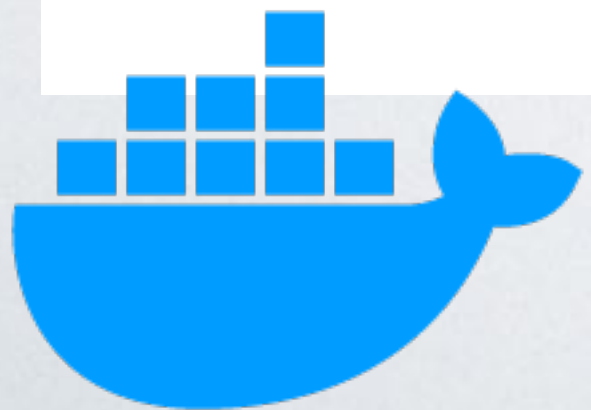


Docker Patterns & Anti-Patterns



OPS COMPONENT

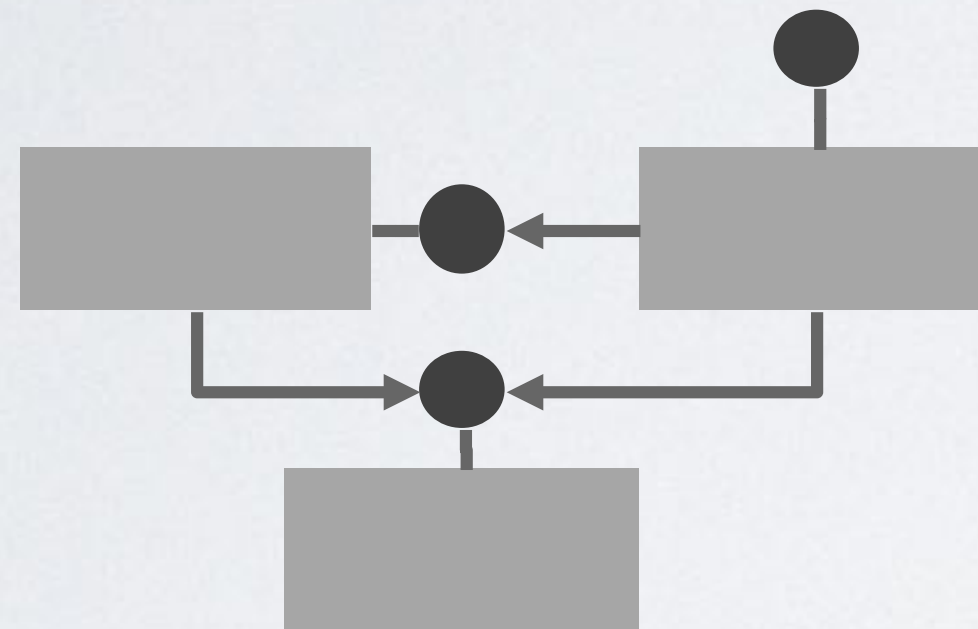


DESIGN

BUILD

RUN

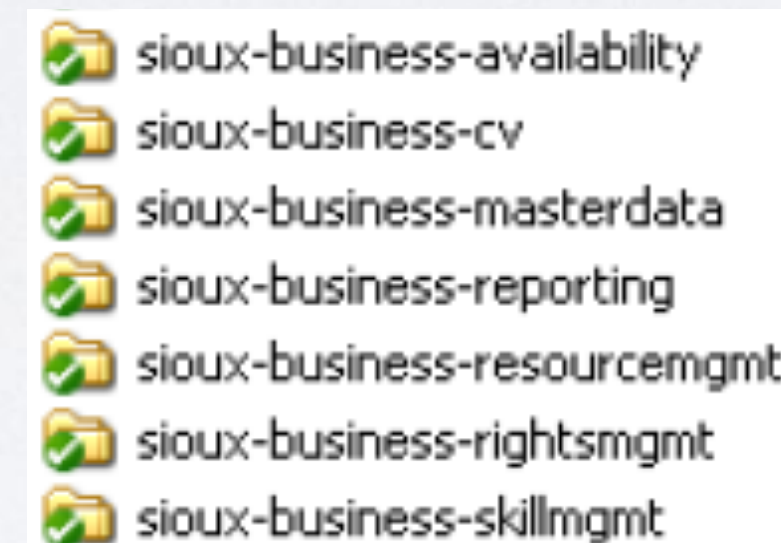
Design Components



- Complexity unit
- Data integrity unit
- Cohesive feature unit
- Decoupled unit

+

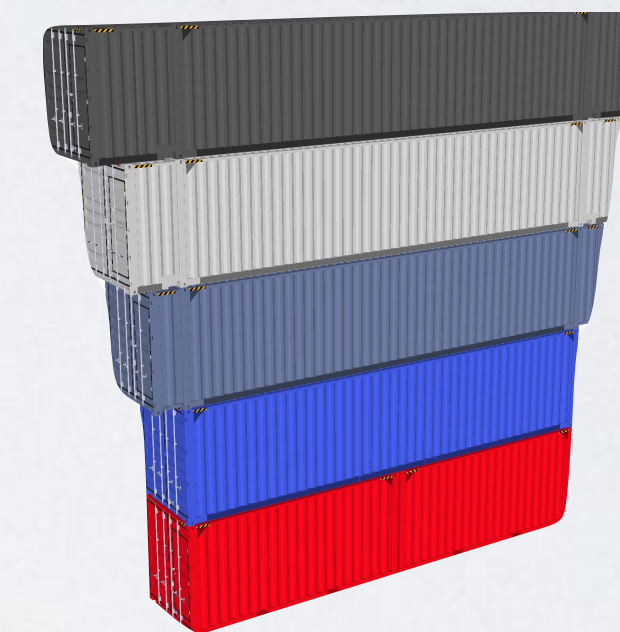
Dev Components



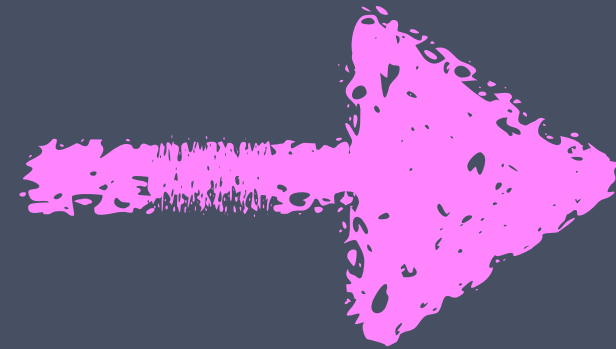
- Planning unit
