

<b>docker build</b> [URL]	create an image from a Dockerfile
<b>docker build -t</b> [URL]	build an image from a Dockerfile and tags it
<b>docker pull</b> [IMAGE]	pull an image from a registry
<b>docker push</b> [IMAGE]	push an image to a registry
<b>docker import</b> [URL/FILE]	create an image from a tarball
<b>docker commit</b> [CONTAINER] [NEW_IMAGE_NAME]	create an image from a container
<b>docker rmi</b> [IMAGE]	remove an image
<b>docker load</b> [TAR_FILE/STDIN_FILE]	load an image from a tar archive as stdin
<b>docker save</b> [IMAGE] > [TAR_FILE]	save an image to a tar archive stream to stdout with all parent layers, tags, and versions

### Start & Stop

<b>docker start</b> [CONTAINER]	start a container
<b>docker stop</b> [CONTAINER]	stop a running container
<b>docker restart</b> [CONTAINER]	stop a running container and start it up again
<b>docker pause</b> [CONTAINER]	pause processes in a running container
<b>docker unpause</b> [CONTAINER]	unpause processes in a container
<b>docker wait</b> [CONTAINER]	block a container until other containers stop
<b>docker kill</b> [CONTAINER]	kill a container by sending SIGKILL to a running container
<b>docker attach</b> [CONTAINER]	attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a running container

### Information

<b>docker ps</b>	list running containers
<b>docker ps -a</b>	list running and stopped containers
<b>docker logs</b> [CONTAINER]	list the logs from a running container
<b>docker inspect</b> [OBJECT_NAME/ID]	list low-level information on an object
<b>docker events</b> [CONTAINER]	list real time events from a container
<b>docker port</b> [CONTAINER]	show port (or specific) mapping from a container
<b>docker top</b> [CONTAINER]	show running processes in a container
<b>docker stats</b> [CONTAINER]	show live resource usage statistics of containers
<b>docker diff</b> [CONTAINER]	show changes to files (or directories) on a filesystem
<b>docker images ls</b>	show all locally stored images
<b>docker history</b> [IMAGE]	show history of an image



# Full cheat sheet

Next page reference: [9]



## 1. Containers

A lightweight virtual OS that runs processes in full isolation.

### 1.1 Lifecycle

- `docker create` creates a container but does not start it.
- `docker rename` allows the container to be renamed.
- `docker run` creates and starts a container in one operation.
- `docker rm` deletes a container.
- `docker update` updates a container's resource limits.
- `docker run --rm`: remove the container after it stops.
- `docker run -v SHOSTDIR:SDOCKERDIR`: map the directory (SHOSTDIR) on the host to a docker container (SDOCKERDIR).
- `docker rm --v`: remove the volumes associated with the container.
- `docker run --log-driver=syslog`: run docker with a custom log driver.

### 1.2 Starting and Stopping

- `docker start` starts a container so it is running.
- `docker stop` stops a running container.
- `docker restart` stops and starts a container.
- `docker pause` pauses a running container, "freezing" it in place.
- `docker unpause` will unpause a running container.
- `docker wait` blocks until running container stops.
- `docker kill` sends a SIGKILL to a running container.
- `docker attach` will connect to a running container.

### 1.3 CPU Constraints

CPU can be limited either using a percentage over all CPUs, or by using specific cores.

- `-c` or `-cpu-shares`: 1024 means 100% of the CPU, so if we want the container to take 50% of all CPU cores, we should specify 512 for instance, `docker run -t -c 512 ...cpuset-cpus`
- use only some CPU cores, for instance, `docker run -t --cpuset-cpus=0,4,6 ...`

### 1.4 Memory Constraints

Memory can be limited using `-m` flag, for instance, `docker run -it -m 300M ubuntu:14.04 /bin/bash`

### 1.5 Capabilities

`cap-add` and `cap-drop`: Add or drop linux capabilities.

