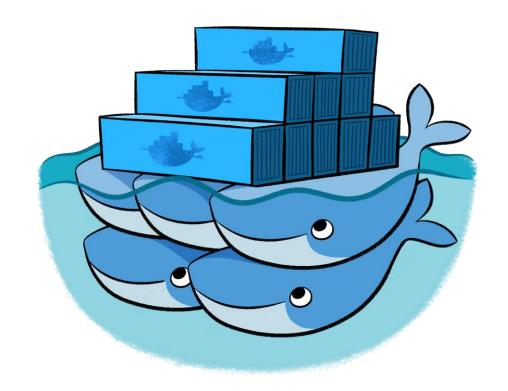
# Introduction to Docker

An overview of Docker, deploying applications, industry trends, and how to containerize a Python REST API

Kyle O'Brien, Director of Software Engineering @ CruzHacks



### Dependencies

#### Docker

- <a href="https://docs.docker.com/install/">https://docs.docker.com/install/</a>

### Python & Pip

https://www.python.org/downloads/

#### Flask

- <a href="https://pypi.org/project/Flask/">https://pypi.org/project/Flask/</a>

### Git

- https://git-scm.com/downloads











### About Me!



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### Docker is in demand!



#### Why now's the time to search for a Docker job

Allison Cavin | June 3, 2019



Docker is in high demand and it's easy to see why: The container technology gives companies the power to ship, test and deploy code at a fraction of the speed, dramatically reducing the time between writing code and pushing it to production.

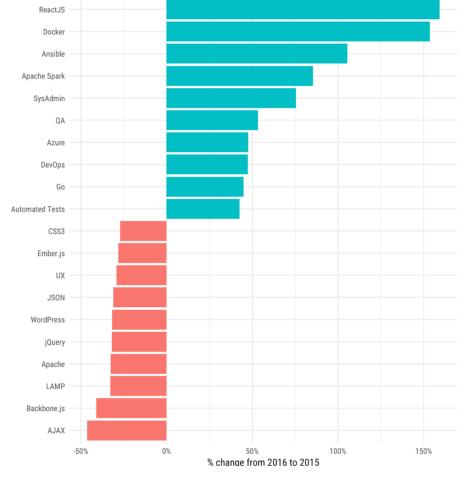
In fact, since 2014, job postings asking for Docker skills increased by a staggering **9,538.23%**. But surprisingly, there's a major gap between what employers need, and what job seekers are interested in. In that same period of time, people searching for roles that require Docker skills increased by "only" **1,366.40%**.

Not only is there a sizeable gap between Docker supply and demand, but that gap continues to widen. Below, we talk about how (and where) you can leverage the gap in employer demand and job seeker interest to land your next role, including why tech workers may be losing interest in Docker and the

Source: beseen.com

#### What technologies or developer types are changing in demand?

ReactJS, Docker, and system administration saw large percent increases There were large percent decreases for jQuery, WordPress, and AJAX



Source: 2017 Stack Overflow Develop Survey

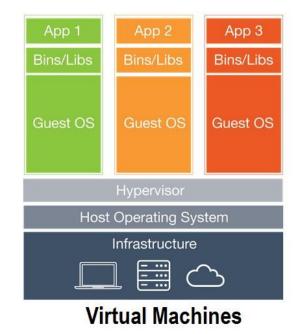


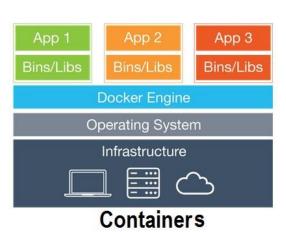
### What is Docker?

Docker is a tool used to build and deploy applications inside containers!

Containers are light weight alternatives to virtual machines.

Docker allows developers to run their applications inside virtual environments.





## Benefits: Cross-Platform Compatibility

With Docker, apps run inside the containers.

Your host operating system interacts with the containers via the Docker Engine, not with the code itself.

Thus you can run apps cross platform inside of containers that would otherwise be platform dependent!

#### **Implications**

- No need to worry about what OS your app is being deployed to.
- No more, "but it runs on my machine"





### Benefits: Automated Builds

Each Docker image is created using a Dockerfile.

Dockerfiles contain instructions for how to build the image.

These include files to copy from the local file system, which ports to expose, and a start command.

```
FROM node: lts-alpine3.9
LABEL project="CruzHacks 2020 Website"
LABEL maintainer="kyle@cruzhacks.com"
LABEL version="1.0.0"
ENV PORT=80
       /source/cruzhacks-2020-website/
WORKDIR /source/cruzhacks-2020-website
EXPOSE 80
RUN npm install
CMD ["npm", "start"]
```

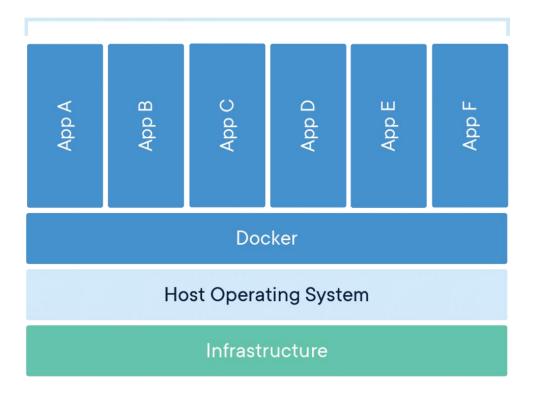
## Benefits: Isolation and Security

Each container only includes the minimal resources it needs to run your app.