- Team assignment unit
- Development unit
- Integration unit

+

Ops Components



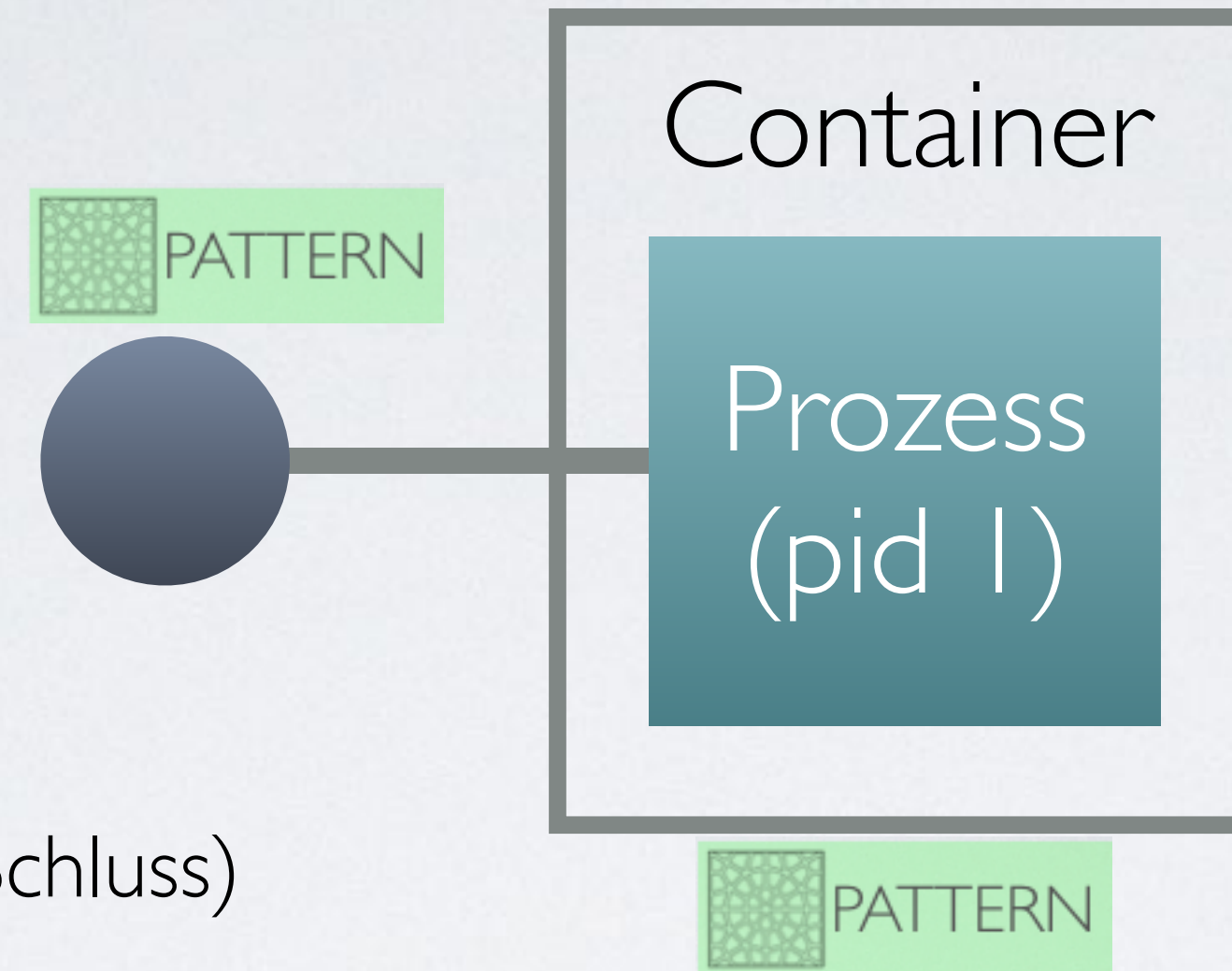
- Release unit
- Deployment unit
- Runtime unit
- Scaling unit



- **Container** = Verpackung für Ops Components
- **Standard-Schnittstellen** für Standard-Betriebsprozeduren
- **Einfach zu transportierende, schnell zu startende und mit wenig Overhead ausführbare Software-Einheiten**