- Mount a FUSE based filesystem:
  - `docker run --rm -it --cap-add SYS_ADMIN --device /dev/fuse sshfs`
- Give access to a single device:
  - `docker run -it --device=/dev/ttyUSB0 debian bash`

Give access to all devices:

- `docker run -it --privileged -v /dev/bus/usb:/dev/bus/usb debian bash`

### 1.6 Info

- `docker ps` shows running containers.
- `docker logs` gets logs from container. (You can use a custom log driver, but logs is only available for json-file and journald in 1.10).
- `docker inspect` looks at all the info on a container (including IP address).
- `docker events` gets events from container.
- `docker port` shows public facing port of container.
- `docker top` shows running processes in container.
- `docker stats` shows containers' resource usage statistics.
- `docker diff` shows changed files in the container's FS.
- `docker ps -a` shows running and stopped containers.

### 1.7 Import / Export

- `docker cp` copies files or folders between a container and the local filesystem.
- `docker export` turns container filesystem into tarball archive stream to STDOUT.

### 1.8 Executing Commands

`docker exec` to execute a command in container.

## 2. Images

A template or blueprint for docker containers.

### 2.1 Lifecycle

- `docker images` shows all images.
- `docker import` creates an image from a tarball.
- `docker build` creates image from Dockerfile.
- `docker commit` creates image from a container, pausing it temporarily if it is running.
- `docker rmi` removes an image.
- `docker load` loads an image from a tar archive as STDIN, including images and tags (as of 0.7).
- `docker save` saves an image to a tar archive stream to STDOUT with all parent layers, tags & versions (as of 0.7).

## 2.2. Info

- `docker history` shows history of image.
- `docker tag` tags an image to a name (local or registry).

## 2.3. Cleaning up

- `docker rmi` remove specific images.
- `docker gc` a tool to clean up images that are no longer used by any containers in a safe manner.

## 2.4. Load/Save image

- `docker load < my_image.tar.gz` load an image from file
- `docker save my_image:my_tag | gzip > my_image.tar.gz` save an existing image

## 2.5. Import/Export container

- `cat my_container.tar.gz | docker import - my_image:my_tag` import a container as an image from file
- `docker export my_container | gzip > my_container.tar.gz` export an existing container

## 3. Networks

A small def goes here

### 3.1. Lifecycle

- `docker network create`
- `docker network rm`

### 3.2. Info

- `docker network ls`
- `docker network inspect`

### 3.3. Connection

- `docker network connect`
- `docker network disconnect`

## 4. Registry & Repository

A repository is a hosted collection of tagged images that together create the file system for a container.

A registry is a host -- a server that stores repositories and provides an HTTP API for managing the uploading and downloading of repositories. Docker.com hosts its own index to a central registry which contains a large number of repositories.

- `docker login` to login to a registry.
- `docker logout` to logout from a registry.
- `docker search` searches registry for image.
- `docker pull` pulls an image from registry to local machine.
- `docker push` pushes an image to the registry from local machine.

## 5. Volumes

Docker volumes are free-floating filesystems. They don't have to be connected to a particular container. You should use volumes mounted from data-only containers for portability.

### 5.1. Lifecycle

- `docker volume create`

- `docker volume rm`

### 5.2. Info

- `docker volume ls`
- `docker volume inspect`

## 6. Exposing ports

- `docker run -p 127.0.0.1:5HOSTPORT:SCONTAINER-PORT --name CONTAINER -t docker_image mapping the container port to the host port using --`
- `EXPOSE <CONTAINERPORT>` expose port `CONTAINERPORT` at runtime (see `dockerfile`)
- `docker port CONTAINER SCONTAINERPORT` check the mapped port

## 7. Tips

### 7.1. Get IP address

- > `docker inspect some_docker_id | grep IPAddress`  
| cut -d "" -f 4  
or `install jq`
- > `docker inspect some_docker_id | jq -r '[0].NetworkSettings.IPAddress'`  
or using a go template
- > `docker inspect -f '{{ (.NetworkSettings.IPAddress) }}' <container_name>`

