Docker

Information security club course II

Chih-Hsuan Yang(SCC)

National Sun Yat-sen University

March 1, 2021
v0.1

Outline
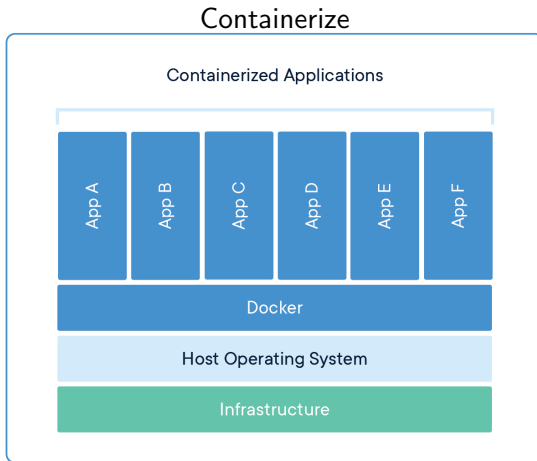
Before the speech

- The 'Learning Corner TA' of operating system course
  - 19:00 → 21:00 (Thur.)
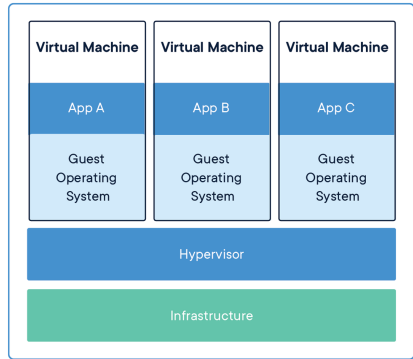 - EC1013
- zxc25077667@protonmail.com

Container

Big idea

Containerize

[1]

Big idea

[2]

Compare with virtule machines
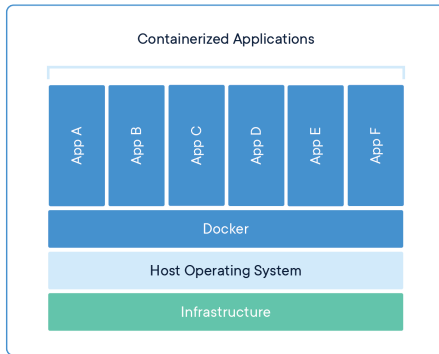
So, what is share kernel?

Let's recall the OS 101 course

64 bit

Kernel Space

Up to 128 TiB

47 bit

User Space

Up to 128 TiB

0 bit

47 bit

Stack — Up to 8 MiB, by default

Memory Mapping Area

45 bit

Zone: 0x2AAA AAAA A555
Up to ~42 TiB

Heap

32 bit

BSS
Data
Code — Static, this is the executable file

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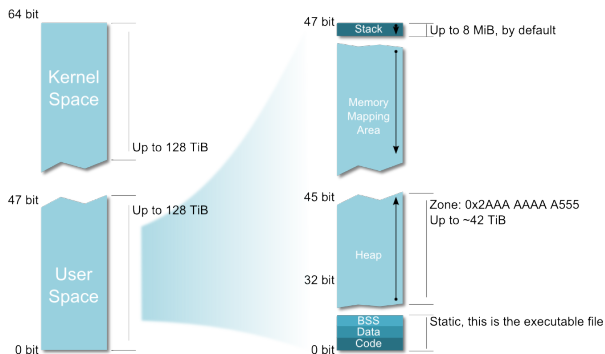
So Kernel + User Spaces add for 256 TiB which is a tiny part
of the 16 777 216 TiB addressable over 64 bit!

[3]

So, what is share kernel?

The 32-bits memory layout
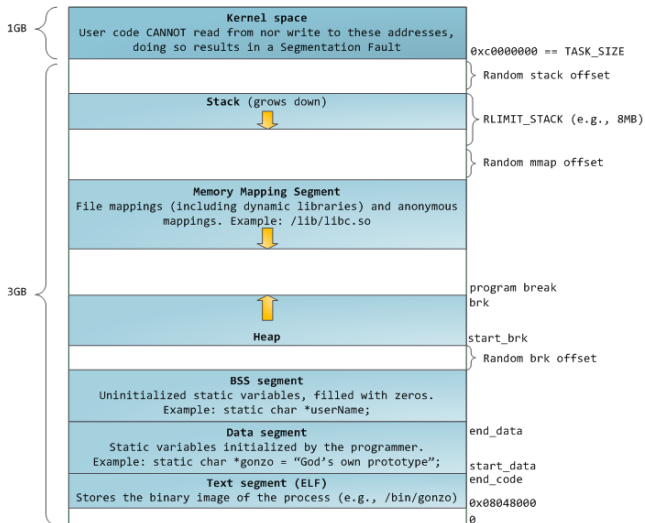
What is HYPERVISOR?

Virtual machine monitor

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

build → Docker Image → run → Docker Container

Dockerfile
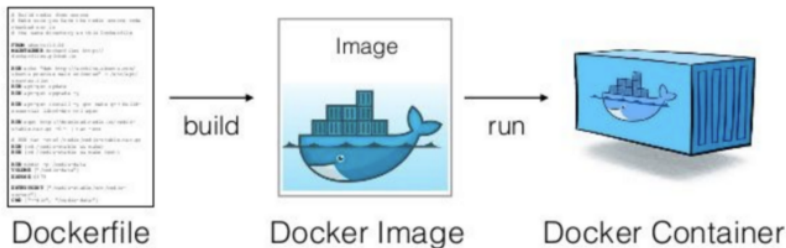
[4]

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

Our Dockerfile

Docker commands

Basic

Commands Cheat Sheet

Container Lifecycle

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

Networking

Command	Description
docker network ls	list networks
docker network rm [NETWORK]	remove one or more networks
docker network inspect [NETWORK]	show information on one or more networks
docker network connect [NETWORK] [CONTINAER]	connect a container to a network
docker network disconnect [NETWORK] [CONTINAER]	disconnect a container from a network

Image Lifecycle

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

Start & Stop

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

Information

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

phoenixNAP GLOBAL IT SERVICES

[5]

Full cheat sheet

Next page reference: [6]

1. Containers

A lightweight virtual OS that run 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 -it : remove the container after it stops.
- docker run -v $HOSTDIR:$DOCKERDIR: map the directory ($HOSTDIR) on the host to a docker container ($DOCKERDIR).
- 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 -ti --c 512 ...
- -cpuset-cpus use only some CPU cores, for instance, docker run -ti --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 rm** 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 toolto 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 part 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:$HOSTPORT:$CONTAINER-PORT --name CONTAINER -t docker_image: mapping the container port to the host port using -p
- EXPOSE <CONTAINERPORT>: expose port CONTAINER-EXPORT at runtime (see dockerfile)
- docker port CONTAINER $CONTAINERPORT: 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 [7].

Security

References

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📄 *List Of Docker Commands: Cheat Sheet*. URL:
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📄 *Single-responsibility principle*. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-responsibility_principle.