Container Interface

- ◆ EXPOSE von allen von außen zugänglichen Ports
EXPOSE 80 443
- ◆ Alle Umgebungsvariablen, die von außen gesetzt werden können per ENV definieren und möglichst mit sinnvollem Default-Wert besetzen
ENV NGINX_VERSION 1.9.9
- ◆ Dockerfile als Interface Definition
 - ◆ Kommentare und **LABEL** [5]
 - ◆ **ENV**, **EXPOSE** und **VOLUME**
(möglichst im Block und ganz am Schluss)
- ◆ ENTRYPOINT für Prozessstart und CMD für Default-Argumente
ENTRYPOINT ["/entrypoint.sh"]
CMD ["--db", "localhost", "--user", "root"]
- ◆ Standard-Entrypoints
(z.B. `docker run my-container /usr/bin/test`)
 - ◆ **run**: Container produktiv laufen lassen (default)
 - ◆ **run-dev**: im Dev-Modus laufen mit z.B. Verbose Log
 - ◆ **test**: Testfälle im Container durchlaufen lassen
 - ◆ **HEALTHCHECK**: einen Healthcheck durchführen
 - ◆ **debug**: eine passende interaktive Shell öffnen
 - ◆ **help**: einen Hilfe zur Verwendung anzeigen



Well-behaved Process

- ◆ reagiert auf SIGTERM [1] oder definiert ein **STOP SIGNAL** [2] für einen würdevollen Abgang
- ◆ gibt sinnvolle Exit Codes zurück [3]:
0 = OK, 1 = allgemeiner Fehler, ...
- ◆ schreibt Log-Ausgaben auf STDOUT/STDERR [4], damit sie per Docker Log Driver verschifft werden können
- ◆ Vordergrund-Prozess, kein Daemon- oder Hintergrund-Prozess
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

[1] <https://medium.com/@gchudnov/trapping-signals-in-docker-containers-7a57fdda7d86>

[2] <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#stopsignal>

[3] <http://tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/exitcodes.html>

[4] https://success.docker.com/article/Docker_Reference_Architecture_Docker_Logging_Design_and_Best_Practices

[5] <http://label-schema.org/rc1>

[6] https://alexei-led.github.io/post/docker_testing

BEISPIEL: LABELS

`docker.cmd``org.label-schema.docker.cmd="docker run -d -p 5000:5000 -v config.json:/etc/config.json myapp"`

`docker.cmd.devel``org.label-schema.docker.cmd.devel="docker run -d -p 5050:5050 -e ENV=DEV myapp"`

`docker.cmd.test``org.label-schema.docker.cmd.test="docker run myapp runtests"`

`docker.cmd.debug``org.label-schema.docker.debug="docker exec -it $CONTAINER /bin/redis-cli"`

`docker.cmd.help``org.label-schema.docker.cmd.help="docker exec -it $CONTAINER /bin/app --help"`

How to run a container using the image under the runtime.

How to run the container in development mode using the Docker runtime e.g. using tooling or more verbose.

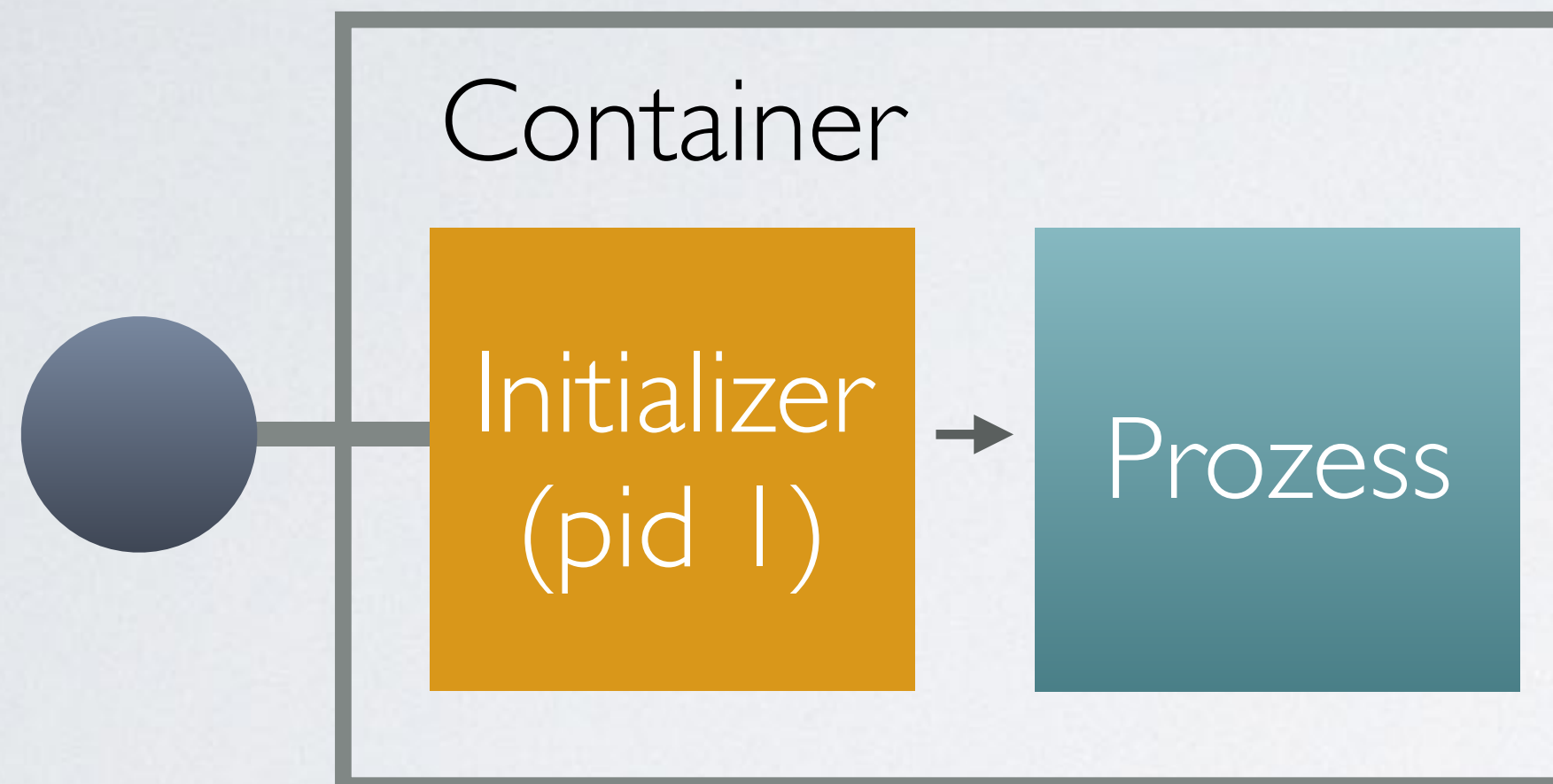
How to run the build suite for the image using the Docker runtime. Must pass tests then exit, return on stdout and exit with zero exit code on failure.