Multiple containers can run on the same host and be unaware of each other.

This isolation increases security and decreases complexity.

#### Containerized Applications



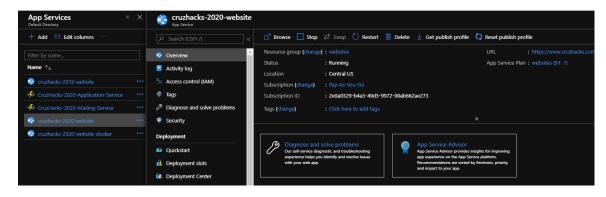
## CruzHacks.com Case Study

We used an NPM package that does not work on Windows.

We wanted to be able to replicate our production environment locally.

We wanted to have consistent automated deployments on Azure.







## Example: Dockerize a Python REST API

You're an engineer on the CruzHacks team! The logistics team wants a dashboard to be able to query data about attendees (hackers). They've requested the engineering team to build with dashboard.

You've been tasked with deploying the backend REST API that the dashboard will used to get the hacker data.

However half the team uses Windows and the other MacOS. The API will be deployed on Linux. Thus it would be a good idea to use Docker.

```
(i) localhost:5000
" id": "5c7079d2e8de0fc49bcfd827",
"dietaryAccommodations": false,
"email": "DavenportWilliam@college.edu",
"name": "Bernard Cole",
"phone": "+1 (916) 576-2039",
"physicalAccommodations": false
" id": "5c7079d2fb06329b6f2a026a",
"age": @app.route("/", methods=["GET"])
          target_index = request.args.get("index")
          with open('hackers.json', 'r') as json_file:
              hackers_data = json.load(json_file)
" id":
              if target_index is not None:
                       hacker for hacker in hackers_data
                       if hacker["index"] == int(target_index)
          return jsonify(hackers_data)
          app.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000, debug=True)
```

# Step 1: Open the Dockerfile

```
Docker Workshop > Dockerfile > ...

1 FROM python:3.6.5-alpine3.7

2

3 # Add code here
```

## Step 2: Add the COPY command

We need to add a command to copy our Python and JSON files into the Docker image's file system. Add the below line to your Dockerfile.

```
Pocker workshop > Dockerfile > ...

1 FROM python:3.6.5-alpine3.7

2 COPY ./ /python_api
```

## Step 3: Add the RUN command

The Docker RUN command lets you run shell commands when the image is being made. We're going to use it to install Flask using Pip.

```
Docker Workshop > Dockerfile > ...

1 FROM python:3.6.5-alpine3.7

2 COPY ./ /python_api

RUN pip install Flask==1.1.1
```

## Step 4: Expose the Container Port

Docker containers have their own network that's separate from localhost. Our server is set to run on port 5000. Thus the server will start on port 5000 **INSIDE** the container!

To be able to connect to the server, we need to expose that port.

```
Docker Workshop > Dockerfile > ...

1 FROM python:3.6.5-alpine3.7

2 COPY ./ /python_api

5 RUN pip install Flask==1.1.1

6 TEXPOSE 5000
```

# Step 5: Change the Working Directory

Change the current directory inside the container to where we copied our files into.

```
Docker Workshop > Dockerfile > ...

FROM python:3.6.5-alpine3.7

COPY ./ /python_api

RUN pip install Flask==1.1.1

EXPOSE 5000

WORKDIR /python_api/
```

## Step 6: Specify the Startup Command

Finally, we'll set the command that's to be run whenever a new container is created. This command will start our Flask server.

```
Docker Workshop > Dockerfile > ...

1 FROM python:3.6.5-alpine3.7

2 COPY ./ /python_api

4 RUN pip install Flask==1.1.1

6 EXPOSE 5000

8 WORKDIR /python_api

10 CMD ["python", "server.py"]
```

## Step 7: Build the Docker Image

Build the Docker image from the Dockerfile. Use the --tag flag to name the image and specify the path to the Dockerfile.

docker build --tag hackers\_data\_api ./

```
PS C:\Users\kyled\development\professional\cruzhacks\CruzHacks_Workshops_20\Docker Workshop> docker build --tag hackers_data_api ./
Sending build context to Docker daemon 76.29kB
Step 1/6: FROM python:3.6.5-alpine3.7
 ---> 5be6d36f77ee
Step 2/6 : COPY ./ /python_api
 ---> Using cache
 ---> ec9be5aca4b6
Step 3/6: RUN pip install Flask==1.1.1
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 00119d0a6b20
Step 4/6 : EXPOSE 5000
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 6263affc67bf
Step 5/6 : WORKDIR /python_api
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 915dac157ec0
Step 6/6 : CMD ["python", "server.py"]
 ---> Using cache
 ---> f32aa257a474
Successfully built f32aa257a474
Successfully tagged hackers_data_api:latest
```

## Step 8: Create and Run a Docker Container

Now that we have an image we can start making containers from it. We'll map port 5000 on localhost to the exposed port inside the container.

