

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

APPLICATION CONTAINERIZATION AND ORCHESTRATION LAB

COURSE: B.Tech CSE (Devops)

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EXPERIMENT 4

AIM: Working with Docker Network

Steps to Complete:

Step 1 - Create Network

The first step is to create a network using the CLI. This network will allow us to attach multiple containers which will be able to discover each other.

In this example, we're going to start by creating a *backend-network*. All containers attached to our backend will be on this network.

Task: Create Network

To start with we create the network with our predefined name.

```
[priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker network create backend-network 2ea295cdfdf2ed84b32d313c32da53aac311ecc551916908defa81715fd80f75f priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % ■
```

Task: Connect To Network

When we launch new containers, we can use the --net attribute to assign which network they should be connected to.

```
[priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker run -d --name=redis --net=backend-network redis Unable to find image 'redis:latest' locally latest: Pulling from library/redis e886f0f47ef5: Already exists 457c001fd3ab: Pull complete 6631c396a680: Pull complete 5b3bbf47b73b: Pull complete 243ce8b1e9f3: Pull complete 4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete 7d9a2aec0fee: Pull complete Digest: sha256:b68c6efe2c5f2d7d7d14a2749f66d6d81645ec0cacb92572b2fb7d5c42c82031 Status: Downloaded newer image for redis:latest 47167899eecfe08f3013081ebab1488bff0f2e58448c85f7fd24a4e3c70fe3be
```

In the next step we'll explore the state of the network.

Step 2 - Network Communication

Unlike using links, docker network behave like traditional networks where nodes can be attached/detached.

Task: Explore

The first thing you'll notice is that Docker no longer assigns environment variables or updates the hosts file of containers. Explore using the following two commands and you'll notice it no longer mentions other containers.

```
[priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker run --net=backend-network alpine ping -c1 redis Unable to find image 'alpine:latest' locally latest: Pulling from library/alpine 579b34f0a95b: Pull complete Digest: sha256:eece025e432126ce23f223450a0326fbebde39cdf496a85d8c016293fc851978 Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest PING redis (172.18.0.2): 56 data bytes 64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.151 ms

--- redis ping statistics --- 1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss round-trip min/avg/max = 0.151/0.151/0.151 ms priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ %
```

Step 3 - Connect Two Containers

Docker supports multiple networks and containers being attached to more than one network at a time.

For example, let's create a separate network with a Node.js application that communicates with our existing Redis instance.

Task

The first task is to create a new network in the same way.

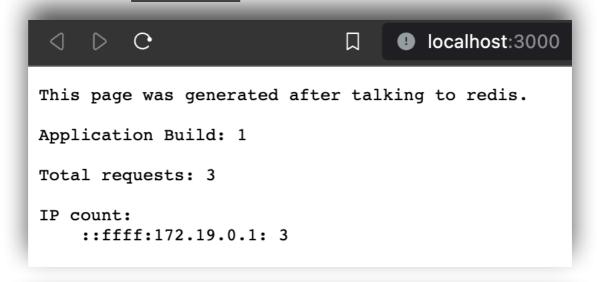
[priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker network create frontend-network 0465d38f11bacd57e3ff22fb1758c28a3b1ca1e31f2f55ec3fd2b512b7d05169 priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % ■

When using the *connect* command it is possible to attach existing containers to the network.

When we launch the web server, given it's attached to the same network it will be able to communicate with our Redis instance.

```
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker network connect frontend-network redis
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker run -d -p 3000:3000 --net=frontend-network katacoda/redis-node-docker-example:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from katacoda/redis-node-docker-example:latest uses outdated schema1 manifest format. Please upgrade to a schema2 image for better future compatibility. More information at https://docs.docker.com/registry/spec/deprecated-schema-v1/
l2b4i07le6ce: Pull complete
49a025abf7e3: Pull complete
49a025abf7e3: Pull complete
49a025abf7e3: Pull complete
40bf30306ce: Pull complete
40bf30306ce: Pull complete
40bf30306cis Pull complete
40bf3030f313: Pull complete
40bf3030f315: Pull complete
40bf3030f305: Pull complete
```

You can test it using curl docker:3000



```
[priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % curl docker:3000 curl: (6) Could not resolve host: docker priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ %
```

Step 4 - Create Aliases

Links are still supported when using *docker network* and provide a way to define an Alias to the container name. This will give the container an extra DNS entry name and way to be discovered. When using --link the embedded DNS will guarantee that localised lookup result only on that container where the --link is used.

The other approach is to provide an alias when connecting a container to a network.

Connect Container with Alias

The following command will connect our Redis instance to the frontend-network with the alias of *db*.

```
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker network create frontend-network2 c92cdca6580c20fa38d70c816583d9fb852618e7062339471fa6fc7741a8dc07 priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ %
```

When containers attempt to access a service via the name db, they will be given the IP address of our Redis container.

```
[priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker network connect --alias db frontend-network2 redis [priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker run --net=frontend-network2 alpine ping -c1 db PING db (172.20.0.2): 56 data bytes 64 bytes from 172.20.0.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.280 ms

--- db ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss round-trip min/avg/max = 0.280/0.280/0.280 ms
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ %
```

Step 5 - Disconnect Containers

With our networks created, we can use the CLI to explore the details.

The following command will list all the networks on our host.

```
[priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker network ls
                                           SCOPE
NETWORK ID
              NAME
                                  DRIVER
ea295cdfdf2e
              backend-network
                                  bridge
                                           local
3677b264074e
                                  bridge
                                           local
              bridge
                                  bridge
                                           local
0465d38f11ba frontend-network
c92cdca6580c
              frontend-network2
                                  bridge
                                           local
a41aaa5fb7b8
                                  host
                                           local
              host
32d7a7d06010
                                  null
                                           local
              none
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ %
```

We can then explore the network to see which containers are attached and their IP addresses.

```
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ % docker network inspect frontend-network
Γ
        "Name": "frontend-network",
        "Id": "0465d38f11bacd57e3ff22fb1758c28a3b1ca1e31f2f55ec3fd2b512b7d05169",
        "Created": "2023-10-06T07:10:12.18559759Z",
        "Scope": "local",
        "Driver": "bridge"
        "EnableIPv6": false,
        "IPAM": {
            "Driver": "default",
            "Options": {},
            "Config": [
                {
                    "Subnet": "172.19.0.0/16",
                    "Gateway": "172.19.0.1"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Internal": false,
        "Attachable": false,
        "Ingress": false,
        "ConfigFrom": {
            "Network":
        "ConfigOnly": false,
            "0b0fa23ce82b5908266a156641976e042b58a822ef60b215b80e2ea7eedc208d": {
                "Name": "strange_goodall",
                "EndpointID": "6889594d4af5f0e67afac15950b9c8a40a491ca4a3d33358ef7685f318118fb2",
                "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:13:00:03",
                "IPv4Address": "172.19.0.3/16",
                "IPv6Address": ""
            "47167899eecfe08f3013081ebab1488bff0f2e58448c85f7fd24a4e3c70fe3be": {
                "Name": "redis",
                "EndpointID": "c7fc45812e7046ddf9677192fc449786f655cf6c97a3270fa9af4259a9898552",
                "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:13:00:02",
                "IPv4Address": "172.19.0.2/16",
                "IPv6Address": ""
            }
        "Options": {},
        "Labels": {}
]
priyanshurai@MacBook-Air ~ %
```

The following command disconnects the redis container from the frontend-network.