How to get an application interactive shell for the container under the runtime.

How to output help for the image under the development runtime. The container MUST output information to stdout and exit.

Tags	latest0.9.1
Created	January 18, 2017 at 10:49 AM
ID	63271c99d6fb
Maintainer	Ross Fairbanks "ross@[hidden]"
Download Size	23.4 MB
Git Commit	45b22cb
License	Apache-2.0
Labels	<div><div>com.microscaling.docker.dockerfile</div><div>/Dockerfile</div></div> <div><div>com.microscaling.license</div><div>Apache-2.0</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.build-date</div><div>2017-01-18T09:49:02Z</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.description</div><div>Our Microscaling Engine provides automation, resilience and efficiency for microservice architectures. Experiment with microscaling at app.microscaling.com.</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.name</div><div>Microscaling Engine</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.schema-version</div><div>1.0</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.url</div><div>https://microscaling.com</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.vcs-ref</div><div>45b22cb</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.vcs-url</div><div>https://github.com/microscaling/microscaling.git</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.vendor</div><div>Microscaling Systems</div></div> <div><div>org.label-schema.version</div><div>0.9.1</div></div>

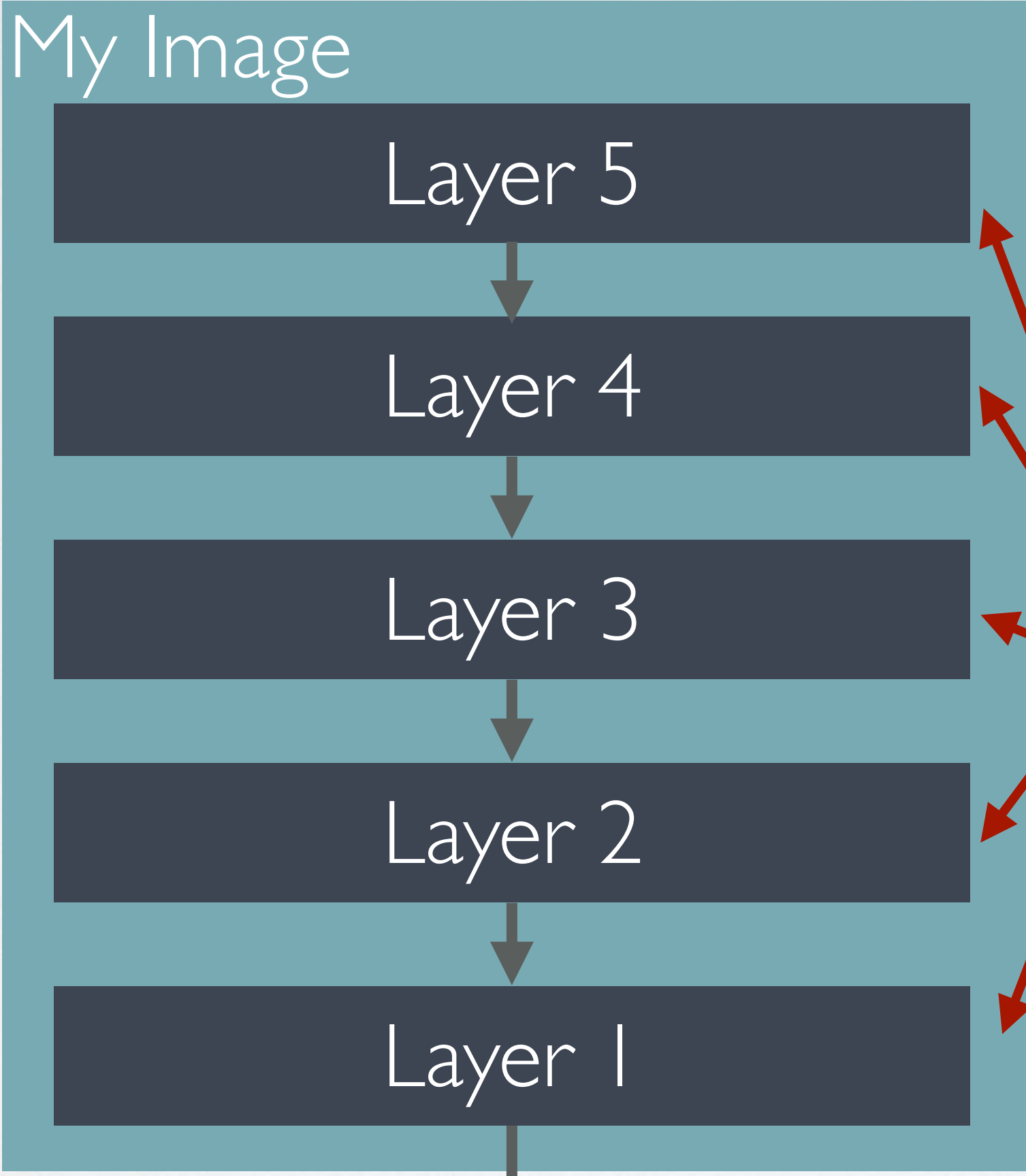
CONTAINER INITIALIZER



	Prozess- management (Exit, SIG, Zombies)	Log- Umleitung (syslog, files)	Config- Dateien schreiben	Cron	Warten auf TCP/HTTP Endpoint
Chaperone (veraltet)	x	x	x	x	
Dockerize		x	x		x
Tini (in Docker > 1.13 enthalten)	x				
dumb-init	x				
pid1	x				
TrivialRC	x				
phusion baseimage	x	x		x	

... oder eigenes Shell-Skript oder Go-Programm (aber Achtung: Prozess stets mit exec starten!)

IMAGE LAYER ARCHITECTURE



Niemals latest Tag nutzen!  ANTIPATTERN

```
FROM debian:jessie
ENV NGINX_VERSION 1.12.2-1~jessie
RUN apt-get update && \
    apt-get install -y ca-certificates && \
    nginx=${NGINX_VERSION} && \
    rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
RUN ln -sf /dev/stderr /var/log/nginx/error.log
EXPOSE 80 443
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

jede Instruktion im Dockerfile erzeugt einen neuen Layer (manche einen mit 0 Bytes)

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE
sha256:c3e0e82fb8ec8175b34a412b47b41f642e29c72dee61f2338062aa436c50ef6d	About a minute ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["nginx" "-g" "daemon off;"]	0B
sha256:885bbf498551d8ef13a3d79eb2a8d658f7e931d79e070d843f1dbc3fe8248cf1	About a minute ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) EXPOSE 443 80	0B
sha256:86a1ceb9b25982eb599233cd1dee0b0d1616ea52498403aed100615cf66de402	About a minute ago	/bin/sh -c ln -sf /dev/stderr /var/log/nginx/error.log	11B
sha256:e31a00b43629ebcc4893736f70deda5539863a06fc80657bec745078d34c75c8	About a minute ago	/bin/sh -c apt-get update && apt-get install -y ca-certificates nginx && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*	63.7MB
sha256:9fa8f57f57fa492fdceb20127649852a90360afa3440adc560507b44c468f68e	4 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ENV NGINX_VERSION=1.12.2-1~jessie	0B
sha256:ce40fb3adcc648d2e2c6bdb602cdbee35156bc2a41cb3e73b069f0b1bf1bcf97	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["bash"]	0B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:f1509ab9c2cd3810736e26739fa0f78ee1ba942e14498ba5f266d8a78e664acc in /	123MB

Cache wird invalidiert [1]:
Muss neu gebaut und
transportiert werden!

My Image

Layer 5

Layer 4

Layer 3

Layer 2 Änderung

Layer 1