### 7.2. Get port mapping

```
docker inspect -f '{{range $p, $conf := .NetworkSettings.Ports}}{{ $p }} -> {{index $conf 0}.HostPort}}{{end}}' <containername>
```

### 7.3. Find containers by regular expression

```
for i in $(docker ps -a | grep "REGEXP_PATTERN" | cut -f1 -d" "); do echo $i; done
```

### 7.4. Get Environment Settings

```
docker run --rm ubuntu env
```

### 7.5. Kill running containers

```
docker kill $(docker ps -q)
```

### 7.6. Delete old containers

```
docker ps -a | grep 'weeks ago' | awk '{print $1}' | xargs docker rm
```

### 7.7. Delete stopped containers

```
docker rm -v $(docker ps -a -q -f status=exited)
```

### 7.8. Delete dangling images

```
docker rmi $(docker images -q -f dangling=true)
```

### 7.9. Delete all images

```
docker rmi $(docker images -q)
```

### 7.10. Delete dangling volumes

```
docker volume rm $(docker volume ls -q -f dangling=true)
```

# Exercises

# Tiny project

# Single-responsibility principle

*Why we should decompose this project into tiny-tiny parts?*

## Wikipedia:

The single-responsibility principle (SRP) is a computer-programming principle that states that every class in a computer program should have responsibility over a single part of that program's functionality, which it should encapsulate. All of that module, class or function's services should be narrowly aligned with that responsibility [10].

# Our PWN Labs

`https://github.com/giantbranch/pwn_deploy_chroot`

## Steps:

- 1 `git clone https://github.com/giantbranch/pwn_deploy_chroot.git`
- 2 Put the PWN binary in to the bin/
- 3 `python initialize.py`
- 4 `sudo docker-compose up --build -d`

# Wine with X11

# Raspbian in Docker

We need a Qemu supervise it.

```
1 FROM navikey/raspbian-buster
2
3 COPY qemu-system-arm /usr/bin/qemu-system-arm
4
5 ENV TZ=Asia/Taipei
6
7 RUN ln -snf /usr/share/zoneinfo/$TZ /etc/localtime && \
8     echo $TZ > /etc/timezone && \
9     apt update -y && \
10    apt install libapparmor-dev build-essential python3 tmux
11    zsh vim curl git -y
12
13 ADD ./work /work
14 WORKDIR /work
```

src/raspbian/Dockerfile



# Toys

Docker-OSX: <https://github.com/sickcodes/Docker-OSX>  
x11docker: <https://github.com/mviereck/x11docker>

## Advanced issues

# Some advanced issues

- Security
  - Privileged
  - Escape
- Scalability
  - SDN (Software defined network)
  - SDS (Software defined storage)
  - Dynamic infrastructure / Load balance
- CI/CD

## References

# References I

- \* *What is a Container?* URL: <https://www.docker.com/resources/what-container>.
- \* *packhelp*. URL: <https://packhelp.com/plain-shipping-box/>.
- \* *64-bit memory layout*. URL: <https://www.berthon.eu/wiki/foss:wikishelf:linux:memory>.
- \* *32-bit memory layout*. URL: <https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/31407/how-does-forking-affect-a-processs-memory-layout>.
- \* *Build a Docker Image just like how you would configure a VM*. URL: <https://medium.com/platformer-blog/practical-guide-on-writing-a-dockerfile-for-your-application-89376f88b3b5>.
- \* *Introduction To The Docker Life Cycle*. URL: <https://medium.com/faun/introduction-to-docker-life-cycle-3bf3aeba883>.
- \* *Process state, wiki*. URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Process\\_state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Process_state).
- \* *List Of Docker Commands: Cheat Sheet*. URL: <https://phoenixnap.com/kb/list-of-docker-commands-cheat-sheet>.
- \* *Docker Commands - Complete Cheat Sheet*. URL: <https://linuxide.com/linux-how-to/docker-commands-cheat-sheet/>.

# References II

- \* *Single-responsibility principle*. URL:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-responsibility\\_principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-responsibility_principle).