### docker run -p 5000:5000 hackers\_api

```
PS C:\Users\kyled\development\professional\cruzhacks\CruzHacks_Workshops_20\Docker Workshop> docker run -p 5000:5000 hackers_api
* Serving Flask app "server" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: on
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 231-939-642
```

### Step 9: Test our API

Go to <a href="http://localhost:5000/">http://localhost:5000/</a> to see all hackers as JSON

Go to <a href="http://localhost:5000/?index=1">http://localhost:5000/?index=1</a>
To see data for the hacker with an index of 1

```
(i) localhost:5000/?index=1
"_id": "5c7079d2fb06329b6f2a026a",
"age": 20,
"dietaryAccommodations": false,
"email": "StuartMccormick@college.edu",
"index": 1,
"isCheckedIn": true,
"name": "Rhoda Reid",
"phone": "+1 (919) 550-2237",
"physicalAccommodations": false
```

## Congratulations

You've created a Docker Image from which we can now create containers from. We can now deploy this API in the cloud.

You've made this API more...

- Secure
- Scalable
- Maintainable

And you became more employable!

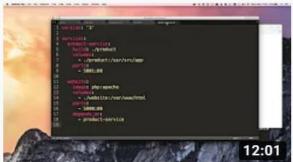
## Further Learning: YouTube



### Learn Docker in 12 Minutes

Jake Wright • 1.4M views • 3 years ago

**Docker** is all the rage right now. In **12 minutes** I'll give you comprehensive introduction to **docker**, covering: 1. What is **Docker** 2.

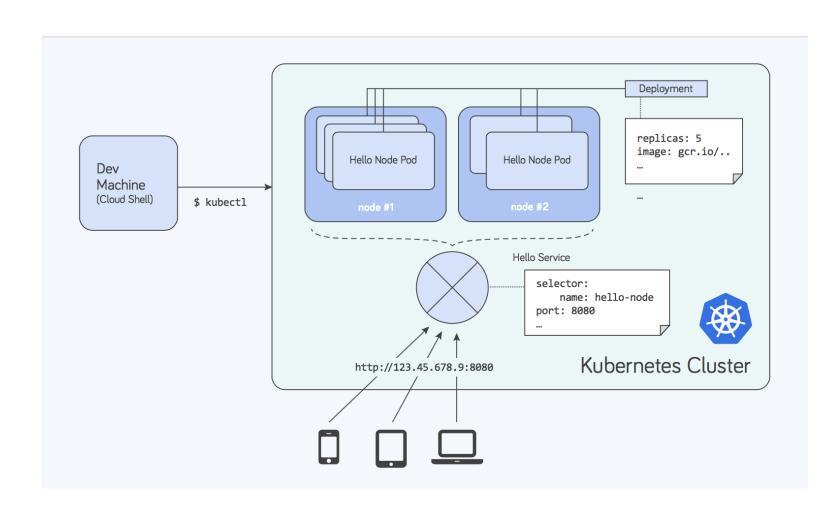


#### Docker Compose in 12 Minutes

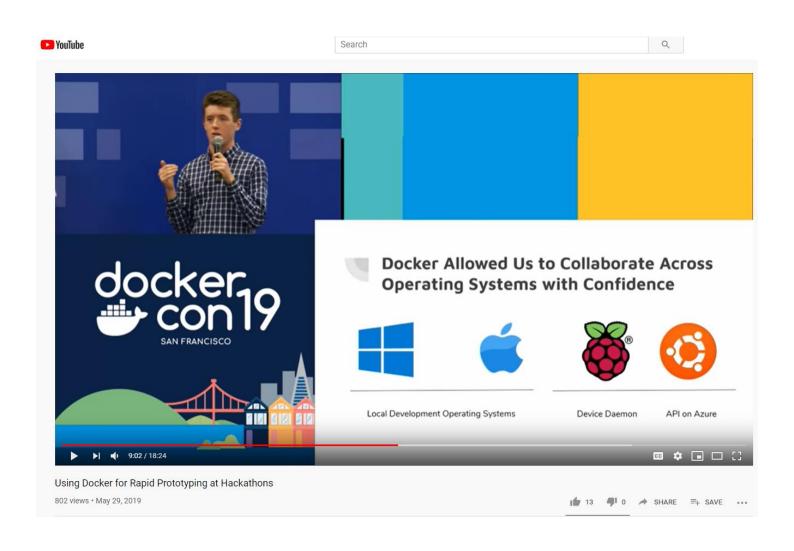
Jake Wright • 587K views • 2 years ago

Learn how to use **Docker** Compose to run multi-container applications easily. This is the second video in this **Docker** series. Learn ...

## Further Learning: Container Orchestration



## Further Learning: Using Docker at Hackathons



## End