```
FROM debian:jessie
```

```
ENV NGINX_VERSION 1.12.2-1~jessie
```

```
RUN apt-get update && \
    apt-get install -y ca-certificates && \
    wget nginx=${NGINX_VERSION} && \
    rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

```
RUN ln -sf /dev/stderr /var/log/nginx/error.log
```

```
EXPOSE 80 443
```

```
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```


Änderungs- und Transporteinheit

- ▶ klein
- ▶ geringer Impact von Änderungen

My Image

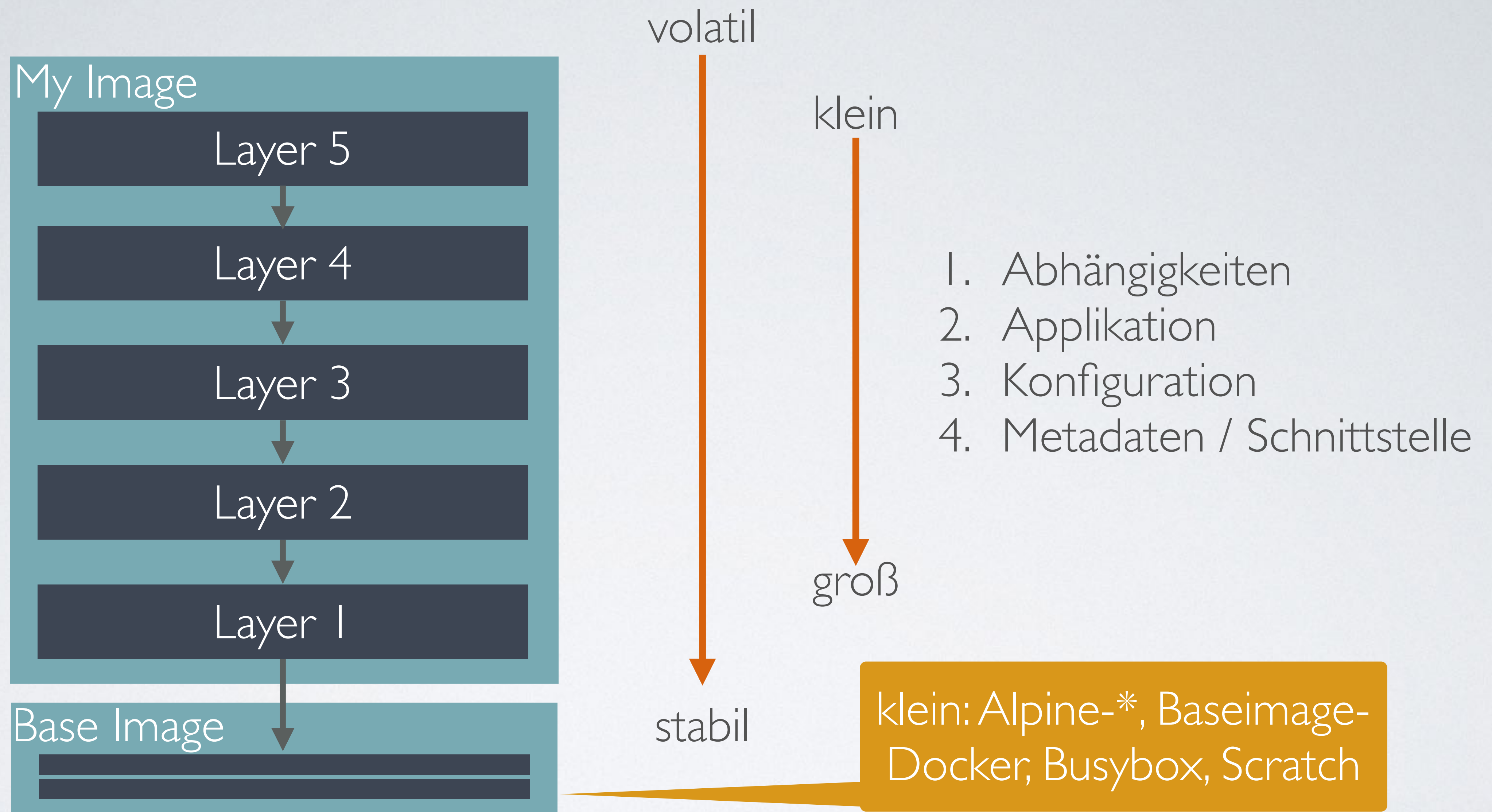
Layer 5

Layer 4

Layer 3

Layer 2

Layer 1



- Minimale Docker Images mit Java 9: <https://blog.dekstroza.io/building-minimal-docker-containers-with-java-9>
- Security Checks von Docker Images: Clair & docker-bench-security & dockscan

IMAGE SHRINKING 101

- Unnötige Layer vermeiden

- RUN Chaining:

RUN apk add --update wget git && rm -rf /var/cache/apk/*

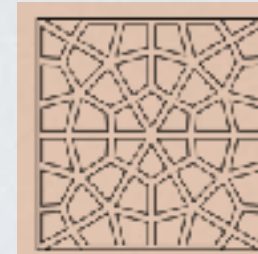
- Alle Layer verschmelzen zu einem (nur bei Basis-Images empfehlenswert):

docker export + **docker** import

- Platzschonende Installation von Paketen

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends apache2 wget && apt-get clean && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*

IMAGE METAMORPHOSIS



ANTIPATTERN

DEV

INT

PROD

myimage-dev

myimage-int

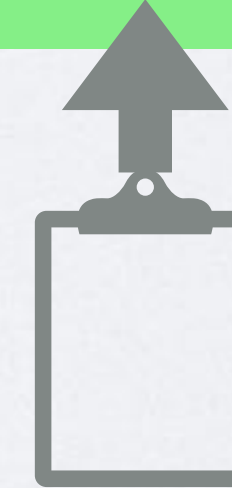
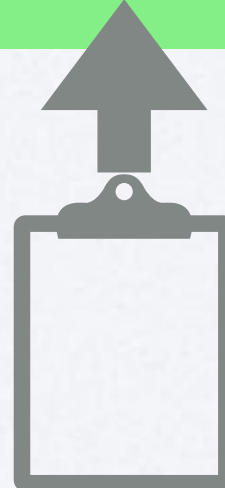
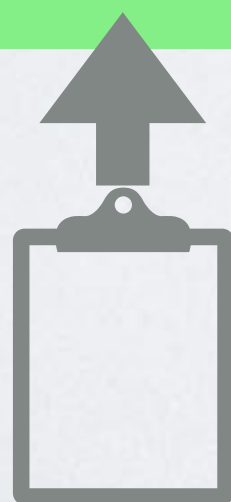
myimage-prod

myimage

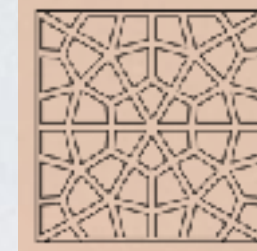
DEV.config

INT.config

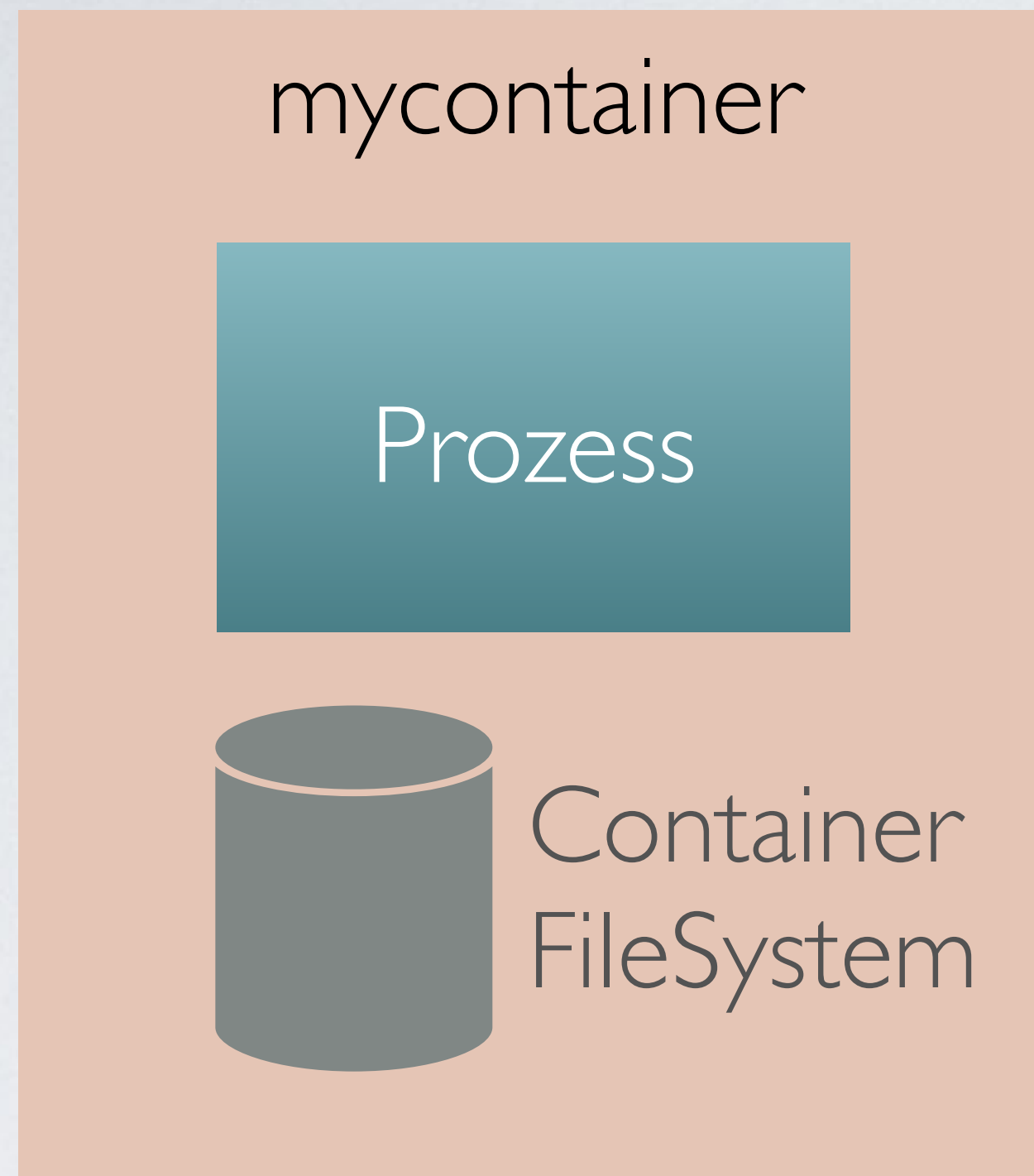
PROD.config



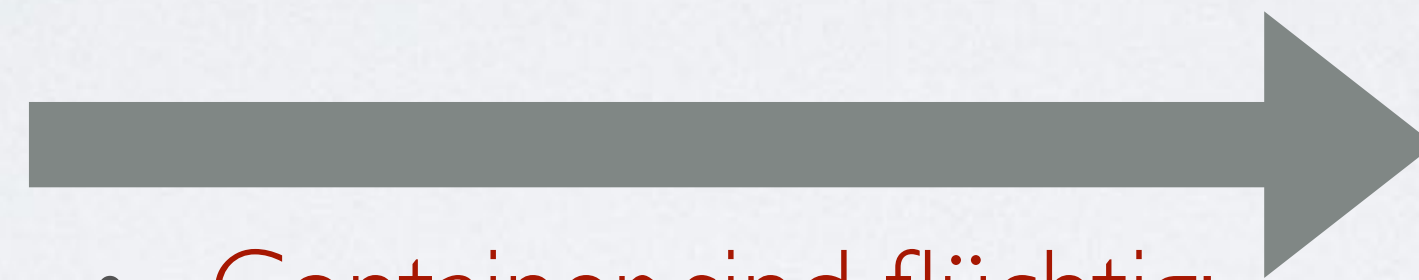
STATEFUL CONTAINER



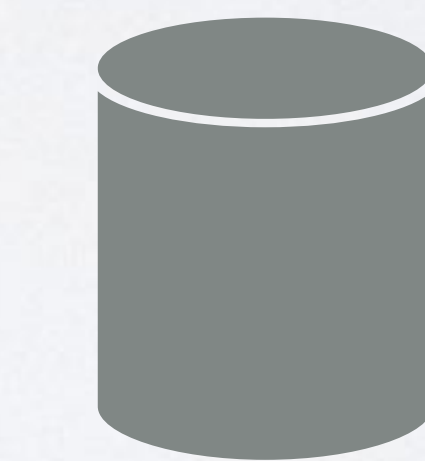
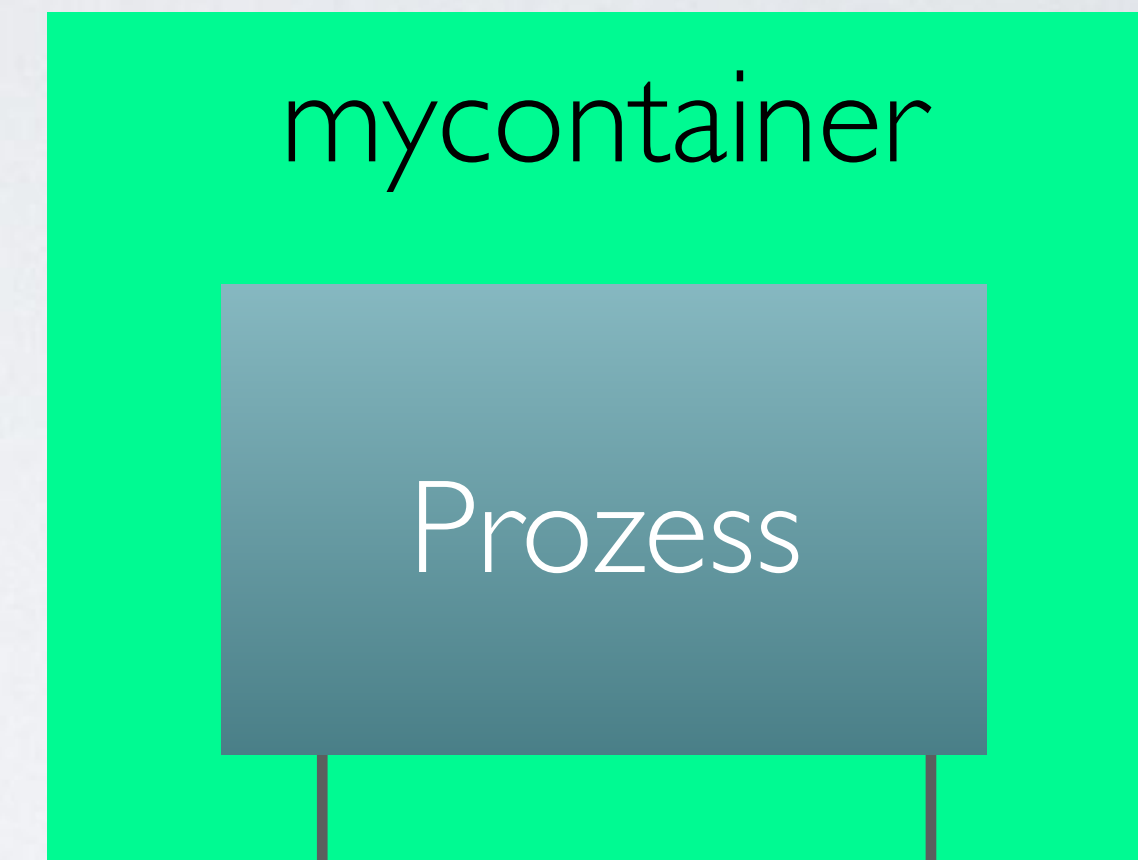
ANTIPATTERN



- Zustand im Hauptspeicher: User-Session
- Zustand auf Platte: Logs, Anwendungsdaten



- Container sind flüchtig: Zustand kann verloren gehen
- Das Container FS ist langsam



VOLUME



In-Memory
DB/Grid

(z.B. redis, Ignite, Hazelcast)

Für Log-Dateien:

```
RUN ln -sf /proc/1/fd/1 /var/log/test.log
```


CONTAINER UNIT TESTING



nginx-container-test.rb

```
describe package('nginx') do
  it { should be_installed }
end
```

```
describe port(80) do
  it { should be_listening }
end
```



```
$ inspec exec nginx-container-test.rb -t docker://f80443273223

Profile: tests from nginx-container-test.rb (tests from nginx-container-test.rb)
Version: (not specified)
Target:  docker://f804432732231fc24f696cf7527ce458d3799ec7769961b6fc72021893921945

System Package nginx
  ✓ should be installed
Port 80
  × should be listening
  expected `Port 80.listening?` to return true, got false

Test Summary: 1 successful, 1 failure, 0 skipped
```



Alternativen: goss+dgoss, ServerSpec, Bats, Testinfra

QUELLEN

- Generell
 - Container Patterns: <https://l0rd.github.io/containerpatterns/#l>
- Docker
 - DockerFile Best Practices: https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile_best-practices/#use-a-dockerignore-file
 - Docker Tools: <https://github.com/veggemonk/awesome-docker>
 - OpenShift General Docker Guidelines: https://docs.openshift.com/enterprise/3.0/creating_images/guidelines.html
 - Common Docker Mistakes: <https://runnable.com/blog/9-common-dockerfile-mistakes>